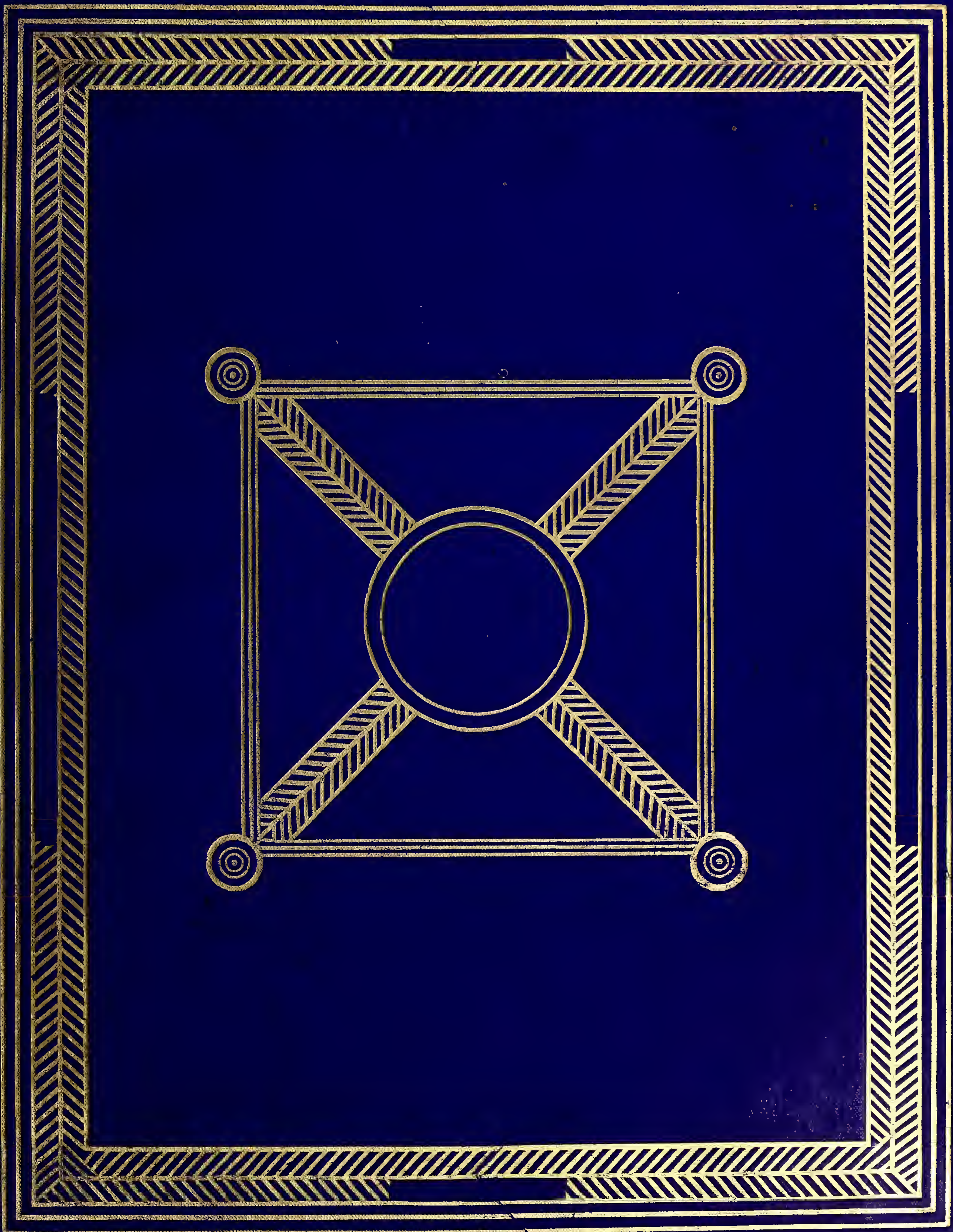

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EXCAVATIONS

IN

CRANBORNE CHASE,

NEAR

RUSHMORE,

ON THE BORDERS OF DORSET AND WILTS.

1893–1896.

BY

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PREFACE.

THE following Address was read by General Pitt-Rivers, as President at the Local Meeting of the Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland at Dorchester, on August 3rd, 1897, and has been reprinted to serve as a preface to this Volume.

ADDRESS

TO THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, BY GENERAL PITT-RIVERS, ON THE OCCASION OF ITS VISIT TO DORCHESTER, AUGUST 3, 1897.

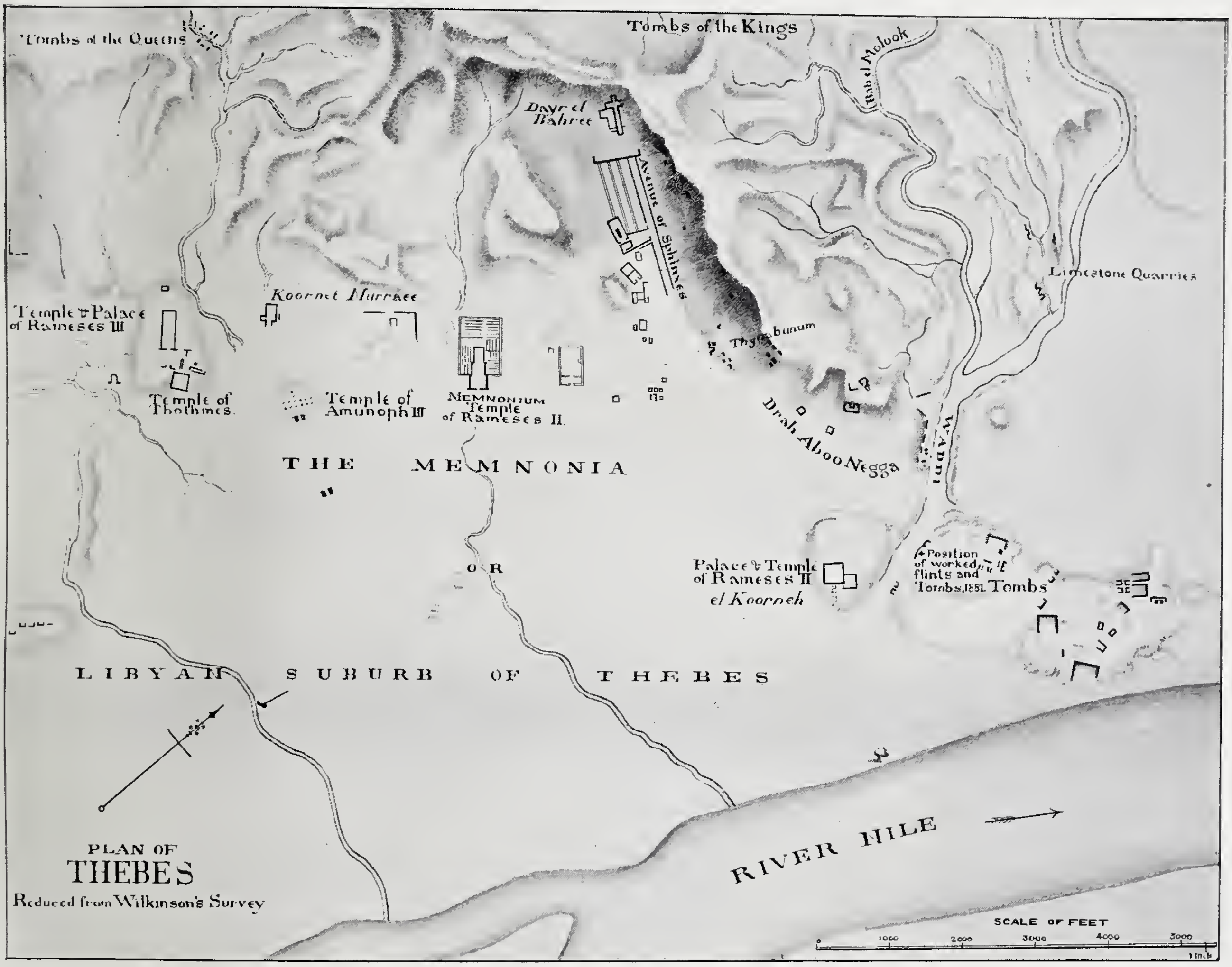
The Address has been somewhat enlarged and copiously illustrated, in order to serve as a

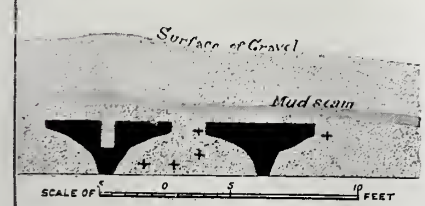
GUIDE TO THE BRONZE AND STONE AGE MODELS IN THE MUSEUM, FARNHAM, DORSET.

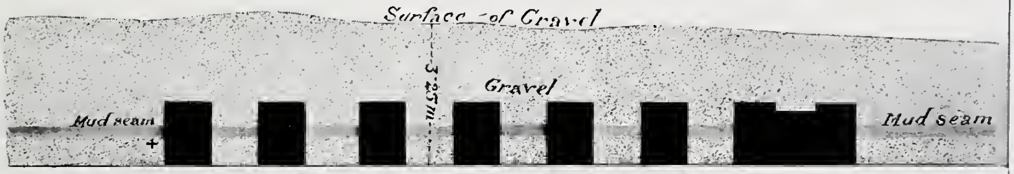
When Lord Dillon paid me the compliment of asking me to preside on the present occasion I accepted very readily, although I have given up attending Archæological Meetings on account of ill-health; but for some years past I have been engaged in carrying on excavations in this and the neighbouring county of Wilts, and having now completed the much more arduous task of recording what has been done, in the fourth volume of my 4to work on "Excavations in Cranborne Chase," I thought it would be a good opportunity of reading before this Society on the occasion of its visit to Dorchester, a résumé of the results of my investigations. I thought at one time of bringing here numerous large diagrams, plans, and sections, to explain the nature of the diggings that I have made, but on second thoughts it appeared to me impossible in a single address to give a detailed account of the work with the necessary precision, and I decided to complete the letterpress and illustrations of my 4th volume, and divide it into parts, 15 copies of each of which I have placed upon the table or distributed to some of the members, who will thereby be put in possession of the evidence obtained, whilst I confined my address to giving a general outline of the results, which I hope may have some interest, although I am fully sensible that the value of such investigations depends mainly, if not entirely, on the precision with which the evidence is recorded.

Before, however, embarking upon the chief portion of my address, I desire to make one or two brief remarks upon a subject which, at the present moment, occupies a considerable share of the attention of the archæological world, namely, the Palæolithic period of Egypt.

Mr. de Morgan, late Director-General of the Antiquities of Egypt, in the preface of his great work on "Egyptian Origins" (1896), makes the complaint that the students of Egyptian history, engrossed by the enormous resources at their disposal of materials for the study of the Metallic period, and the deep interest and precision of knowledge afforded by the interpretation of the papyri, and influenced also by the facility with which they are transported up and down the Nile in boats, instead of passing along the country landward, have paid less attention to the deposits on the sides of the Nile Valley or to the discovery of the sites of palæolithic and neolithic man in that Valley, than has been done on the continent of Europe. This may have been partly true at the time when Mr. de Morgan's preface was written (1896), but since then the discoveries of Mr. Flinders Petrie and Mr. Seton-Karr have given abundant evidence of the existence of implements of palæolithic type in the valley and the desert bordering it on the east side. Much earlier than this, however, in 1881, I claim to have been the first to discover flint flakes and cores *in situ* in the stratified gravels of the Nile Valley at Koorneh on the outskirts of Thebes, gravel in which, after having become indurated through the cementing together of the particles by calcareous infiltration, the Egyptians had cut their flat-topped tombs with square supporting pillars, that have continued perfect in the gravel-rock until the present day, thereby producing evidence of exactly the same character, in so far as sedimentary deposits are concerned, that had satisfied the Fathers of prehistoric Archæology in the Valley of the Somme. Having experienced the drawbacks to careful study alluded to by Mr. de Morgan in travelling up the river as a Cook's tourist, I decided, on arriving at Luxor, to abandon the steamer and remain there whilst the boat went up to the Cataracts and back, thereby giving me a clear fortnight for the deposits of gravel in the valley. I selected Gebel Assart, a plateau in the bottom of the valley to the north-east of Koorneh, consisting of a delta of hardened sand and gravel, which had been washed down by the Babel Molook, in which the Tombs of the Kings are situated, and spread over the valley below, and which, after depositing a delta in the valley between the sides of it and the river, had afterwards cut a channel through it by running water. In the sides of this channel or Waddi, the Egyptians had cut their tombs, tunnelling under the nearly perpendicular banks in the gravel, at that time converted into hard rock. After a careful examination of the sides of this Waddi, extending over several days, I succeeded in finding unquestionable chert flakes and cores and one rough tool embedded in the matrix, which, of course, must have been deposited long previously to the hardening of the gravel, the erosion of the Waddi, and the cutting of the Tombs, some of the flakes being actually chiselled out of the sides of the Tombs. A model of this is in the Museum, and the flints discovered are exhibited with it. The position of the Tombs and a section of them showing the position of the flints are given in Plate A of this paper.

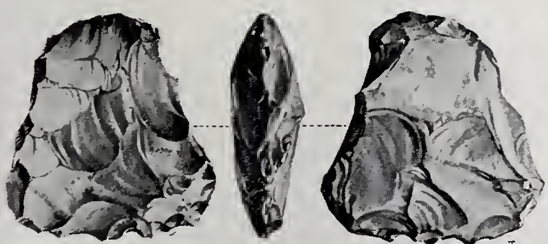






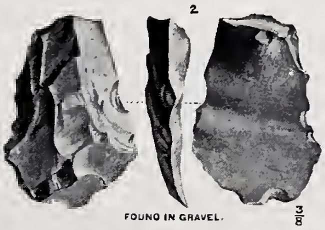
SIDE OF WADDI, SHOWING TOMBS AND THE POSITION IN WHICH THE WORKED FLINTS WERE FOUND.

1



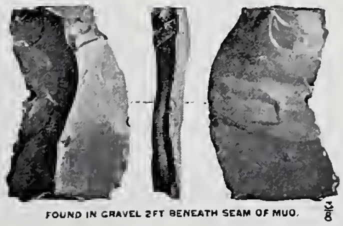
WORKED FLINT FOUND 5FT 3IN BENEATH SURFACE IN GRAVEL. 3/8

2



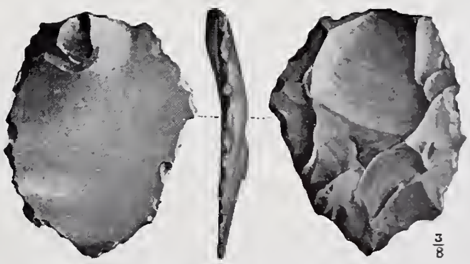
FOUND IN GRAVEL. 3/8

3



FOUND IN GRAVEL 2FT BENEATH SEAM OF MUD. 3/8

4



FOUND IN GRAVEL IN SIDE OF WADDI. 3/8

This discovery was afterwards referred to at some length in a paper read before the Victoria Institute by Sir J. W. Dawson in 1884. Dr. Dawson, however, made the unaccountable mistake of saying that the flints found by me in this gravel were natural forms, and that the bulbs of percussion on them were caused by the knocking together of the fragments of stone by natural causes, during the process of deposition. But he is mistaken in supposing that bulbs of percussion are formed to any extent in this way, as Professor Rupert Jones, in his remarks upon the paper, explained very forcibly at the time. If a single bulb of percussion could be so formed, which the examination of the constituents of different kinds of gravel shows is very rarely the case, the production of all the recognised characters of a flint flake could not be obtained by this means. Plate A. The production of a single bulb on the flat side of the flint, two or more facets at the back with the hollows left by the bulbs of flakes previously struck off on them, and the small flat surface at the top, being the residuum of the flat surface of the core on which the blow was given to flake it off, all formed by blows delivered nearly at the same spot and in the same direction, could not possibly be produced otherwise than by the hand of man. This is an axiom so thoroughly established as to be familiar to the merest tyro in prehistoric investigations. I had considerable experience at the time in the fracture of flint, and had been in constant communication, and had worked with Sir John Evans, Canon Greenwell, Sir John Lubbock and the late Professor Rolleston, and it would have been quite impossible for me to have made a mistake upon the question of the natural or artificial form of a flint flake or core. In fact, I think that it would have been thought ridiculous by any of the well-known archæologists that I have named to suppose that I could have made such a blunder, in such a rudimentary matter.* I had discovered a palæolithic site in the valley of the Thames in 1869, being the first discovery of palæolithic implements in the gravel of the Thames above London, associated with the usual fauna of the period, which was identified by Professor Busk. This was published by me in the Reports of the British Association in 1869, and in the "Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society" in 1872, with a contoured plan and numerous sections, and with remarks by Professor Prestwich, who complimented me on the "exactness and completeness of the description," together with remarks by Mr. Godwin Austen, Dr. Evans, Mr. Flower, and Professor Ramsay, the latter of whom spoke expressly of the "undoubtedly artificial character of the implements." The discovery was subsequently recorded by Mr. Whitaker in the "Memoirs of the Geological Survey for 1889," p. 341, who spoke of it as a "wholesale discovery." If Sir William Dawson had read these reports and descriptions, showing that my then discovery had been thoroughly ventilated and accepted by geologists, I think he would certainly himself have thought it incredible that eight years afterwards I should be found incapable of distinguishing a flint flake from a natural form. Furthermore, the actual discovery of the Egyptian flints now under consideration was very well authenticated and confirmed by others. Knowing that it was of a nature that was likely to be disputed, and impressed with the importance of having a competent witness to the find, I communicated the results of my searches to Mr. Campbell of Islay, who was stopping at Luxor at the time, and who was himself a geologist, and he went with me on a subsequent day to the spot and saw me chisel out a flake from the side of a tomb, he himself chiselling out another close to it. The finding of this particular flint is described by me in great detail, with drawings and sections, in my paper in the "Journal of the Anthropological Institute," Vol. XI., 1882, p. 390, Mr. Campbell, who was present, authenticating the discovery in his remarks made at the time the paper was read (p. 397). Since then, other geologists have found similar worked flints in the same gravel and at the same spot. Sir J. W. Dawson was, of course, a distinguished geologist, but his knowledge of prehistoric archæology was much more limited. There is nothing in his paper to show that he had ever seen the flints of which he spoke, and as they have always been in my possession, I am aware that he could not have done so. Had he seen them I am certain that no one with the most rudimentary knowledge of the fracture of flint could have mistaken them for natural forms.

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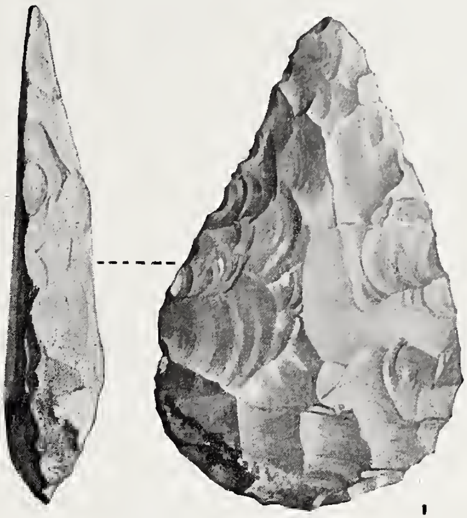
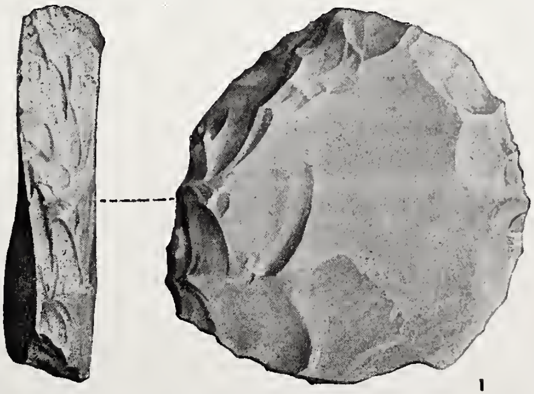
* "Ancient Stone Implements of Great Britain," 2nd Edition, 1897, p. 652.

It is true that my finds in these gravels did not include palæolithic implements of the tongue-shaped and oval types that have since been found in the Desert and in the high plateau above the Valley, from which deposits, the flakes and cores were I believe originally washed down into the delta below, but as the deposits in the bottom of the valley were as hard as rock, nothing could be seen but the few specimens that were in evidence embedded in the gravel on the sides of the Waddi and the sides of the Tombs. Quarrying into the matrix itself would have been a very costly and laborious undertaking, and though no doubt the usual more generally recognised palæolithic types would have been brought to light in abundance, the flakes and cores were amply sufficient to prove them to be works of human art. A palæolithic implement of the recognised type affords no better evidence of the presence of man than a flake. The surface of the delta was covered with implements of the usual palæolithic forms and they had frequently been noticed on the surface by others, and after having discovered flakes and cores and one rude implement, in the stratified deposits below, there could be no doubt that the implements themselves would have been found in the same gravel, if the rock had admitted of being dug into. Dr. Dawson himself admitted in his paper that there could be no doubt of the prehistoric period of the gravel; all therefore that was necessary was to show the presence of flints of human handiwork in it, to prove their immense priority to the Egyptian age.

It may be said perhaps that it sounds like ancient history to speak of discoveries made in 1881, when so much has been done since by subsequent explorers; and implements of palæolithic type have been found both on the plateau land immediately above the Nile Valley by Mr. Flinders Petrie, and in the Desert by Mr. Seton-Karr at some distance to the eastward of the Nile.* This is quite true, but on the other hand, the evidence of age afforded by the position of the flints found by me in the deposits at the bottom of the Valley, so far as it goes, is much better. The implements of palæolithic type found by Mr. Petrie and Mr. Karr, as I understand from their descriptions, and their verbal communications to me, were found on the surface only. Flints found on the surface of the soil cannot be legitimately disconnected from flints of the surface period, except by form, and form alone is not conclusive in determining date. The same forms might have been used in different countries at different periods. I have little doubt from their number and the absence, as a rule, of flints of a more advanced type amongst them, that they will eventually turn out to be of the true palæolithic age, but the evidence is as yet insufficient. Amongst the flints obtained by me from Mr. Seton-Karr, kindly selected by him as typical, from the large number found by him in Somaliland, was a leaf-shaped spear-head, $2\frac{5}{8}$-in. in length, $1\frac{5}{8}$-in. breadth, and $\frac{1}{2}$-in. greatest thickness, of which a woodcut is here given, full size. This could not have been used in the hand without a haft, and might have been employed at the end of a rod as a spear-head. Another was a small scraper, and several flakes had secondary chipping on them. These correspond more nearly to the neolithic than the palæolithic forms of Europe, or at any rate to the more advanced palæolithic forms of the French Caves. Had these been found in sedi-



SPEAR-HEAD, SOMALILAND.
SETON-KARR.



SCRAPER, SOMALILAND.
SETON-KARR.

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* Petrie's "Naqada and Ballas," 1896, pp. 49 and 50; and "Journal of the Anthropological Institute," Vol. XXV., 1896, p. 271. Mr. Karr's implements were found in two localities, viz., on the right bank of the Issutugan in Somaliland, 85 miles S.W. of Berbera, and in the Waddi-el-Sheik in the desert some 30 miles east of the Nile.

mentary deposits, it is possible they might have been found separated from the more typical and larger specimens of earlier palæolithic type; as it is, it perhaps leaves open a little doubt as to the exclusively palæolithic character of these flints. And this makes it necessary for me to vindicate the character of my original finds, which has been aspersed by Sir J. W. Dawson. We have there, at any rate, evidence of the use of flint tools by man at a time long antecedent to the cutting of the Egyptian Tombs, whereas in estimating the value of the surface finds above the valley, and in the Desert, we are met with the objection that there was nothing to have prevented a flint worker from walking up the cliff with his flints and depositing them on the surface of the hills, at any period in the history of the valley. We must continue to rely on the *gisement*, as others have done before, and I have little doubt that it will be forthcoming hereafter, although the surface of the Desert does not appear to favour the formation of sedimentary deposits. Mr. Seton-Karr informs me that the flints discovered by him were found lying bare on the surface of the top of a hill, from which the overlying earth had been denuded, probably by rain in ancient times. If so, the earth or sand so denuded must have been washed down, together with some of the flints, to a lower level, probably towards the bank of a stream or river which I understand passes through the ground on which the flints are distributed. It is possible that such flints may hereafter be found covered by deposits which had accumulated over them, and even that it may be possible to find with them the bones of extinct animals, which would at once show their place in the history of the district.* When we reflect that the first dawn of history in Europe is quite recent in comparison with the earliest dates that can be fixed with certainty in the history of Egypt, the importance of great precision in researches of this kind, in that country, is obvious, and this is no doubt the reason why those who uphold the so-called Chronology of the Bible, are extremely jealous of any evidence which tends to prolong the time between the Egyptian monuments and the first appearance of man in the Nile Valley. The necessity that every discovery should be dated by its sedimentary deposits and by its fauna is clear, and on the other hand, the greater the time, the greater the probability of finding such differentiation in the fauna of the two periods, as can be relied upon for the determination of the periods. Meanwhile, a model of my finds at Gebel Assart with the Tombs and the stratification of the gravel, the original flakes and cores and a rough tool found in the deposits, has been placed in my Museum at Farnham, Dorset; so that any visitor who has sufficient knowledge of the subject can estimate for himself the value of this part of the evidence relating to the antiquity of man. Mr. Seton-Karr has examined this model, and I have reason to think that when he returns to Egypt, which he intends to do in a few months, he will endeavour to obtain further evidence of the character that I have indicated, the importance of which he appeared himself to be well aware of. Since writing this I have seen the following remark on this subject by M. Salomon Reinach in "L'Anthropologie," Tome VIII., No. 3, p. 327 :—"Tant qu'un gisement n'est pas caractérisé et daté par la faune, il ne présente, pour la paléontologie humaine, qu'un intérêt très restreint. Il faut attendre que de nouvelles recherches nous aient appris si les outils paléolithiques de l'Égypte sont vraiment comparables à ceux de l'Europe et de l'Amérique."

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* Mr. Seton-Karr, in a brief but valuable paper, since published in the "Journal of the Anthropological Institute" (August, 1897), says that the implements of true Palæolithic type and large size were found in one spot on the right bank of the Issutugan. The smaller implements of Neolithic type were found all over Somaliland and also on this spot, but not in any quantity, and all were surface finds. One implement figured by him from the flint quarries of Egypt is of distinctly Neolithic, and rather an advanced Neolithic, type; and he says that many of the types of implements from these flint mines are new to science. So that as the evidence stands, it would seem as if a transition might be traced in the same sites from the Palæolithic to the Neolithic types. This, however, although to be expected in a late Palæolithic site, is not characteristic of the implements of the river-drift in Europe, in which the implements are all of early Palæolithic type, without any admixture of later forms, so that judged by form alone, if form alone were reliable, the evidence of date is as yet inconclusive. An implement of Palæolithic type was found in the Ditch of Wor Barrow, in deposits which would lead one to attribute it to the Bronze Age, or it might perhaps be Neolithic, showing that the finding of such a form must not necessarily be taken as evidence of a Palæolithic Age. Another hand-tool, with part of the outside coating of the flint evidently left to serve as a handle, was found at the bottom of the Ditch of Barrow 29. Both of these are figured in my fourth volume.

I have been rather tardy in replying to the remarks of Dr. Dawson, but it was only quite recently that I heard of his paper. I have not been in the habit of reading regularly the "Journal of the Transactions of the Victoria Institute." I have no doubt that valuable papers have been read before that Institution, but as a rule, I think, it has been generally admitted that some of its publications are not entirely free from theological bias in questions that have a bearing on the antiquity of man.*

Since that time, ill-health has prevented me from going to Egypt, and I have been obliged to confine myself to excavations nearer home, but the matter is in good hands, and I have no doubt will be worked out thoroughly. I shall, therefore, make no further apology for devoting the remainder of my address to excavations in Entrenchments in Wilts and Dorset.

The former area of Cranborne Chase affords happy hunting ground for the prehistoric archæologist; for although the whole extent of it did not belong to one owner, agriculture was a good deal impeded by it all over, and many of the antiquities owe their preservation to that cause. This is important, as the determination of the age of prehistoric works of the Stone, Bronze and Iron Ages, depends entirely on the identification of small relics, such as fragments of pottery, household utensils and such like objects; and the larger the number of them found embedded in the earthworks, the greater the facility for observing the transition from one period to another. It is also of great advantage to confine oneself to a limited area, for although Roman pottery and Roman relics were pretty much the same all over England, the earlier British pottery and utensils varied a good deal in different districts, and the forms recognised in one place, do not necessarily suffice to identify those of the same age in a different district. Many of the earthworks were occupied successively by different people, and where this has been the case, the transition of the periods is shown by changes in the forms of the objects discovered; so that a thorough knowledge of each period is necessary to distinguish the different people that lived in the same camp or entrenchment. This, for the reasons here given, can be better done in a small homogeneous area than in a large one. My three previous 4to volumes of Excavations in this district were devoted to villages of the Roman Age, and tumuli of the Bronze Age. The fourth volume, now about to be issued, relates chiefly to camps of the Bronze Age and to a single long barrow of the Stone Age.

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* "A tendency to cut down the lapse of time necessary for all the changes that have taken place in the configuration of the surface of the earth and in the character of its occupants, since the time of the Palæolithic gravels, still survives in the inmost recesses of the hearts of not a few observers." Presidential Address by Sir John Evans, K.C.B., to the British Association at Toronto, 1897.

Whilst others have been occupied with the examination of the towns and military works of the Roman Age; Silchester, by a committee of the Society of Antiquaries, the Roman Wall of Northumberland by a committee of North Country Antiquaries, my attention, with the exception of Bokerly and Wansdyke, has been given chiefly to an agricultural district of the same period and the Bronze Age. Both are of equal interest. From the richer and more populous localities objects of greater intrinsic value and more advanced art might be expected, but from the poorer agricultural regions not less valuable evidence of the social condition of the settled mass of the population of the country may be obtained. Moreover, in such a region, the succession of the periods may be better shown.

Our knowledge of the Bronze Age in this country appears to be more limited than that of the other periods, for although we have an immense amount of information derived from grave-mounds and relics associated with the dead, very little investigation has been made into the habitations and camps of that age or the Stone Age. Dr. Anderson in his work on "Scotland in Pagan Times," 1886, speaking of the Bronze Age says, "not a trace of a dwelling of the Bronze Age has been discovered in Scotland," and again in his preface to the Stone Age he says, "As I have before had occasion to remark of the Age of Bronze, I have now to repeat with respect to the Age of Stone, that there is no vestige of a dwelling or defensive construction, which can be proved by evidence to have been the work of the men of the Stone period." I observe also that Mr. Boyd Dawkins in his opening address to the Antiquarian Section of this Society at Scarborough in 1895, after giving an account of the work of the past year in other branches, says, "Our knowledge of the Bronze

Age in Europe has not been greatly enlarged by recent discovery." Again, with respect to square-shaped camps of the Bronze Age, Mr. G. de Mortillet, in giving an account of the rectangular Bronze Age terramares of Italy, in which he divides them into "habitations terrestres" and "habitations lacustres," says of the distribution of such camps in Europe generally: "Les habitations terrestres ont été fort peu remarquées. On n'en a signalé qu'un petit nombre. C'est une lacune à combler. Il y a beaucoup à faire dans cette voie."

These and other remarks of the same purport that I have come across, are enough to show that the opportunity of examining a series of square-shaped camps, now proved to be of the Bronze Age, was not to be lost sight of, and having several near Rushmore, on my own and my neighbours' property, I decided to excavate them thoroughly and ascertain their age.

The square or rectangular Camps here described and detailed in my fourth volume, are four in number. (1) The South Lodge Camp in Rushmore Park; (2) a small square Entrenchment on Handley Hill; (3) the Angle Ditch on Handley Down; and (4) the Camp on Martin Down, 2¾ miles to the eastward of Handley Down. These are figured in Plates 234, 245, 248, and 306 of this paper.*

The South Lodge Camp, Plate 234.—This is an Entrenchment, about ¾ of an acre in area, which, at the time I first saw it, was of very low relief, the Ditch having completely silted up, and the Rampart become denuded by age, but the Ditch was found on excavating it to be 6·6 feet deep beneath the silting. I dug six sections through the Ditch and Rampart at first, which, proving insufficient, I dug the whole Camp—Ditch, Rampart, and Interior space—completely over. The result of this second digging was very satisfactory. At the bottom of the Ditch, in positions which showed that they were deposited when the Ditch was open and had been just dug, I found a bronze razor, so-called (E on Plan, Plate 234), a bronze awl (D on Plan), and an urn of the Bronze Age (A on Plan). A little higher up, about 3 feet from the surface, I found another bronze razor (F on Plan, Plate 234), a bronze bracelet (G on Plan), and a bundle of bronze wire (H on Plan), all recognised as being relics of the Bronze Age and figured in my fourth volume. All above that was Roman. The Ditch was 6½ feet deep all round, and the lower half of it appears to have filled up before the Romans or Romanised Britons occupied it. A bronze looped spear-head was found quite near the top of the silting, adjoining the Roman deposits. The age of these looped spear-heads is uncertain, but there is no doubt that they are of late Bronze Age, which accounts for this specimen being found so high up. Nothing of iron was found below the Roman deposits. In the body of the Rampart, nothing but Bronze Age relics and pottery were found. The Rampart having, of course, been thrown up at the time of the first construction of the Camp, nothing was able to penetrate into it subsequently. This and other excavations in this district show the importance of digging the whole of a Camp over down to the undisturbed soil. The most erroneous conclusions may be come to by confining the explorations to sections only, and many of the most important objects may be missed. Two models of this Camp, before and after excavation, are exhibited in the Museum at Farnham, and the relics are exhibited in a Case between them. The position in which each object was found is marked by a pin's head in the Ditch of the second model, the silting having been removed. The description of the excavation of this Camp was first published in the "Wiltshire Archæological Magazine," Vol. XXVII., p. 206. A detailed account of it with contoured plan and sections and drawings of the objects found, is given in my fourth volume of "Excavations in Cranborne Chase," parts of which were shown upon the table at the Meeting of the Institute at Dorchester.

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* The numbers of these plates and some others are those of my fourth volume, from which they are reproduced.

Handley Hill Entrenchment, Plate 245.—The square Entrenchment on Handley Hill included only $\frac{1}{4}$ of an acre of land. It was more regular in form than the South Lodge Camp, and in lower relief, the crest of the Rampart being only about 0·8 foot above the level of the ground, and the Ditch shallow in proportion. The contents of the Entrenchment, after digging it all over, were found to consist of Bronze Age pottery only, with a little of Roman Age at the top, a well-formed flint celt in the centre of the Interior, and a leaf-shaped arrow-head close to the outside. A silver denarius of Trajan was found on the old surface line beneath the Rampart. This, if the Rampart had been higher, would have conclusively determined it to be of the Roman Age, but the very slight depth of the soil above the coin, made it doubtful whether it might not have worked down from the top at a period later than its construction. I consider this Camp, therefore, to be Bronze Age or Early Roman. The sides and angles were more regular than in the other Camps, and I should not be surprised if this were found hereafter to be the chief distinction between the square-shaped Roman and the square-shaped Bronze Age Camps. Two contoured models of this Camp are in the Museum, one before and one after excavation; and the relics are in the flat Case between them. The details are given in my fourth volume.

Angle Ditch, Handley Down, Plates 248 *and* 262.—The Ditch of the "Angle Ditch" was of nearly the same dimensions as that of the South Lodge Camp, but there was no Rampart. It was on the grass-covered down, and was only discovered by hammering with the flat side of the pick on the grass. The sound of a blow on a grass-grown surface is hollow over an excavated and filled-up excavation, and this sometimes affords the only means of tracing such works on the downs. The Ditch made a right-angle turn near the centre of its length, and appears probably to have guarded one corner of a rectangular enclosure, the position of which could be seen on the ground. It was filled like the other ditches with chalk rubble near the bottom, mixed silting half way down, and mould at the top. At the bottom, in the chalk rubble, where they must have dropped in when the Ditch was open, were found, portion of a bronze palstave, part of a bronze razor of the form common in these parts, a British urn, and a sandstone rubber. Higher up, at 1·5 feet from the surface, portion of a very well polished stone hammer, with a cleanly-bored hole in it; all recognised relics of the Bronze Age, and exhibited in the Museum. The pottery of the Bronze Age was all at the bottom of the Ditch, and the Roman and Romano-British pottery in the surface mould only, extending to 1·2 feet from the surface. A great part of the oblong area, of which this Ditch appears to have marked one corner, was strewed with pottery of both the Romano-British and the Bronze Ages. A model of this Ditch with Wor Barrow adjoining it, and described hereafter, and another model of the Ditch itself with the position of the discoveries marked by pins' heads, are in the Museum, and the relics found and specimens of the fragments of pottery are in the same Case. Large average sections of this and all the other Camps, showing the position of every fragment of pottery and the relics *projected* into them, are on the walls above the models, and the detailed accounts of them with contoured plans and sections are in the fourth volume of my "Excavations in Cranborne Chase."

Martin Down Camp, Plates 306 *and* 310.—This was a rectangular enclosure, containing about 2 acres. It is shown on Plate 306 of this paper. It was situated in a slight depression commanded within bow-shot by the ground outside. The Ditch and Rampart were of the same form as in two of the other camps before mentioned, the Ditch being 12 feet wide at the top and 9·8 feet greatest depth. The Rampart on the inside was of very slight elevation; there was a gap on the north-west side 172 feet in length, with neither Ditch or Rampart, which, together with the large size of two other openings on the east and south sides, makes me think it was chiefly used for pounding cattle, though no doubt intended also for defence. The silting of the Ditch was the same as in the other Camps, consisting of pure chalk rubble, 5 feet, at the bottom, above which was mixed silting 3·3 feet, and mould for 1·5 feet at the top. Two bronze implements were found, both in the chalk rubble at the bottom of the Ditch, viz., a bronze awl and the stem of a bronze razor. The pottery consisted of Bronze Age fragments at the bottom and Romano-British pottery only in the mould at the top. The mould, in this case, had begun to collect over the silting previously to the Roman Age. It appears probable that a spring in the shallow bottom of the Combe formerly existed close to the Camp, which supplied the inhabitants and perhaps their cattle with water. Romano-British and Bronze Age pottery was found in the Interior, the whole of which, with the Ditch and Rampart, was trenched over like those of the other Camps. British pottery only was found in the Rampart, except a few fragments of Romano-British quite at the top. The same having, of course, been thrown up at the time of the first construction of the Camp, nothing was able to penetrate into it subsequently. This and other excavations in this district show the importance of digging the whole of a Camp over down to the undisturbed soil. The most erroneous conclusions may be come to by confining the explorations to sections only, and many of the most important objects may be missed. Two models of this Camp, before and after excavation, are exhibited in the Museum at Farnham, and the relics are exhibited in a Case between them. The position in which each object was found is marked by a pin's head in the Ditch of the second model, the silting having been removed. The description of the excavation of this Camp was first published in the "Wiltshire Archæological Magazine," Vol. XXVII., p. 206. A detailed account of it with contoured plan and sections and drawings of the objects found, is given in my fourth volume of "Excavations in Cranborne Chase," parts of which were shown upon the table at the Meeting of the Institute at Dorchester.

Handley Hill Entrenchment, Plate 245.—The square Entrenchment on Handley Hill included only ¼ of an acre of land. It was more regular in form than the South Lodge Camp, and in lower relief, the crest of the Rampart being only about 0·8 foot above the level of the ground, and the Ditch shallow in proportion. The contents of the Entrenchment, after digging it all over, were found to consist of Bronze Age pottery only, with a little of Roman Age at the top, a well-formed flint celt in the centre of the Interior, and a leaf-shaped arrow-head close to the outside. A silver denarius of Trajan was found on the old surface line beneath the Rampart. This, if the Rampart had been higher, would have conclusively determined it to be of the Roman Age, but the very slight depth of the soil above the coin, made it doubtful whether it might not have worked down from the top at a period later than its construction. I consider this Camp, therefore, to be Bronze Age or Early Roman. The sides and angles were more regular than in the other Camps, and I should not be surprised if this were found hereafter to be the chief distinction between the square-shaped Roman and the square-shaped Bronze Age Camps. Two contoured models of this Camp are in the Museum, one before and one after excavation; and the relics are in the flat Case between them. The details are given in my fourth volume.

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The people of the Bronze Age boiled their food with red-hot flints, like those of the Roman Age, the number of burnt flints being about equal to those of the Roman stations, and in the Ditches of the Camps, the Bronze Age deposits produced an equal number of these flints to those of the Roman deposits above them.

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER AND POSITION OF THE BURNT FLINTS FOUND IN THE SILTING OF THE DITCHES OF MARTIN DOWN AND THE ANGLE DITCH CAMPS.

	Martin Down Camp.	Angle Ditch Camp.
Surface Mould	538	287
Mixed Silting	426	33
Chalk Rubble	139	19

Two large piles of burnt flints from Woodcuts and Rotherley are exhibited under the models of those Romano-British villages. They serve to show the appearance of flints that have been used for this purpose, and wherever they are found in abundance on the surface, they nearly always indicate the presence of pits or habitations beneath the soil. One point, however, deserves attention. Sir John Evans in his latest edition of the "Stone Age," makes the remark that flint implements are not as a rule found to any extent amongst the relics of the Bronze Age. It is quite possible that in the tumuli of this district, I may have included some as Bronze Age, that were in reality of the Stone Age. All the tumuli of the Bronze Age do not contain bronze implements, and it is sometimes difficult to decide to what age a round barrow may belong ; but I think there can be little doubt that flint implements were used to a considerable extent by bronze using people. One observation has, however, been made in these diggings, which appears to corroborate, to some extent, Sir John Evans's statement, viz., that in the Roman deposits in the Ditches of the Camps, that is, in the surface mould, the number of flint flakes greatly exceeded those found in the Bronze Age deposits beneath, although the number of small fragments of pottery enormously predominated in the Roman deposits. The accompanying return shows this, for the Martin Down and Angle Ditch Camps :—

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER AND POSITION OF THE FLINT FLAKES FOUND IN THE SILTING OF THE DITCHES OF MARTIN DOWN AND THE ANGLE DITCH CAMPS.

	Martin Down Camp.	Angle Ditch Camp.
Surface Mould	1876	114
Mixed Silting	537	16
Chalk Rubble	41	13

In the South Lodge Camp, being the first Bronze Age Camp excavated, the flakes in the several deposits were not counted, but this was done in the two Camps dealt with afterwards. It is difficult to account for. We know that the Romans used flint flakes in the tribulum for threshing out corn, and they may perhaps have used them for some other agricultural purposes. The circumstance has been noticed by others as well as myself, and appears worthy of being recorded.

The flakes, though all having bulbs of percussion and facets, were generally of a rough kind, not such as would have been struck off for knives and implements by the skilful flint workers of the Stone Age. Had they been wasters, the débris of a flint workshop, the cores would have been found with them, but these, and flint implements were absent in the Roman strata. The flakes must have been imported as such, for a specific purpose. The same inference must be drawn from my finding 445 flint flakes together in a very restricted area on the old surface line beneath the Rampart of Winkelbury Camp, Vol. II., p. 239. I picked out a number of flint flakes together from the exterior slope of the main rampart of Maiden Castle near the old surface line. There is no reason to suppose that any part of Maiden Castle is of the Stone Age. It has occurred to me from the finding of so many flint flakes in the ditches of these Entrenchments, whether they might have been used for defence, as we use the broken fragments of glass bottles. It is a mere suggestion. The discovery shows that rude flint flakes, when found in the fields on the surface, must not be regarded as certain evidence of the Stone Age. Nothing but long experience and careful observation will suffice to throw light on this point, in the future.

I have found very little trace of an Iron Age in this district. I excavated some time ago the Camp at Mount Caburn, near Lewes,* which produced relics of the late Celtic period, similar to those since found by Mr. Bulleid at Glastonbury, but little of that period has been found here. It must have existed at the time of the first construction of the Romano-British Villages recorded in the first three volumes of my work. The iron door-keys found in all these Villages and figured in those volumes, belong to that period. Models of the Romano-British Villages of Woodcuts, Rotherley and Woodyates, are in the Museum, but are not described in this paper. I have found no trace anywhere of pottery with late Celtic ornamentation on it. The ribbed pottery discovered by Mr. Arthur Evans at Aylesford, is found in the Romano-British Villages, but rarely. Specimens from Woodcuts are exhibited in the case containing relics from that Village. A late Celtic fibula was discovered in the Romano-British Village of Rotherley, Vol. II., "Excavations," Plate XCVII., Fig. 5, but all the other fibulæ were of Roman form. Enamelled brooches were found in Woodcuts and Rotherley, but none in the Bronze Age Entrenchments. The custom of depositing their refuse in circular pits, 4 to 10 feet deep (see models of Woodcuts and Rotherley) was common in the Romano-British Villages, and I found them also in the late Celtic Camp of Mount Caburn, but not a single pit was found in the Bronze Age Entrenchments. The practice of burying the dead in these filled-up refuse pits and ditches in Roman times, has brought to light a large number of skeletons of Romanized-Britons in Woodcuts and Rotherley, which shows that they were undoubtedly a long-headed race and very short, ranging from 4 feet 9 inches to 5 feet 7½ inches in height for the males. The skeletons of the Bronze Age were found only in graves and were round-headed and taller, but only three were found that could be measured. This is not enough to determine by itself the stature of the Bronze Age people of this district, but as far as it goes, it confirms the researches of Dr. Thurnam in the neighbouring district of Salisbury. Sir Richard Hoare, who excavated such a number of tumuli in this district, unfortunately took no notice of human skeletons, by which omission not only was the important evidence of race afforded by them lost, but it was destroyed for ever. This shows how careful we should be to record everything. I have twice been offered by neighbours permission to dig upon their property, on condition that I would not disturb the human bones or rebury them immediately. Of course I refused to avail myself of permission so hampered with unscientific conditions. This excessive reverence for bones of hoary and unknown antiquity is a great hindrance to Anthropological science. The interesting questions of race can only be studied by careful measurements of the bones and skulls, and the preservation of them, if possible, in museums for future reference.

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* "Archæologia," Vol. XLVI., p. 423.

Every entire animal bone found in all the excavations has been measured and the depth recorded, with the result of showing that the small ox, about the size of our Kerry Cow, standing 3 feet 5 inches at the shoulder, largely prevailed in both ages. Out of the enormous number of bones discovered, only two were found in the Ditch of Wor Barrow, giving a size equal to our Pembroke Bull, 4 feet 10 inches at the shoulder, and one in Martin Down Camp estimated at 4 feet. This shows that a large ox of some kind did exist in the Bronze Age, but was not common. It is seldom that, in excavations, horn-cores or other bones showing the peculiarities of the breed are discovered. But the size can always be ascertained with accuracy, and this I have done by means of test animals of modern breeds killed for the purpose of comparison, the measurement of the bones of which are given in my first and second Volumes. The sheep in both ages was a small slender animal equal to a St. Kilda ewe, standing 1 foot 8 inches to 2 feet 1 inch at the shoulder. The horse in both ages was a small animal of the size of our New Forest Pony, standing 12 hands 3 inches at the shoulder. From the number of bones, it appears to have been eaten in Roman times; but judging by the small number of the bones found, it was not eaten in the Bronze Age. The pig was a small slender animal in the Bronze Age, which surprises me, as I have always supposed that the early pig was a long-legged animal. The pig in the Romano-British Villages of Woodcuts, Rotherley and Woodyates, was about the size of our modern pig, viz., from 2 feet to 2 feet 4 inches at the shoulder. The dog in Roman times varied from the size of a retriever to that of a small terrier, but there is a difficulty in distinguishing dog from fox in some cases. The bones from all the Bronze Age Entrenchments are exhibited in cases beneath the models.

This part of my excavations in the Entrenchments of the district, proves that the people of the Bronze Age certainly did live as they did in Italy, in enclosures of squarish shape and slight relief. They were probably strengthened by stockades on the banks, without which they could hardly have served for defence, but probably their chief use was to keep off wolves and wild animals. They must have been a pastoral people having flocks and herds, and there are not wanting indications that they may also have cultivated the soil in fields from the prevalence of lines of terrace near them, but on this subject I had rather withhold my judgment, as no sound argument can be based on proximity in this matter. The water supply in these

Camps appears to me to be defective, but there is clear evidence that in a chalk district the water formerly ran out much higher in the Combes than now, and spots now remote from water may have had springs close to them. I have proved this in one instance by clearing out a Roman well 188 feet deep at the Romano-British Village of Woodcuts (see model of the Village of Woodcuts), and finding the iron-work of a bucket at the bottom, but no water; and the water in modern wells on the same hill is lower. The position of the Bronze Age Camp on Martin Down, in a slight hollow, shows that it must have been selected chiefly for shelter and the vicinity probably of water at that time, and not exclusively for defence. The positions of the South Lodge Camp and Handley Hill Entrenchment, close to the summits of hills, but on one side of them, were probably chosen for the same reason. Had defence been their only object, a command of view on all sides would have been very important. The Villages of the Romanized-Britons in this district, though surrounded by banks and ditches of nearly the same size as those of the Bronze Age (not quite so deep), were of curved outline, forming irregular rounded enclosures. We must not assume that because the Bronze Age Camps here described were of small size and squarish form, all Bronze Age Camps were the same. These may have been chiefly for agricultural purposes, whilst the defensive camps and fortresses were different. The exploration of a large Camp, when it comes to be done, will be a work of great time and expense, if it is done thoroughly, and if it is not done thoroughly, it is better not attempted.*

The next division of the subject in the papers upon the table (exhibited at the Meeting of the Institute) relates to the excavations of a single long barrow, called Wor Barrow, on Handley Down; Plates 248, 250 and 251 of this paper. Two models of this before and after excavation are exhibited in a case in the Museum, with the relics and specimens of the pottery found in the Ditch. It was the largest barrow in this part of the country, and was surrounded by traces of a broad ditch. I removed the whole body of the Barrow, and on the old surface line beneath it, was found a trench cut in the solid chalk, enclosing an oblong area 93 feet in length by 34 feet in width. The trench was filled with large flints, and photographs were taken, of the soil above, showing marks of stakes sticking into the trench. The flints were for wedging down the stakes. I think that this was a wooden version of the long chambers of stone found in barrows of the same kind in places where stone was more plentiful. In the primary interments within this enclosure on the old surface line and to the south of the centre, six skeletons were found huddled together beneath a small mound of brown mould, three in sequence, crouched on the right side, and three put in with them as bones, with the long-bones laid out by the side of the skulls. I have never found any clear trace of cannibalism in this district, but the custom of burying human skulls and bones with the dead, and bones buried separately but not in sequence, appears to have been frequent. One of these found in a pit near Handley Hill Entrenchment is shown in Plate 245. It is not easy to account for this. A recent discovery made by Mr. Petrie in Egypt, and figured in the "Illustrated London News" of the 17th July, 1897, showed that a skeleton of the 5th Dynasty, about 3500 B.C., was found, the bones of which had been cut up and put in a box, with an effigy of the deceased by the side of it. Something of this sort may have occurred here. No relics were found with the primary interments except a small piece of rude pottery accidentally put in. This absence of relics is frequently the case in long barrows; so that the whole of the evidence of this being a barrow of the Stone Age rests upon the form of the skulls and the measurement of the bones. The skulls are exhibited in cases beneath the models: they are carefully measured and diagrams of them given in my fourth volume. These show that they were a very long-headed race. A table of the cephalic indices of skulls of all ages found by me in this district is given on p. 30, in which the longest heads are placed uppermost. A large "P" has been placed opposite the primary interments of this barrow, which shows that although the whole of the Romanized-Britons of this district were very long-headed people, as I have explained in my previous volumes, these primary interments of this Stone Age barrow are close to the top of the list. On the other hand, the skulls of the Bronze Age marked with a large cross, are close to the bottom of the list.

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* The word "Camp" is used in this paper, in its accepted Archæological sense, as an enclosed Entrenchment; it is not strictly correct.

The skulls are all photographed, but photographs cannot be relied upon for measurement. I have contrived a craniometer, which was exhibited at the Meeting, which shows the profile of the skulls with perfect accuracy, the lateral measurements being given on the side elevation at the spots where they were taken; the measurements of the profiles are from the meatus auditorius. The diagrams of three skulls, a primary skull of Wor Barrow, Plate 274, a secondary skull of Wor Barrow, Plate 283 (which represents fairly well a skull of the Romano-British period), and a skull of the Bronze Age, Plate 289, are here given as specimens. Four of the primary interments here were people of very small stature, but one was a tall man. The estimation of stature of all the skeletons is taken according to Dr. Rollet's method. Dr. Garson, our best English authority on this subject, has checked, in fact he has recalculated, all my measurements and found them correct. Some of the remarks in the columns in the description of the skeletons are his. It is impossible to overestimate the importance of Anthropometry in all these enquiries. The Ditch of this large barrow, which was 13 feet deep in some places, was thoroughly excavated and the silting examined. The body of this, or any other barrow, gives only relics of the age of the barrow: the Ditch gives a record of all subsequent ages, during which it was gradually silted up. It will be seen by the average sections, exhibited on the walls and given in Plates 250 and 251, that the Roman age was confined to a thin film of Roman pottery and relics close to the top in surface mould ; beneath these were relics of the Bronze Age and Neolithic period. The secondary interments in this barrow, shown by thin plates in the model with the skeletons painted on them, were probably of the Roman age, and were found extended near the top of the Barrow and in the Ditch. A Roman coin of Constantine II. was found near the forehead of one of them. Of these secondary interments, 10 had been decapitated, two of which had the heads touching the fingers of the left hand, as if laid down after decapitation by the sides of the bodies. I think the top of the Barrow may have been used as a place of execution in Roman times.

Close to this long Barrow were two round ones (see model), both of which are mentioned as having been opened by Sir Richard Hoare, but I found relics in both of them. The ditches of the round barrows on this Down were of two kinds. In one, the ditch had been irregularly dug, merely to obtain earth to form the barrow, without regard to its shape (see model of Barrow 27). In the rest, the ditch had been symmetrically formed in a true circle (see models of Barrows 23, 24, 28, and 29). I have no means of knowing whether these two kinds mark different periods in the history of barrow making. It is worth noticing that no round barrow has been found in my district without a distinct ditch round it, except one in Susan Gibbs' Walk, Rushmore Park, which had the smallest mound found by me in this district. In other parts of England it has been supposed that this was not the case, and that the earth was brought from a distance. To what extent the ditches may have been overlooked in cultivated soil I am unable to say, but I have no doubt that in some soils this may very likely have been the case.

It is noteworthy in connection with this subject that the only four graves found by me with the so-called drinking vessels in them, had no ditches or mounds, except the one above mentioned, which had a very slight mound. The first was that found in the centre of the Romano-British Village of Rotherley, described in Vol. II., "Excavations," p. 5. It was only discovered whilst trenching the surface of the interior of the Village. It had no mound over it, or ditch round it : the drinking vessel was at the knees. I believed it to be a Bronze Age interment of previous date to the construction of the Village. The second was that in Susan Gibbs' Walk, above mentioned. It was in a clean cut grave, 3 feet deep. The skeleton was crouched, and the drinking vessel at the feet. It had no ditch, and the mound is described by me as being so slight, that it was hardly noticed on the surface, "Excavations," Vol. II., p. 22. The third was the one on Handley Down, between the Angle Ditch and Wor Barrow, T on Plan, Plate 248. It was in a cleanly cut grave, 3 feet deep, with no ditch or mound, the skeleton crouched, with the drinking vessel at the feet; it was only found accidentally in trenching the surface. The fourth was that described in Vol. III., "Excavations," p. 240 ; the drinking vessel, by itself, was found in a cleanly cut grave, 3 feet deep, with no mound or ditch, and no bones, and was only found accidentally whilst digging a hole for sand. Of the three skeletons found in these four graves with drinking vessels, two had very round heads and are shown quite at the bottom of the list of cephalic indices on p. 30. They were typical Bronze Age skulls. The head of the third was longer.

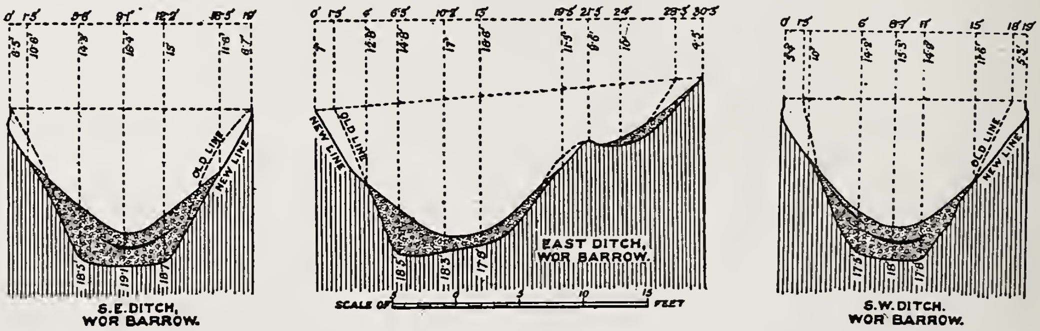
There is no knowing how many of these graves without mounds or ditches may exist in the soil; as they show no mark on the surface, they can only be found accidentally. They are consequently a class of interment of which we have very little knowledge and I am not aware of their having been found persistently in any other district. Models of two of these graves, viz., that in Susan Gibbs' Walk and that on Handley Down, are in the Museum, with the round skulls and the drinking vessels in the same Case with them. The drinking vessels are of the same form, quality and character of ornamentation as those found by Canon Greenwell in the Yorkshire Wolds; he says they are usually found with skeletons and not burnt bodies.

It is noticed that in my district small fragments of pottery of the drinking vessel type and quality, are found with other Bronze Age pottery in the ditches both of the Camps and the Tumuli. Fragments of pottery with chevron patterns on them are also found in the ditches of both camps and tumuli, which affords evidence of their being probably of the same period. As the Camps are proved to be of the Bronze Age, those tumuli which have no bronze implements in them, but which contain chevron patterns on their pottery, are shown by this to be of the same period. The distribution of chevron patterns all over the world is traced in considerable detail in my fourth volume.

One round barrow, No. 24, on Handley Hill consisted of a small mound with a distinct ditch round it and a causeway of undisturbed chalk across it; the graves in the barrow appeared to have been rifled and the contents taken out; but 52 secondary interments were found buried in urns or marked by fragments of British pottery just beneath the soil on the level ground outside the ditch on the west side (see model of Barrow 24 with relics). These were probably graves of the family or descendants buried near the grave of their chief. Had it not been for the method I have adopted of contouring the ground and trenching the whole of the area included in my plan, these secondary interments must inevitably have been overlooked.

The use of carefully made models of excavations are of the utmost importance in Museums. There are as many as 118 models of different kinds in my Museum at Farnham. I have found that by means of them, I can explain the nature of the evidence that is relied upon, in a few minutes, whereas it would take visitors a long time to acquire the same information from written descriptions with plans and sections, if it could be done at all. Rows of relics arranged in cases, without regard to their *gisement*, are of no use for educational purposes, and I can hardly doubt that models will be largely used in future, both in General and Local Museums, more especially in those localities in which the excavations have been made. My models are of well-seasoned mahogany and are carved from the contoured plans. Carpenters should be trained to the work; my estate carpenters are so used to it, that I have only to put a contoured plan before them on a proper scale, and they will cut it out with the utmost precision; but of course I supervise the construction of the models very closely.

One of the most instructive parts of these excavations, and one which might eventually enable some idea to be formed of the length of time that has elapsed since the construction of these works, is the study of the silting of the ditches. I give here three Sections of the Ditch of Wor Barrow, taken on different sides, showing the



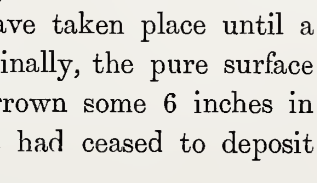
Sections Showing the Amount of Silting and Denudation that has taken place in the Ditch of Wor Barrow, during four years from 1893 to 1897, after having been Re-excavated in 1893.

denudation and silting that has taken place since the ditches were cleared out and my excavations abandoned in 1893. Since then the ditches have been left untouched and exposed to the atmosphere. A dotted line shows the line of the side of the ditch in a section taken immediately after it was re-excavated. A firm line shows its present outline, and a dotted area shows the pure chalk rubble that has fallen from the sides during a period of four years. It will be seen that in the centre of the ditch the chalk rubble has risen 2½ feet, consisting entirely of pieces of pure chalk, similar to what was found in that place at the time I re-excavated it. Seams of mould are seen in this rubble formed by turf mould fallen from the edge on the top of the ditch, similar to those which, in the old silting, had lost colour and been compressed by moisture and the superincumbent weight of the silting above them. The sides of the chalk rubble had covered the undisturbed chalk sides for a space of 8 feet from the bottom, leaving 6 feet or more still exposed to the action of rain and frost, which in time will further disintegrate it and add to the size of the talus, and then the whole of the sides being sheltered completely from those influences will cease to fall down, and the chalk rubble in the ditch will become stationary at the same height that I had found it; and the mixed silting, consisting of finer chalk mixed with mould and produced by other causes, will supervene; finally the mould will be added to it at the top as before. The top of the ditch meanwhile had enlarged about a foot and a half in width on each side during the four years that it had been exposed to the air. The new talus was produced by precisely the same causes as the old one.

This investigation shows that all the fragments of pottery that had been found by me in the old chalk rubble were of the period of the first construction of the ditch, or within a year or two after it, and it accounts for so little having been found in this part of the silting, which had accumulated very rapidly. The hard sides of the ditch had assumed a convex form owing to the lower parts of them having been covered up and sheltered from the frost and rain much sooner than the upper parts. This convexity had already begun to increase as shown in my new section, and will continue to do so until the whole of the sides are covered up by the new talus, possibly a period of some 5 or 6 years, an infinitely short time compared with the whole time necessary to complete the entire filling of the ditch. The fine mixed silting above the chalk rubble was not formed by the disintegration of the sides, but by the accumulation of fine sediment washed down from the barrow or blown in from the surrounding country. Lastly, when the grass had begun to grow upon the barrow, the ditch and the surface of the downs around the barrow, all silting would cease and the mould would begin to grow by the decay of vegetable matter, and this, judging by the evidence of most of the ditches, could not have taken place until a comparatively short time before the Roman occupation. Finally, the pure surface mould, without stones or any other substances, must have grown some 6 inches in the centre of the ditches after the people of the Roman Age had ceased to deposit their relics and pottery.

By the same reasoning, we may assume that the smaller Bronze Age ditches of the South Lodge Camp, the Angle Ditch and Martin Down Camp, must originally have been a foot or two narrower, and the convexity of their sides must have been due to the same causes. The ditches in the case of these Camps may have been kept open, and even their depth increased for defensive purposes. It is also possible that the convex sides may to some extent have been adopted intentionally to increase the width at the top and the depth at the bottom; but still, as the deposits show that they silted up gradually and were not filled up, the pure chalk rubble found in the bottom of all of them must have been due to the disintegration of the sides, and the objects found in this rubble must all have been deposited soon after their first construction, or after they had been left to the erosive force of the atmosphere. Whether any estimate can ever be formed of the time necessary for these deposits to accumulate appears possible, but doubtful. That the ditches must have silted up in a constantly and greatly diminishing ratio appears certain; and the surface mould, owing to the greater luxuriance of the grass caused by the

ASSUMED DENUDATION & SILTING OF THE DITCHES OF THE CAMPS.



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greater depth of the mould and greater moisture in the centres of the ditches, must be constantly increasing at a greater rate than on the surface of the country generally.

In the examination of the ditches of camps and barrows, attention should be given to the method of conducting the excavation. The most natural way, the easiest, and the one generally adopted is to dig down to the bottom in one spot, and then work out the ditch horizontally all along. This frequently leads to error in assigning the fragments of pottery and relics to their proper *gisement.* Fragments from the top fall down and are picked up on the bottom, to which part they are often erroneously attributed. The proper way is first to take off the turf over the whole area that it is intended to excavate, and then work down from the top in a succession of spits; in this way the pottery and relics from the upper spits are removed and recorded before the lower spits are dug into, and no mistake as to the depth of the objects can possibly occur.

The practice of contouring the ground before excavation is of great importance, both in barrow and camp digging. In a properly conducted excavation the whole of the surface soils and deposits have to be disturbed, and contouring is the only means by which the original shape of the work can be recorded. I think that no ancient earthwork should be excavated without preserving a record of its original shape. Contours are necessary to record the direction of the drainage of a Village or Camp, a matter of no slight importance in those pluvial ages, and one entirely affecting the formation of the sedimentary deposits, on which the evidence of age so greatly depends. Contouring is indispensable in the case of Camps and other defensive works, to show the command of ground, and whether the work is or is not a defensive one, as in the case of the Martin Down Camp, in which it was shown by contours that it was slightly commanded on all sides from the outside. By means of contours, a section can afterwards be drawn of any part of a Camp, and in any direction. It is also necessary in some cases to show the likelihood of a spring having existed within, or close to, an earthwork, which is also exemplified by the Martin Down Camp. Contours of from 0·2 foot to 0·6 foot vertical height are shown by yellow lines on the green surface of the models, and they are shown by black lines on the plans. Contoured plans are indispensable for the construction of models. The contours were very carefully surveyed with a spirit level on the ground. It is neither a very difficult nor laborious process. I have restored all my Camps on the ground to their original forms before leaving them; and my usual copper medalet, shown in my first volume, p. xx, has been put into all my diggings.

I regret that it has been impossible to distribute the detailed account of all these diggings to more than a few of the members.* If I had done so, there would not have been time to read them. These portions of my future fourth volume are intended to verify the statements made in my address, and will be of use chiefly to those who are actually engaged in archæological excavations. They are not intended for casual readers. The record of an excavation takes about five times as long as the actual digging. The relic tables given in my fourth volume, and in the previous ones, are very useful as recapitulations of the things discovered, without trespassing upon the text. Being in a tabular form, they enable the enquirer to ascertain in a few moments every object that has been found in all the different parts and deposits. Everything has been recorded in this way, however small and however common. In the same manner, there has been no selection in my fourth volume of objects for illustration; everything has been drawn, down to the most minute fragment of pottery that had a pattern on it. Common things are of more importance than particular things, because they are more prevalent. I have always remembered a remark of Professor Huxley's in one of his addresses. "The word 'importance'," he said, "ought to be struck out of scientific dictionaries; that which is important, is that which is persistent." Common things vary in form, as the idea of them passes from place to place, and the date of them and of the places in which they are found, may sometimes be determined by gradual variations of form. There is no knowing what may hereafter be found to be most interesting. Things apt to be overlooked, may afterwards turn out to be of the greatest value in tracing the distribution of forms. This will be admitted when it is recognised that distribution is a necessary prelude to generalisation. I regret to find in endeavouring to trace the distribution of patterns, that archæological societies illustrate fewer things than formerly. It is thought, perhaps, that when a form has become common, there is no use repeating or even recording it. This is a great mistake in my opinion, and there is no excuse for it, now that illustration has become so much more economical and so effectual. The illustrations need not be elaborate, but sufficient to trace the transition of the forms. If ever a time should come when our illustrated newspapers take to recording interesting and sensible things, a new era will have arrived in the usefulness of these journals. The supply, of course, must equal the demand, but the demand shows what intensely stupid people we are. People bowing to one another appears to form the staple of these productions, as if it were not bad enough for those who are compelled actually to take part in such functions. Field sports are no doubt things to be encouraged, but can it be necessary to have a picture of a man running after a ball upon every page of every illustrated journal in this country. Let us hope for evolution in this as in all other things.

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* Fifteen copies were distributed at the Meeting; all are included in the fourth volume of "Excavations in Cranborne Chase."

The compilation of a work of so much detail necessitates the employment of clerks. I make it a rule that nothing in the letterpress should be issued that is not in my own writing, and of course I am responsible for the whole. But the calculation of the numerous and tedious indices; the compilation of the relic tables; the photographs; the identification, measurement and restoration of the skulls, bones and pottery; the surveys, the contouring; careful labelling and correction of proofs; printing of the tickets; the collection, arrangement and description of the indispensable Museum; the drawing of the plates, and the close supervision of the workmen on the ground, requires the assistance of at least three men of different qualifications. Living in my house they must necessarily be men of good character as well as energy. Those who have left me have generally obtained more lucrative employments. This, of course, entails loss of time, and the training of the fresh ones from the very beginning. This part of the subject is important for those who may contemplate a similar method of conducting excavations. I shall allude to it in my fourth volume, as I have done in my previous volumes. As a rule I have been well served by my clerks.

There are many subjects connected with these excavations that I have been unable even to touch upon in this address. The amount of work still before the future of Anthropologists is enormous, when the camps and habitations of prehistoric men come to be gone into. So far from barrow digging and camp excavation having been worked out, as I understand some persons have asserted, it has hardly yet commenced upon a thorough system. But when we consider the rapidity with which ancient earthworks are being destroyed, the utmost care is necessary, not only in preserving, but in examining them. If I were asked to give a title to this paper, it would be "a plea for greater precision and detail in excavations." It has lately been said in one of our leading journals that my methods are too detailed for public funds. I certainly have never had the slightest wish for the assistance of public funds; quite the contrary, I should find them an impediment. But if this is true, which I don't think it is, it only shows, in my opinion, that public funds ought not to be used for the purpose, but that the work should be left to be done by private individuals like Canon Greenwell, whose pupil I originally was, as a digger, who are devoted to these most interesting investigations, and who have the leisure, the knowledge, and the means to do the work thoroughly. I am informed that there are people who think they are doing good by digging and grubbing out antiquities, without making any record at all of their investigations. I think that a Landowner, if he is not sufficiently interested in these matters to work himself, could do no better service to Archæology, than by prohibiting the investigations of any one, without obtaining some security that they will be well recorded. A discovery dates only from the time of the record of it, and not from the time of its being found in the soil. In conclusion, I have only to acknowledge my short-comings. Notwithstanding the care that I have taken to omit nothing, I am aware that my investigations fall short of what they ought to be, and probably will be, in the future. But I hope that in so far as regards my own and my neighbours' lands, to whom I am indebted for permission to dig, and in all that concerns the Bronze Age and the square-shaped Camps of that age, it will be admitted that Mr. de Mortillet's "lacune" has been fairly well filled up in the particular class of antiquities to which this paper relates.

The following is the final classification of the qualities of the British and Roman pottery in this district, after the experience of 17 years :—

BRITISH POTTERY.

No. 1 Quality.—Coarse, badly-baked, containing grains of quartz, flint, chalk or shell, sometimes one and sometimes the others ; hand-made.

No. 2 Quality.—Coarse, soft, smooth, without sand or large grains ; ill-baked, and sometimes red on one side and black on the other, and apparently hand-made.

No. 3 Quality.—Thin, without grains, generally reddish-brown, and of fine quality ; frequently ornamented with oblong punch-marks ; of the quality of the Drinking Vessels of the Bronze Age ; hand-made.

No. 4 Quality.—Brown colour, and mixed with sand, containing quartz and other grains. It very much resembles Romano-British, but differs from it, in having a large quantity of quartz sand in its composition. In some cases, the difficulty of distinguishing between this and the *superior* and *inferior* qualities of coarse brown Romano-British pottery is very great.

ROMANO-BRITISH POTTERY.

Romano-British.—Coarse black or brown pottery, corresponding to the *superior* and *inferior* qualities of that ware in the Relic Tables of Woodcuts and Rotherley.

Thick and Thin Grey.—Hard quality, grey colour ; corresponding to quality No. 3 of Woodyates.

Imitation Samian.—Light dull red colour and badly polished.

Red Pottery.—Red pottery, red all through ; not painted.

ROMAN POTTERY.

New Forest Ware.—(1) Soft, cream-coloured ; generally painted red or black. (2) Hard, reddish-brown, generally fluted, and consisting chiefly of small vessels.

Red Samian.—Of dark red colour, and well polished.

Roman Glazed Ware.—Glazed, green or light yellow ; thin ; generally glazed inside and out ; (very rare.)

RETURN OF THE BREADTH INDEX OF ALL THE MEASURED SKULLS, MALE AND FEMALE, OF DIFFERENT PERIODS, FOUND IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD UP TO THE PRESENT TIME, AUGUST, 1897, INCLUDING WOR BARROW; SHOWN IN THE ORDER OF LENGTH, THE LONGEST HEADS BEING PLACED UPPERMOST.

No.	Locality.	Race.	Sex.	Cephalic Index; Glabello-Occipital Length.	No.	Locality.	Race.	Sex.	Cephalic Index; Glabello-Occipital Length.
1	Winkelbury	Anglo-Saxon period	M.	658	41	Woodyates	Romano-British	M.	745
2	Wor Barrow P	Primary, Stone Age	M.	670	42	Woodcuts	Romano-British	M.	746
3	Wor Barrow	Secondary, Stone Age‡	M.	685	43	Wor Barrow	Romano-British	M.	749
4	Rotherley	Romano-British	F.	689	44	Woodyates	Romano-British	M.	750
5	Rotherley	Romano-British	M.	689	45	Woodcuts	Romano-British	F.	750
6	Wor Barrow P	Primary, Stone Age	M.	691	46	Winkelbury	Anglo-Saxon period	M.	753
7	Wor Barrow P	Primary, Stone Age	M.	691	47	Woodcuts	Romano-British	F.	754
8	Woodyates	Romano-British	M.	692	48	Woodcuts	Romano-British	M.	755
9	Rotherley	Romano-British	M.	696	49	Woodcuts	Romano-British	M.	755
10	Rotherley	Romano-British	F.	702	50	Rotherley	Romano-British	M.	756
11	Woodcuts	Romano-British	M.	714	51	Woodyates	Romano-British	M.	757
12	Woodyates	Romano-British	M.	*719	52	Winkelbury	Anglo-Saxon period	F.	758
13	Winkelbury	Anglo-Saxon period	M.	720	53	Woodcuts	Romano-British	M.	760
14	Woodcuts	Romano-British	M.	721	54	Winkelbury	Anglo-Saxon period	M.	768
15	Winkelbury	Anglo-Saxon period	M.	†721	55	Woodyates	Romano-British	M.	772
16	Wor Barrow P	Primary, Stone Age	M.	722	56	Wor Barrow	Romano-British	M.	773
17	Rotherley	Romano-British	M.	723	57	Winkelbury	Anglo-Saxon period	F.	776
18	Wor Barrow	Romano-British	M.	725	58	Woodyates	Romano-British	M.	777
19	Rotherley	Romano-British	M.	726	59	Woodyates	Romano-British	M.	778
20	Rotherley	Romano-British	M.	727	60	Rotherley	Romano-British	M.	778
21	Handley Hill Pit	Possibly Bronze Age	M.	727	61	Winkelbury	Anglo-Saxon period	F.	781
22	Rotherley	Romano-British	M.	728	62	Woodcuts	Romano-British	F.	783
23	Winkelbury	Anglo-Saxon period	M.	731	63	Woodyates	Romano-British	M.	784
24	Winkelbury	Anglo-Saxon period	M.	731	64	Woodyates	Romano-British	F.	785
25	Woodcuts	Romano-British	F.	733	65	Woodyates	Romano-British	M.	787
26	Wor Barrow	Romano-British	M.	737	66	Barrow 27, Handley Down	Romano-British	M.	788
27	Wor Barrow	Romano-British	M.	738	67	Winkelbury	Anglo-Saxon period	M.	†790
28	Wor Barrow	Romano-British	M.	738	68	Winkelbury	Anglo-Saxon period	F.	796
29	Woodcuts	Romano-British	M.	738	69	Woodyates	Romano-British	F.	798
30	Winkelbury	Anglo-Saxon period	F.	738	70	Rotherley	Romano-British	M.	799
31	Woodyates	Romano-British	M.	738	71	Woodcuts	Romano-British	F.	799
32	Winkelbury	Anglo-Saxon period	M.	739	72	Wor Barrow	Romano-British	M.	*803
33	Woodyates	Romano-British	M.	740	73	Circular Grave, Handley Down	Bronze Age✠	M.	803
34	Winkelbury	Anglo-Saxon period	F.	741	74	Woodyates	Romano-British	M.	*806
35	Winkelbury	Anglo-Saxon period	M.	741	75	Woodcuts	Romano-British	M.	822
36	Woodyates	Romano-British	M.	742	76	Rotherley	Romano-British	M.	826
37	Wor Barrow	Romano-British	M.	742	77	Woodyates	Romano-British	M.	*826
38	Wor Barrow	Romano-British	M.	743	78	Barrow 20, Rushmore Park	Bronze Age✠	M.	845
39	Rotherley	Romano-British	M.	743					
40	Rotherley	Bronze Age✠	M.	743					

* Young person. † Cephalic Index, Ophryo-Occipital length.

‡ Secondary Interment in Ditch, depth 8 ft.; believed to be of the Stone Age, for reasons already given.

✠ Bronze Age Interments in separate graves are distinguished thus.

P Primary Stone Age Interments in Wor Barrow are distinguished thus.

The importance of this return consists in the fact that, as no relics were found with the Primary Interments, except one small piece of pottery, the determination of the age depends almost entirely on the comparatively long heads of the skulls, the position of the interment, and the form of the Barrow.

EXCAVATION OF THE SOUTH LODGE CAMP, RUSHMORE PARK.

AN ENTRENCHMENT OF THE BRONZE AGE.

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AN ENTRENCHMENT OF THE BRONZE AGE.

I WAS prevented by illness from excavating in the summer of 1892, but in April, 1893, I returned to the work. Rushmore, owing to the quantity of undisturbed down and woodland, is so full of ancient earthworks that it will probably take several years before they can be examined with the necessary thoroughness. Although the area is limited, the remains include vestiges of all ages, from the Neolithic to the Roman Age, and the transition from one period to another in a small area, can be better studied than in a larger one, by means of the silting of ditches and the denudation of earthworks.

I commenced the digging of the year with what I have now termed the South Lodge Camp in Rushmore Park. Its position is figured in Plate LXXX., Vol. II. of my "Excavations in Cranborne Chase," and it is also marked on the map of the Park, Plate I., Vol. I. of the same work. The five tumuli, in the area to which I have given the name of Barrow Pleck, Nos. 2, 3, 4, 18 and 21 were examined in 1880 and 1884, and proved to be barrows of the Bronze Age—not that any bronze implements were actually found in them, but the urn, the pottery, and the interments by cremation, were such as are recognised as belonging to that period. In No. 3 Barrow, two central interments and eight secondary ones by cremation were found, in small basins cut out of the chalk floor, each containing, besides the burnt bones, fragments of coarse British pottery of No. 1 quality placed to mark the spot, and one by inhumation, crouched up, in the side of a causeway over the little ditch surrounding the barrow, and on the south side, Plate LXXXI., Vol. II. The finding of a secondary interment by inhumation, crouched up, was singular, and might, in some places, have been supposed to argue a very early date, but as it has subsequently been proved by excavations in the Romano-British Villages of this neighbourhood, that the crouched-up position, for burial, was used into Roman times, it is probable that this inhumation interment was of that date, rather than earlier, and it seems possible, therefore, that these Bronze Age tumuli were used for secondary interments, even up to Roman times.* An urn of No. 1 quality of British was found in Barrow No. 4; and in the silting of the ditch of No. 3, fragments of Roman pottery, including Samian, were found; none but British having been found in the barrow itself. These tumuli, as shown by the map, Vol. II., Plate LXXX., "Excavations," were only 350 feet distant from the South Lodge Camp, and its proximity to them led to the conjecture that the Camp might also be found to be of the Bronze Age, but of course no certainty can be argued from proximity in the case of such earthworks.

The earthwork, Plate 234, is of squarish, or rather lozenge-shaped form, and the sides are irregular, and not in straight lines, as a Roman camp would probably have them. It was of very low relief, and the Ditch almost entirely filled up by silting; and although one corner of it touched the carriage road, it had been but little observed by passers, owing to its having been thickly covered with nut-wood. The area within the Ditch contained about $\frac{3}{4}$ acre.

The first step was to cut down the nut-wood, and grub up the roots, and it is remarkable that nothing—not even a single fragment of pottery—was found during this process, showing that surface mould must have accumulated to a certain depth, sufficient to cover over all the relics beneath. The Camp was then surveyed, and the features of the ground recorded in contours of 0·4 foot vertical height. Six sections, 10 feet wide, were then dug, across the Ditch and Rampart, in different parts of the Camp, and it is worthy of observation that in the first three sections little or nothing was found, which shows what very false conceptions are liable to be formed by merely digging one or two sections in a camp. In the fourth section, on the east side, part of a large British urn was found at the bottom of the silting of the ditch, which was 6 feet deep here, A., Plates 234, 235, Fig. 1, and 237, and Plate 240. The urn was lying on its side, evidently thrown in as rubbish, and it had on the inside of the bottom, an ornament of eight raised spokes like a wheel, (Plate 240) somewhat similar to one that Sir Richard Hoare found in a barrow near Woodyates.† Similar ornaments on the same part of urns have been found in Ireland and elsewhere.

The question has often been discussed, as to whether the urns found in barrows of this period were mortuary urns made especially for this purpose, or vessels for ordinary use, employed to contain the ashes of the dead. The present discovery favours the supposition that they were in common use, as it is more probable that an object of this kind should have found its way into the ditch of a camp if it were in common use, than if it were constructed for ceremonial purposes only; and the large quantities of pottery of the same quality (Column I., Plate 237) afterwards found in different parts of the Camp, confirms this opinion, as it could not all have been used for funeral urns. The urn was of coarse quality, No. 1 British, having large grains of flint in its composition, similar in all respects to that of the urn found in Barrow No. 4, and the fragments found with the cremated interments in Barrow No. 3. This was, therefore, the first find which showed the Camp to be of the Bronze Age, for it was evident that the Ditch must have been dug before the urn was thrown into it.

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* The crouched position was used in the Bronze Age, in this neighbourhood, as well as in Romano-British times. Two skeletons so placed, with drinking vessels at their feet, have been found near here without any tumulus over them.

† Hoare's "Ancient Wiltshire," Vol. I., p. 243.

The other two sections produced nothing of value, beyond fragments of pottery, which will be considered further on ; and, as the evidence obtained from the sections appeared to be insufficient, I determined to dig the Camp all over, down to the undisturbed chalk, Ditch, Rampart, and Interior space. This was accordingly done, and, in speaking of the finds in the Ditch and Rampart, I shall therefore in future refer to the whole Ditch and Rampart all round the Camp, and collect the objects discovered in one average general section, Plate 237.

The Ditch was of an average width of 9·5 feet at top, and the depth about 6·6 feet, and it was of nearly uniform dimensions all round. The lower 3 feet of the silting consisted entirely of chalk rubble, above which the mould began, and got thicker towards the top. It is probable the Ditch may have been kept open for some time after it was constructed, and the smooth flat bottom, about 1 foot wide all round, sufficient to enable a person to walk along it, implies that this was the case. But the sides of the Ditch, "*escarp*" and "*counterscarp*," were unusually abrupt, being at an angle of 60°, whereas in most camps I have found them at 45° with the horizon. No doubt, owing to this, it would fill up rapidly when left to itself, and the lower 3 feet of the silting would consequently consist entirely of chalk rubble ; after which mould would begin to be found, and would thicken gradually, with time, up to the surface. The Ditch may, therefore, be conveniently divided for the position of the objects found in it, into two halves, above, and below, the 3 feet line. See Section, Plate 237. Some persons have supposed that, on account of the quantities of made earth, often found above the chalk bottom, these ditches must have been filled up intentionally ; but when—as in this case—the chalk rubble is found entirely at the bottom and the mould only at the top, it must be due to atmospheric causes, frost and rain, which would be amply sufficient to account for the silting up, considering the great length of time the ditches have been exposed to these influences.

The objects discovered in the Ditch, exclusive of pottery, were as follows :—At the south-west angle, a bronze chisel or awl at the bottom of the Ditch, D., Plates 234 and 237, and Fig. 2, Plate 238. This has a flat edge at one end, but must probably be regarded as an awl, though longer than most objects of the kind. Nothing exactly like it is figured in the works of Sir William Wilde or Sir John

Evans, but some bronze chisels equally narrow, from the Swiss Lakes, are figured by Keller. Two implements of the form known as razors, one at the bottom of the Ditch at the north-east angle, E., Plates 234, 236, Fig. 1, and 237, and Fig. 3, Plate 238. This and the chisel must have been deposited at the same time as the urn, when the Ditch was open, soon after its construction. The other razor, F., Plates 234, 236, Fig. 2, and 237, and Fig. 4, Plate 238, which was a better formed one, with a notch at the top end, and a tang at the bottom, was found 3 feet deep on the east side, just below the mould and above the chalk rubble. The Ditch must therefore have been filled, or silted up, 3 feet before this object was dropped into it, Section, Plate 237. Bronze razors of this description are well-known objects of the Bronze Age, and are so called because some of them are found with an edge as sharp as a pen-knife. Sir John Evans records the finding of one in the Thames at Wallingford with a socketed knife, but he does not state how this connection was established in a river-bed. One formerly in the Stourhead Collection, but now in the Museum at Devizes, also resembles this one, but does not appear to have the notch at the tip. One was found with a hoard of bronze implements in the Heathery Burn Cave. They have been found in Ireland, and Sir W. Wilde figures one and describes two others. They have also been found in Scotland and Wales, but Canon Greenwell does not mention them in "British Barrows." Somewhat, though not precisely similar razors of bronze, evidently connected with these in point of form, have been found abroad, and Cæsar mentions that the Britons shaved.

Near the razor, and at the same level, viz., 3 feet, beneath the surface of the silting of the Ditch, was found the greater part of a bronze bracelet, G., Plates 234, 236, Fig. 2, and 237, and Fig. 6, Plate 238, with fluted ornamentation on the outside. Though not an ordinary type, the fluted ornamentation is distinctly characteristic of the Bronze Age. Sir John Evans, in his work on the Bronze Age, figures one from Cornwall; Chantre gives an illustration of one in the Museum at Lyons; two are figured by Madsen; and one was found in a tomb by the Baron de Bonstetten.

At the same level, viz., 3 feet, and on the same side of the Camp, a bunch of bronze wire, H., Plates 234, 236, Fig. 2, and 237, and Fig. 5, Plate 238, and a bone awl, B., Plates 234 and 237, and Fig. 9, Plate 238, were discovered, the latter having two perforations in it, as if to attach it to a rod of some thickness.* Two bone awls were also found in the Rampart on the other side of the Camp, L. and K., Plate 234, and Figs. 7 and 8, Plate 238. Bronze awls are of common occurrence in tumuli of the Bronze Age, but for soft substances an awl of bone would suffice.

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* Upon further consideration, I think it more probable that this object served the purpose of a button. It is rather long for such a purpose, but the pointed end may have been intended to pass it through the button-hole or loop. The two holes are similar to those of a bone button found by Rev. E. H. Goddard in a tumulus on Cold Kitchen Hill, Wilts. See woodcut, p. 26.

Bone awls are frequently found with bronze implements in the Swiss Lakes, and are figured by Keller.

The last implement to be mentioned is a bronze spear-head with two loops, found in the silting of the Ditch at a depth of only 0·9 foot on the south side, C., Plates 234, 235, Fig. 2, and 237, and Fig. 1, Plate 238. It is of a well-known Bronze Age type. One from Wilsford, Wilts, is figured by Dr. Thurnam in his "Ancient British Barrows." Evans says that hardly any examples of looped spear-heads from other countries can be cited, whilst in Britain—and more especially in Ireland—they are very abundant. He assigns the socketed spear-head to a late period in the Bronze Age, and none have been found in barrows in Britain, so that in all probability they are subsequent to the Barrow Period, and—like the socketed celt—of late production. The sides of the socket in this specimen are extremely thin, and the skill involved in producing sockets so truly cored could only have been acquired after long practice in casting. Sir A. W. Franks has drawn my attention to a plate in an early volume of the "Archæologia,"* in which a looped spear-head, like this one, is represented as having been found in a hole at the bottom of an oblong pit, together with relics of the late Celtic Period, in 1803, but the account of them is so very concise, and the writer evidently not well acquainted with the nature of the objects, that I doubt whether much reliance can be placed on his description, as attributing this class of weapon to any period later than the Bronze Age. On the south-west side, several well-formed flint scrapers were found together in the Rampart, M., Plate 234; these evidently had never been used, and, from the sharpness of their edges, must have been covered up soon after they were made. Flint scrapers are recognised as having been commonly used in the Bronze Age.

All these objects, then, are relics of the Bronze Age, and from their position in the Ditch afford sufficient evidence of the Camp being of that period; but the most reliable evidence upon this point is derived from the position of the fragments of pottery of different kinds found throughout the Camp. A fragment of pottery when thrown upon the ground is washed down with the earth on which it falls, and, unlike a bronze implement, or any object of use or value, receives no further attention from mankind, so that its "*gisement*" is dependent solely on natural causes, such as rain or frost, and, like any stone in the soil, it lies in the stratified layer into which it may have been washed, according to the period of its deposition. As a ditch became gradually silted up in the course of ages, new kinds of pottery, as they were introduced, would be found at higher levels; so that, if we know the periods to which the several kinds of pottery belong, we have no difficulty in assigning a date, or at any rate a place in sequence, to the successive strata that have been deposited. The position of every fragment of pottery and the depth below the surface was, as usual in my diggings, measured, and noted on the plan kept on the ground. See Table, Plate 237.

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* "Archæologia," Vol. XVI., p. 348.

The pottery found in the Ditch and Rampart is of six kinds: its position is recorded in the upper Section on Plate 237—three British and pre-Roman, and three of the Roman Age. Dividing the Ditch into two halves by a horizontal 3 feet line, more pottery was found below than above that line, but every fragment below that line all round the Camp, was British and pre-Roman, whilst of the one hundred and thirty-two fragments found above that line, fifty-two—or nearly half—were of the Roman Age. Then, again, of the total number of eight hundred and fifty-three fragments found in the Rampart, only one—and that perhaps a doubtful specimen of Romano-British pottery*—was of the Roman Age; all the rest were British. All this pottery in the Rampart, must have been deposited there at the time the Rampart was formed; so that the "*gisement*" of the pottery corroborates entirely the evidence afforded by the position of the bronze and other relics, and shows that the first construction of the Camp was in the Bronze Age, and that a time arrived, after the Ditch had silted up to about 3 feet, with material consisting entirely of chalk rubble, when mould began to be deposited, and then pottery of the Roman Age began to appear, and increased in quantity until the Ditch had been completely filled up. We have, in this, a complete exposition of the value of the evidence afforded by pottery when the position of every fragment is carefully recorded. Of the sixty-nine fragments of pottery of the Roman Age found throughout the Camp, only a small proportion, amounting to ten fragments, was actually of Roman construction, and of the kind known to have been fabricated in the New Forest, including also a few fragments of red Samian. The rest was of a quality which I have determined in my investigations in Romano-British Villages to be Romano-British, of a kind perhaps fabricated in the kilns at Bagber. Its "*gisement*" in this Camp, proves the correctness of my classification, made in the other villages. It is of a quality that is quite distinct from any of the true British kinds, and my assistants and myself found no difficulty in recognising each piece of it as soon as it was found and washed. Whether the sixty-nine fragments of pottery of the Roman Age, out of the total number of one thousand five hundred and ninety-one found in all the Camp, is sufficient to denote Roman *occupation* of the Camp, is questionable. This neighbourhood was so thickly inhabited in Roman times, as proved by my previous excavations, that a camp formed by their immediate predecessors must frequently have been visited, even if it were not *occupied*, by the Romanised Britons, and thus pottery may have been broken in the place without their actually occupying it as a residence, but this does not in any way affect my argument as to the period of such fragments as were found in the Camp, for pottery could only be found in places to which it had access at the time it was broken and thrown down.* Roman pottery could not possibly be found in the bottom of the Ditch with the British pottery, unless the silting has been disturbed. The pottery found in surface trenching in the Interior, was of all the six kinds found in the Ditch and Rampart, with the addition of a few fragments of "thin grey," not found elsewhere in the Camp, though well-known in the Roman deposits of this neighbourhood. This quality is, therefore, not included in the average section of the Ditch and Rampart.

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* This fragment was very small—only one inch across. It has been examined frequently, and must, I think, be classified as Romano-British, but it has a few small grains of quartz sand in its composition, and it might possibly belong to the fourth quality of British, of which no other fragment was found in this Camp, though pottery very closely resembling it was found in a pit adjoining. But, assuming it to be Romano-British, nothing can be argued from the finding of one fragment out of the eight hundred and fifty-three fragments, exclusively British, found in the Rampart. It was at a depth of 2·4 feet only, and might therefore have got down to that depth through some stake-hole or other disturbance of the Rampart in Roman times. It is possible also that this fragment may have dropped from the top, during the excavation, although the workmen denied it.

I may here refer to a recent paper on "Quelques Encientes Anciennes des Departements de la Somme, &c.," by M. M. Vauvillé, which has been kindly sent to me by the Société des Antiquaires de France. It relates to the examination of several camps on the sides of the Somme Valley, viz., those of Tirancourt, L'Etoile, Liercourt, and others. I am acquainted with these camps, having examined them *superficially* twice. The passenger by railway to Paris may see some of them, if he looks for them, near Abbeville and Amiens. M. Vauvillé received a grant from the French Government for the purpose, and his conclusions are based almost entirely on the quality of the pottery found in his excavations. I think we may welcome this communication as a recognition of the value of the evidence afforded by fragments of pottery in camp digging, and as a commencement of the scientific study of the French camps, from which, like ours, so much information relating to prehistoric times is likely to be derived in future. His conclusions are no doubt correct in the main. He attributes these camps to the later part of the Neolithic Period, but shows that they were also occupied in later times. I am bound, however, to say, that I think the information given in the paper is a little unsatisfactory in point of detail. Although assisted by a grant from Government, his means have evidently been insufficient, and, as he himself admits, it will require further evidence to substantiate some of the conclusions. For instance, he speaks repeatedly of "une poterie gauloise," "deux poteries gauloises," &c., but one would require more precise information to satisfy one upon this point, as there were several varieties of Gaulish pottery, as well as of British pottery. Then again, it is evident from the diagrams, and is also admitted by M. Vauvillé, that, on account no doubt of the expense, the sections were not carried on to the main ramparts, and without that, the origin of a camp cannot possibly be determined. He speaks of Neolithic pottery, from which he concludes that they were originally constructed in late Neolithic times. I confess that I am myself very ignorant of Neolithic pottery in connection with camps, and I cannot help suspecting that some of the pottery supposed to be Neolithic may turn out to be of the Bronze Age; but it is, nevertheless, a paper that is full of interest, in connection with the future study of camps, and it is to be hoped that it will be followed by similar excavations in our own country. This, and the exploration of the Pfahlgraben by the German Government are examples not to be lost sight of by our own archæologists; not that I believe in anything of this sort done by Government, but it shows that those countries are able to squeeze out of their Governments some juices that are free from the bitterness of political strife, whereas it is impossible to approach our Government in any way, without being bitten by political bugs and fleas.

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* Subsequent experience in other Bronze Age Camps has favoured the opinion that this was actually *occupied* in Roman times.

We have seen that the evidence derived from the fragments of pottery, tallies with the evidence of the Bronze Age implements discovered in the Ditch, in proving this Camp to have been originally constructed in the Bronze Age, and to have been followed, either by Roman occupation, or by a time in which the more numerous population of the Roman period frequented the place. Can we form any estimate of the proximity of these two periods to one another? I am much averse to generalizing upon insufficient data, and fully admit that the examination of a single camp, or indeed several camps, is not enough to warrant any definite opinion upon so large a subject. One large piece of a Roman mortarium (Fig. 13, Plate 242), studded with large grains of quartz and other hard substances on the inner side for the trituration of vegetables, of a kind universally recognised as Roman, was found at a depth of 3 feet on the top of the chalk rubble beneath the mould, in the Ditch. Two pieces of pottery of a quality recognised at a glance as being Roman hard New Forest ware, with fluted sides, were found at the same depth. Above, Samian ware was found, both on the surface and 1 foot in the silting of the Ditch. At the same level, viz., 3 feet, we have seen that a bronze razor, a bronze bracelet, a bunch of bronze wire, and a bone awl, were found, whilst still higher, if we are to assume that it was in its original position, a looped socketed spear-head was found, not more than a foot from the surface. Nothing of iron was found in the Camp, except a spur and one or two cow's shoes, obviously modern or mediæval, quite on the surface; and a pointed piece of iron, Fig. 10, Plate 238. The presence of Bronze Age pottery in the lower parts of the Ditch, with a gradual accumulation of Roman and Romano-British pottery higher up, appears to be established. May not these bronze implements, on the 3 feet level, have been dropped into the Ditch, together with these fragments of Roman pottery, at about the same time, viz., when the Ditch had only half silted up, the bronze implements having perhaps become valueless on account of the recent introduction of iron?

We know how strenuously the older antiquaries, of whom Mr. Thomas Wright was the representative, resisted the growing evidence of a Bronze Age, and persisted in asserting that the bronze implements were Roman. We know now sufficiently well that their views were erroneous, but might not the facts on which they based what we may perhaps term their obstinacy, now be accepted as evidence, not of contemporaneity, but of the juxtaposition of the two periods of the arts, in certain places, and more particularly in the remote south-west of England, where the culture coming from the south and east, penetrated slowly. In the presence of large forests and few roads, certain poor districts—and this was undoubtedly a poor district—must have been very isolated. The vicinity of the copper and tin mines of the south-west, by facilitating the fabrication of bronze weapons, may have led to their continuance longer than elsewhere. In the tumuli close by, which were probably the burial-places of the chiefs who inhabited this Camp, Roman pottery was found in the silting of their ditches, though not in the body of the tumuli. In the midst of the Romano-British Village of Rotherley, not far off, described in Vol. II. "Excavations," Plate XCII., a Bronze Age interment, associated with a Bronze Age drinking-vessel, of the same quality, and having the same ornamentation as some of the fragments found in this Camp, was discovered in the centre of the Village, in the midst of Roman remains. I attributed it to an earlier period, but how much earlier?—time and further researches may probably show. At any rate, we must take the evidence derived from each separate spot as we find it, and put them together piece by piece.

There can be little doubt that, in many places in England, an Iron Age—including what has been termed a Late Celtic Period—intervened between the Bronze Age and the arrival of the Romans, but it does not follow that the use of bronze implements may not have survived in some places, even up to Roman times. Even stone implements, such as celts, and flint flakes, and scrapers, may have been used by the poorer inhabitants. There are many objects appertaining to late Celtic times in the east of England, that are ill-represented here. The ornamented Celtic pottery found in Sussex and the ribbed pottery, of which Mr. Arthur Evans lately found a quantity at Aylesford, is rarely found here, although the latter is found occasionally. No coins of any kind were found in this Camp, but the British gold and silver coins of this neighbourhood are of an uninscribed, barbarous kind, and appear to have survived quite into Roman times. I cannot conceive any district in which the survival of bronze implements, up to a late date, is more likely to have occurred.

Near the surface, in the Camp, two sandstone rubbers, one represented in Fig. 10, Plate 242, the other on p. 37, were found at J. and N., Plate 234. They are of a kind frequently found amongst Bronze Age relics, and of a form that preceded the quern for grinding corn.

The animal remains consisted of ox, deer, and sheep. No entire bone was discovered, so that it was impossible to compute the stature at the shoulder, by means of the test animals that I have prepared for the purpose; but by comparing the heads of some of the bones, by the eye, it appears that the ox was of small size—not larger than that of the Roman Age—and a horn core, found near the bottom of the Ditch, shows that it was a "*Bos longifrons*," with horns pointing forwards, like our modern shorthorn, and about the size of our Kerry Cow. Nothing savouring of the large "*Bos Primigenius*" was discovered. The sheep was a small animal, with slender bones, like that of the Roman Age found in the neighbouring Romano-British Villages, and like those modern ones from St. Kilda, of which examples may be seen in Rushmore Park. No trace of pig was found; or of horse, so that we may presume the latter was not eaten, and judging by our modern standard, the Bronze Age folk may have been in this respect better feeders than the Roman Britons. Deer was more abundant than in the Roman villages, and bones of a small kind of dog were found, which shows that they were hunters, whilst the Roman Britons in the same locality were sedentary, and lived almost entirely on domesticated animals. Only the bones found in the rubble, at or near the bottom of the Ditch, could be taken as representing the animals of the Bronze Age.

The Camp slopes down towards the west, which is remarkable, as level ground might have been obtained within a short distance: but this brought them nearer to the bottom of the adjoining Combe, in which probably a spring may have existed in those times. The slope may also have helped to drain the interior of the Camp. There were no pits in this Camp, such as were common in all the residences of the Romanized Britons. A hole, P., Plate 234, evenly cut, 2 feet in diameter and 2 feet 6 inches deep, was found, but nothing except fine mixed earth and two pieces of decayed wood were found in it. Numerous soft places in the chalk—which are the *bête noire* of the excavator in a chalk soil—had to be conscientiously cleared out, but without finding anything that appeared to be artificial, except the small hole above-mentioned and a pit 10·5 feet long, and 5·3 feet wide, Q., Plate 234, which might have been a grave, but had no bones in it. A very slight rise, in the centre of the Camp, O., Plate 234, produced as many as two hundred and one fragments of coarse British pottery, quality No. 1. It may have been a tumulus, but no bones—either burnt or unburnt—were discovered in it, and it is difficult to say whether it was of the period of the Camp, or earlier. My impression is that the place was occupied before the Camp was constructed, on account of the large number of fragments of coarse British pottery found in the Rampart. Most of these must have been on the ground before the Ditch was cut, and must have been thrown up with the earth: but probably the same pottery continued to be used in the Camp afterwards. An area to the south and west, outside the Camp, R.R., Plate 234, was trenched, to see whether pottery could be found outside the Camp also, but only three fragments of coarse British pottery were discovered, and these on the side nearest the Camp.

As to the small lozenge-shaped form of the Camp, in endeavouring to compare it with others, I am not aware of any other Camp having been dug over so completely as to prove it to be of the Bronze Age. The only other Camp of squarish form that I ever examined, was that of Highdown, in Sussex, in which I found a bronze socketed knife, as recorded in "Archæologia," Vol. XLII., pp. 27–76, but it was not thoroughly explored, and Saxon remains have since been found there. There are several small camps near Rushmore, which will be explored hereafter. We shall then see whether the square form of camp can be further associated with the Britons of the Bronze Age in this locality. As yet, notwithstanding the number of Bronze Age tumuli which have been opened by Sir Richard Hoare, Dr. Thurnam, and others, no residence of the bronze people, except this one, has been examined in this neighbourhood, or indeed anywhere in Britain that I am aware of.

I have since had the South Lodge Camp completely restored, by throwing the silting, excavated from the Ditch, into the Rampart, and planting it with mahonia, ivy, and other shrubs to preserve it, so that it probably very much resembles what it was at the time it was in use.

Since this Camp was excavated two other ditches in this locality, and another Camp of the Bronze Age, have been explored in the same manner and with similar results, the Roman pottery having been found only at the top of the silting, and in two of them, bronze implements and pottery below. So that there are grounds for hope that, by a similar method of exploration, evidence may ultimately be obtained which will throw light on the interval, if any, which existed in this neighbourhood between the Bronze and Roman Ages.

Two models of this Camp, one before and one after excavation, are in my Museum at Farnham, Dorset.

THE FOLLOWING IS A DESCRIPTION OF THE VARIOUS KINDS OF POTTERY REFERRED TO IN THIS DESCRIPTION.

British Pottery.

No. 1.—Coarse British. This contains large fragments of flint, shell, or chalk in its composition, but no sand. Most of the cinerary urns are made of this quality. It is generally badly baked and hand-made; frequently ornamented.

No. 2.—Soft British. This much resembles No. 1, but has no grains in its composition. It is badly baked, and frequently red on the outside and black on the inside, or in the interior of the substance. It cannot always be distinguished from No. 1, as parts of the vessels of No. 1 quality have fewer grains than others. It is always hand-made.

No. 3.—Fine British. This is generally thinner than the preceding qualities; red, and without large grains of flint or quartz or sand. It is often ornamented with incised lines, and is the quality of which the so-called drinking vessels, found with the crouched interments of the Bronze Age, are composed. It is hand-made.

No. 4.—Hard British. This is generally thicker than the last, and of a brownish colour, and contains no large grains of quartz, flint, or chalk, but the clay is mixed with coarse sand of quartz and other materials. Only one possible fragment of this quality was found in the South Lodge Camp, and it is not included in the table, Plate 237, but pottery very much resembling this quality was found in an adjoining pit, and has frequently been found elsewhere in association with relics of the Bronze Age. It is sometimes difficult to distinguish from the Romano-British pottery. It is hand-made.

Roman and Romano-British Pottery.

Romano-British.—This is generally black or brown in colour, thin, and generally without much sand, though it has occasionally grains of quartz sand in its composition, but never large grains of quartz or flint, or chalk. It is mostly lathe-turned, and often tooled over on the outside. It is sometimes difficult to distinguish from the fourth quality of British, but never has the same amount of sand.

Grey Pottery.—This is both thick and thin, hard and well baked; lathe-turned, and of grey colour. It has no sand in its composition, and never large grains of any kind.

Other Roman Pottery.—This is of several kinds. The hard New Forest ware is a kind of thin stone ware, generally of dark brown colour, and has fluted sides. It has no sand or grains in its composition, and is well baked; quite a superior quality of pottery to the Romano-British. Other fragments are softer, cream-coloured, and sometimes painted red or black. It was fabricated in the New Forest, where the kilns have been found.

Red Samian.—This is the well-known glazed red pottery, that was introduced from abroad and not fabricated in England. The older quality of it is the finer, and of a deeper red colour. Imitations of it were fabricated in England, but they are coarser and thicker and of a lighter red. Imitation Samian passes into a kind of red pottery, of which, however, no fragments were found in this camp.

The several qualities vary in different parts of the country, and the same table will not, therefore suffice for all localities.

This description was first printed in the "Wiltshire Archæological Magazine," Vol. XXVII., p. 206.

SOUTH LODGE CAMP, RUS

Date.	Locality.	Description.	British Pottery.									
			1.		2.		3.		4.			
			Coarse, badly baked, containing grains of quartz, flint, chalk, or shell, sometimes one and sometimes the others; hand-made; corresponding to quality No. 1 of Woodyates, and quality X of Wansdyke.		Coarse, soft, smooth, without sand or large grains; ill-baked, and sometimes red on one side and black on the other, and apparently hand-made: corresponding to quality C of Wansdyke.		Thin, without grains, of the quality of the Drinking Vessels of the Bronze Age; hand-made.		Brown colour, and mixed with sand, containing quartz and other grains. It very much resembles Romano-British, but differs from it, in having a large quantity of quartz sand in its composition. In some cases, the difficulty of distinguishing between this and the *superior* and *inferior* qualities of coarse brown Romano-British pottery is very great.		Coars brown respond *superio* qualitie in the F Woode erley; No. 2 o	
			No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	P ce
1893. April 27th to July 4th (including he excava- ion of the Pit).	South Lodge Camp, Rushmore Park. See Plan, Plate 234, and Average Section, Plate 237.	*Rampart,* including Old Surface Line.—Trenched down to the undisturbed chalk, which was at an average depth of 3 feet from the crest. Average width of rampart at base about 21 feet. Total length of Rampart 507 feet. See Average Section, Plate 237.	797	93·4	54	6·3	1	0·1	....	....	1	0·
		Ditch, Silting above 2 feet; surface mould. The average depth of the Ditch was 6·6 feet below the surface, and the width at top 9·5 feet. It had a smooth flat bottom about 1·5 feet wide all round. Both the sides of the ditch, "*escarp*" and "*counterscarp,*" were unusually abrupt, being at an angle of 60°. Total length of Ditch 622 feet.	18	26·1	5	7·2	....	....	....	....		63·8

PARK; RELIC TABLE.

-BRITISH POTTERY.				ROMAN POTTERY.				Other Relics.	Animal and Vegetable Remains.	Remarks.
Hard quality, grey colour; corresponding to quality No. 3 of Woodyates.				Red Samian.		Other Roman Pottery.				
Thick.		Thin.								
No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.			
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	A bone awl, made of the metacarpus of a sheep, depth 2·2 feet, Fig. 7, Plate 238, and K on Plan, Plate 234; a bone awl, depth 1·4 feet, Fig. 8, Plate 238, and L on Plan, Plate 234; sandstone rubber, length 8 inches, found at a depth of 1 foot, Fig. 10, Plate 242, and J on Plan, Plate 234; fragment of sandstone, length 1 foot, and another length 11 inches; iron cow-shoe (*cue*), probably mediæval, depth 0·6 foot; iron spur, mediæval, at foot of interior slope, depth 0·6 foot; 2 well-formed flint scrapers, Figs. 2 and 5, Plate 239 and M on Plan, Plate 234; 4 other flint scrapers. 107 flint flakes. 164 burnt flints. 2 fragments of sandstone. 1 seashore or tertiary pebble.	*OX.*—22 teeth; 1 lower jaw of calf with teeth; 1 fragment of lower jaw; 1 fragment of tibia of small ox, depth 1·8 feet; 1 fragment of humerus of very small ox, depth 1 foot; 1 fragment of radius, smaller than Kerry Cow, depth 1 foot; 3 radii, about size of Kerry Cow; 1 metacarpus, depth 1 foot; 2 fragments of metacarpi of small ox; 1 fragment of metatarsus of small ox, depth 2 feet. *SHEEP.*—9 teeth; 1 tibia of small sheep; 1 fragment of metatarsus, size of St. Kilda. *DOG.*—1 fragment of lower jaw; 1 tibia on surface; 1 humerus, *entire*, about size of a terrier, depth 2 feet. *DEER.*—3 teeth; 1 femur, depth 0·6 foot. *RED-DEER.*—1 tooth; 1 fragment of radius, 1 fragment of metatarsus.	Some of the ornamental fragments of *No.* 1 *quality* are figured in Plate 241, Figs. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 9, and Plate 242, Fig. 4. One fragment of *No.* 2 *quality* is represented in Plate 242, Fig. 5. The *No.* 1 *quality* of *British pottery*, includes a fragment of an upright urn, ornamented with chevrons, filled with incised lines, with bands of horizontal lines below, with boss below rim, found at a depth of 2·2 feet beneath the surface of the Rampart; see Fig. 2, Plate 316, for full description. Fragments of this rim are also represented on Plate 241, Fig. 13, and Plate 242, Figs. 1, 2 and 3, but it was found that these fragments and others not drawn fitted together after these plates had been reproduced. Similar ornamentation on pottery of the Bronze Age was found outside Barrow 24, Handley, and in the Ditch of Martin Down Camp, see Plate 316. 1 fragment of *No.* 1 *quality*, *British*, consisted of the bottom of a large urn, which must have been 12 inches in diameter and $\frac{5}{8}$-inch thick. The fragment of *Romano-British pottery* was found at a depth of 2·4 feet, and might have got down to that depth through some stake-hole or other disturbance of the Rampart in Roman times; see footnote, p. 8, and Plate 237.
....	....	...	....	2	2·9	....	....	Bronze socketed and looped spear-head, depth 0·9 foot, Fig. 1, Plate 238, C on Plan and Average Section, Plates 234 and 237, and C on photograph, Plate 235, Fig. 2; iron cow-shoe (*cue*), depth 1·3 feet; iron nail, resembling Fig. 7, Plate CLXXXI., Vol. III., at a depth of 0·4 foot; fragment of iron, depth 0·3 foot.	*OX.*—1 fragment of metacarpus, size of Alderney Cow, depth 1 foot. *DOG.*—1 tibia, about the size of a retriever, depth 1·1 feet. *PIG.*—1 small tusk of boar, depth 0·7 foot. *DEER.*—1 fragment of shed antler; 1 femur, depth 1 inch.	Two of the fragments of *Romano-British pottery*, are represented in Plate 242, Figs. 12 and 16, and one of the fragments of *Red Samian* is figured in the same plate, Fig. 15.

Date.	Locality.	Description.	British Pottery.							
			1.		2.		3.		4.	
			Coarse, badly baked, containing grains of quartz, flint, chalk or shell, sometimes one and sometimes the others; hand-made; corresponding to quality No. 1 of Woodyates, and quality X of Wansdyke.		Coarse, soft, smooth, without sand or large grains; ill-baked and sometimes red on one side and black on the other, and apparently hand-made; corresponding to quality C of Wansdyke.		Thin, without grains, of the quality of the Drinking Vessels of the Bronze Age; hand-made.		Brown colour, and mixed with sand, containing quartz and other grains. It very much resembles Romano-British, but differs from it, in having a large quantity of quartz sand in its composition. In some cases, the difficulty of distinguishing between this and the *superior* and *inferior* qualities of coarse brown Romano-British pottery is very great.	
			No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
		Ditch.—Silting from 2 feet to 3 feet. Mixed mould and chalk silting.	51	80·9	3	4·8	3	4·8	....	....
		Ditch.—Silting from 3 feet to bottom. Chalk rubble.	144	92·9	7	4·5	4	2·5	....	....

K; RELIC TABLE—(continued).

-BRITISH POTTERY.				ROMAN POTTERY.				OTHER RELICS.	ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE REMAINS.	REMARKS.
Hard quality, grey colour; corresponding to quality No. 3 of Woodyates.				Red Samian.		Other Roman Pottery.				
Thick.		Thin.								
No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.			
.. .	....	....	....	....	....	3	4·8	Bronze razor, with a well-preserved tang, depth 3 feet, Fig. 4, Plate 238, F on Plan and Average Section, Plates 234 and 237, and F on photograph, Plate 236, Fig. 2; the larger part of a bronze bracelet, depth 3 feet, Fig. 6, Plate 238, G on Plan and Average Section, Plates 234 and 237, and G on photograph, Plate 236, Fig. 2; bunch of bronze wire, depth 3 feet, Fig. 5, Plate 238, H on Plan and Average Section, Plates 234 and 237, and H on photograph, Plate 236, Fig. 2; a bone pointed implement, perhaps a button, depth 3 feet, Fig. 9, Plate 238, B on Plan and Average Section, Plates 234 and 237.	*SHEEP.*—3 teeth, depth 3 feet. *DOG.*—1 lower jaw, size of a very small animal size of fox-terrier, depth 3 feet. *RED-DEER.*—1 fragment of shed antler, depth 3 feet.	One of the fragments of *No.* 1 *British pottery* is represented in Plate 241, Fig. 8. Of the 3 fragments of *No.* 3 *British pottery,* two are figured in Plate 242, Figs. 6 and 8. The *other Roman pottery* consisted of 2 fragments of hard New Forest ware, one of which is figured in Plate 242, Fig. 17; and 1 fragment of cream-coloured Roman mortarium, having on the inside large grains of quartz and other hard substances affixed to the surface, for triturating vegetables, found at a depth of 3 feet, Fig. 13, Plate 242. This is the deepest point at which Roman remains of any kind were found.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Bronze razor, found lying on the bottom of the Ditch, depth 6 feet, Fig. 3, Plate 238, E on Plan and Average Section, Plates 234 and 237, and E on photograph, Plate 236, Fig. 1; bronze awl or chisel, found near the bottom of the Ditch, depth 5·6 feet, Fig. 2, Plate 238, D on Plan and Average Section, Plates 234 and 237; large British urn, restored, with radiated ornament on the inside of the bottom, found on the bottom of the Ditch at a depth of 6 feet, see Plate 240, where it is fully described, A on Plan and Average Section, Plates 234 and 237, and A on photograph, Plate 235, Fig. 1; a spherical apparently selected seashore flint, 2⅓ inches in diameter, and 9¼ ounces in weight, depth 5·8 feet.	*OX.*—14 teeth, near bottom of ditch; 1 fragment of skull, depth 4·8 feet; 1 lower jaw and 27 vertebræ, depth 4 feet; 1 fragment of horn-core of *bos longifrons* (down-curved horn), depth 5·7 feet; 1 fragment of scapula, about the size of Kerry Cow, at bottom of ditch, 1 fragment of tibia of small ox, depth 4 feet; 1 fragment of humerus, size between Kerry and Alderney Cows, at bottom of ditch; 1 fragment of radius, depth 4 feet; 1 head of radius of small ox, depth 6 feet; 1 fragment of metacarpus, about the size of the Alderney Cow, depth 5·1 feet; 1 fragment of metatarsus of very small ox, depth 5·1 feet; 2 metatarsi, size of Kerry Cow, depth 4 feet; 1 digit, at bottom of ditch; 1 astragalus, size between Kerry and Alderney Cows, at bottom of ditch. *SHEEP.*—11 teeth, from 4·2 feet to bottom of ditch. *DOG.*—1 fragment of upper jaw of small dog, about size of fox-terrier; depth 6·6 feet. *DEER.*—1 lower jaw, depth 4·5 feet. *RED-DEER.*—Portions of two skulls of large red-deer, depths 4·2 feet and 4·8 feet. *BADGER.*—2 tibiæ, depth 5 feet. 1 fragment of skull, 2 lower jaws, 1 fragment of pelvis, 1 head of femur and other bones of badger, depth 4·6 feet.	Two of the fragments of *No.* 1 *British pottery* are figured on Plate 241, Figs. 6 and 7. The fragments of *No.* 3 *British pottery* include two pieces represented in Plate 242, Figs. 7 and 9.

Date.	Locality.	Description.	British Pottery.							
			1.		2.		3.		4.	
			Coarse, badly-baked, containing grains of quartz, flint, chalk or shell, sometimes one and sometimes the others; hand-made; corresponding to quality No. 1 of Woodyates, and quality X of Wansdyke.		Coarse, soft, smooth, without sand or large grains; ill-baked, and sometimes red on one side and black on the other, and apparently hand-made; corresponding to quality C of Wansdyke.		Thin, without grains, of the quality of the Drinking Vessels of the Bronze Age; hand-made.		Brown colour, and mixed with sand, containing quartz and other grains. It very much resembles Romano-British, but differs from it, in having a large quantity of quartz sand in its composition. In some cases, the difficulty of distinguishing between this and the *superior* and *inferior* qualities of coarse brown Romano-British pottery is very great.	
			No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
		Ditch; surface mould, mixed silting and chalk rubble. Besides the relics and animal remains recorded above, the following were found, but their depths were not recorded, having been accidentally omitted.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
		Interior.—The interior space was trenched all over (except in places where noted on the Plan, Plate 234), down to the undisturbed chalk, which was at an average depth of 1·4 feet from the surface.	430	95·3	5	1·1	....	....	....	....
		Totals	1440	90·5	74	4·6	8	0·5	....	....
		Surface Trenching outside the Camp.	3	100	....	....	....	....	....	....
		The relics here given were picked up on the surface before excavation, on the Rampart, Ditch and Interior Space.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...

K ; RELIC TABLE—(continued).

BRITISH POTTERY.				ROMAN POTTERY.				Other Relics.	Animal and Vegetable Remains.	Remarks.
Hard quality, grey colour; corresponding to quality No. 3 of Woodyates.				Red Samian.		Other Roman Pottery.				
Thick.		Thin.								
No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.			
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	A flint saw, Fig. 4, Plate 239, a well-formed flint scraper, Fig. 3, Plate 239; a spherical flint, 1·7 inches in diameter, may have been selected; 1 fragment of sandstone, 4¼ inches across, had a worked concave surface; a piece of sandstone with one smooth face; 1 fragment of sandstone rubber, with one smooth surface. 2 flint scrapers. 151 flint flakes. 51 burnt flints. 2 fragments of iron pyrites. 2 fragments of sandstone.	*OX.*—11 teeth; 2 fragments of radii, about size of Kerry Cow; 1 fragment of metacarpus and 1 fragment of metatarsus of small ox. *SHEEP.*—Teeth; 2 fragments of lower jaw with teeth; 1 fragment of tibia of small sheep; 1 metatarsus, epiphyses wanting; 1 metacarpus of small sheep. *DOG.*—1 fragment of lower jaw of small dog. *DEER.*—1 tooth; 2 fragments of horn.	
....	....	3	0·7	1	0·2	1	0·2	1 iron staple, depth 0·9 foot; 1 horse-shoe; 1 square-headed nail; 1 piece of iron; 5 fragments of sandstone rubbers; 3 rough fragments of sandstone; 1 fragment apparently of shale; 8 fragments of burnt clay. 90 flint flakes. 394 burnt flakes. 1 fragment of iron pyrites.	*SHEEP.*—Lower jaw; ulna; metatarsus. *DEER.*—2 fragments of horn; fragment of tibia; fragment of metatarsus; fragment of pelvis. 4 oystershells. Fragments of decayed wood.	Of the 430 fragments of *No. 1 British pottery*, 201 were found in a mound of very slight elevation (0·45 foot) that had been noticed on the surface. The apparent diameter of the mound was 19 feet. See O on Plan, Plate 234. The fragment recorded as *other Roman pottery* is the base of a vessel of hard New Forest ware, Fig. 14, Plate 242. 4 of the fragments of *No. 1 British pottery* are figured in Plate 241, Figs. 5, 10, 11 and 12. Only 3 fragments of *thin grey pottery* were found in the Camp, all in the Interior. One piece is figured in Plate 242, Fig. 11.
....	....	3	0·2	3	0·2	4	0·3			
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Piece of iron, pointed at both ends, Fig. 10, Plate 238, and S on Plan, Plate 234. 1 fragment of rough sandstone. 7 flint flakes. 3 burnt flints.	*SHEEP.*—Fragment of jaw, depth 0·5 foot; fragment of metacarpus, epiphyses wanting, depth 0·5 foot. *DEER.*—1 metacarpus, depth 0·5 foot.	
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1 flint scraper; 37 flint flakes; 52 burnt flints; 2 seashore or tertiary pebbles; 3 spherical flints, perhaps selected as sling-stones; 1 fragment of sarsen stone; 1 fragment of iron pyrites.	*DEER.*—Tibia.	

REFERENCES TO PLATE 234.

SOUTH LODGE CAMP, RUSHMORE PARK.

A. British urn, broken, on bottom of Ditch in chalk rubble, depth 6 feet. See Plate 240 ; Fig. 1, Plate 235, and Average Section, Plate 237.

B. Bone button, found at a depth of 3 feet in the Ditch, at the bottom of the mixed silting. Fig. 9, Plate 238, and Average Section, Plate 237.

C. Bronze socketed and looped spear-head, found in the Ditch at a depth of 0·9 foot, in the surface mould. Fig. 1, Plate 238 ; Fig. 2, Plate 235, and Average Section, Plate 237.

D. Bronze awl or chisel, found close to the bottom of the Ditch, depth 5·6 feet, in chalk rubble. Fig. 2, Plate 238, and Average Section, Plate 237.

E. Bronze razor, found on the bottom of Ditch, depth 6 feet, in chalk rubble. Fig. 3, Plate 238 ; Fig. 1, Plate 236, and Average Section, Plate 237.

F. Bronze razor, found in the Ditch at a depth of 3 feet, at the bottom of the mixed silting. Fig. 4, Plate 238 ; Fig. 2, Plate 236, and Average Section, Plate 237.

G. Bronze bracelet, found in the Ditch at a depth of 3 feet, at the bottom of the mixed silting. Fig. 6, Plate 238 ; Fig. 2, Plate 236, and Average Section, Plate 237.

H. Bunch of bronze wire, found in the Ditch at a depth of 3 feet, at the bottom of the mixed silting. Fig. 5, Plate 238 ; Fig. 2, Plate 236, and Average Section, Plate 237.

J. Sandstone rubber, found in the Rampart at a depth of 1 foot, near the foot of the interior slope in mould. Fig. 10, Plate 242.

K. Bone awl, found in the Rampart at a depth of 2·2 feet. Fig. 7, Plate 238.

L. Bone awl, found in the Rampart at a depth of 1·4 feet. Fig. 8, Plate 238.

M. A collection of flint scrapers, found in the body of the Rampart. Figs. 2 and 5, Plate 239.

N. Fragment of sandstone rubber, found at a depth of 1 foot in the Interior. See woodcut, p. 37.

PLAN OF THE SOUTH LODGE CAMP, RUSHMORE PARK. 1893.

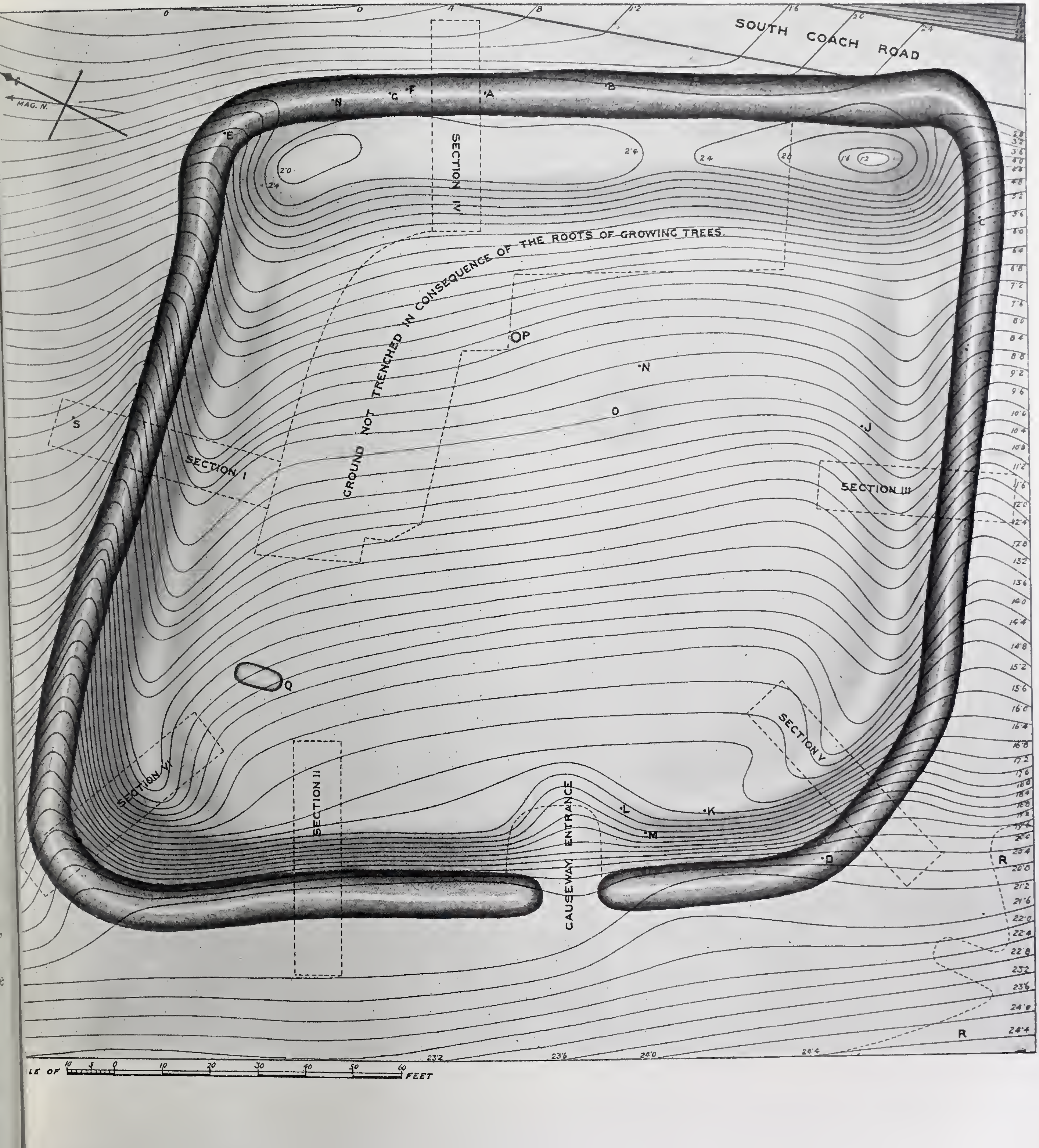
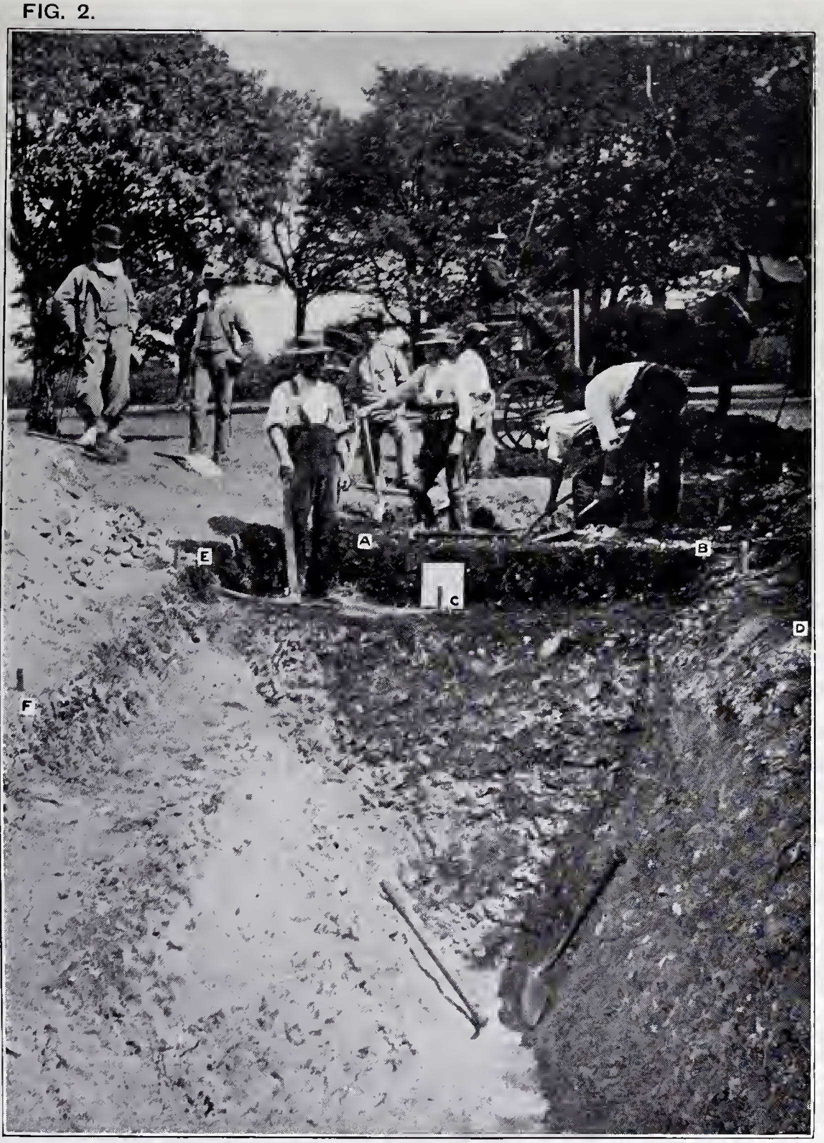


PLATE 235.

FIG. 2.

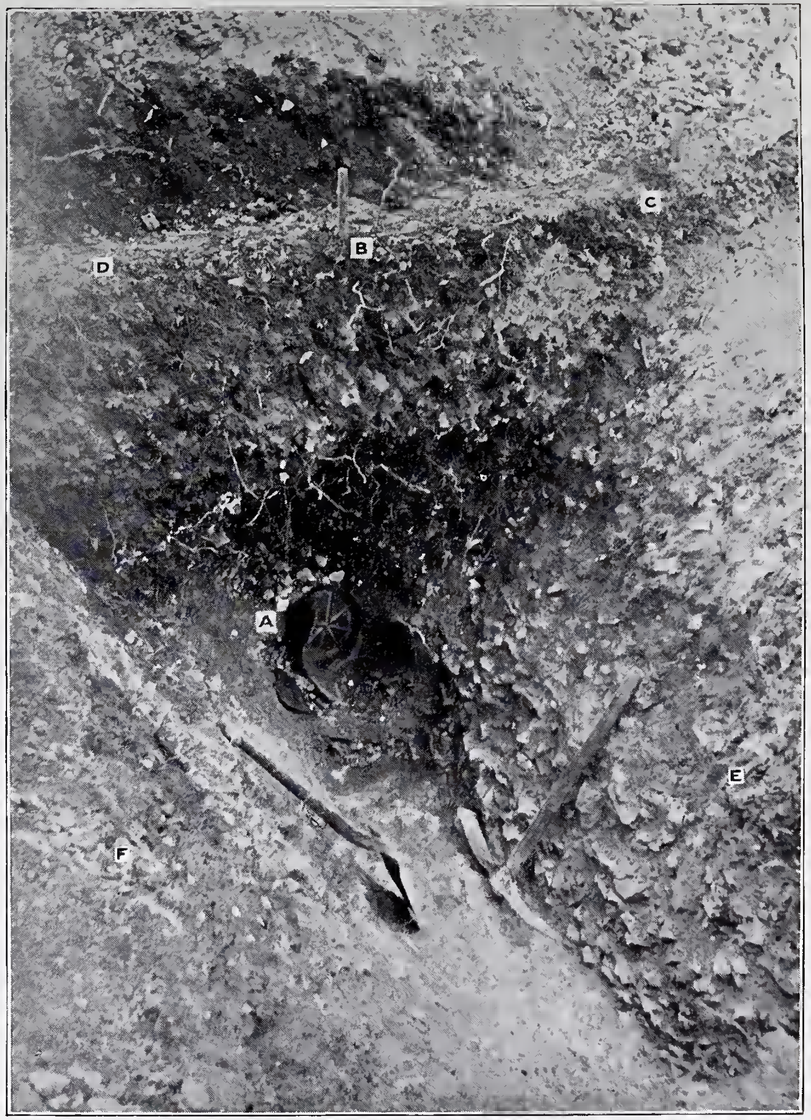


SOUTH LODGE CAMP, RUSHMORE PARK.

THIS PHOTOGRAPH SHOWS THE EXCAVATION OF THE DITCH OF THE CAMP ON THE SOUTH SIDE. THE SILTING WITH WHICH THE DITCH HAD BEEN FILLED UP TO THE TOP HAD BEEN RE-EXCAVATED DOWN TO THE UNDISTURBED CHALK SIDES. THE PICK RESTS AGAINST THE ESCARP, AND THE SHOVEL AGAINST THE COUNTERSCARP. THE CENTRAL PICKET "C" MARKS THE POSITION IN WHICH THE BRONZE SPEAR-HEAD WAS DISCOVERED AT A DEPTH OF 0·9 FT. FROM THE SURFACE.

A. B. TOP OF SILTING. E. F. TOP OF ESCARP. B. D. TOP OF COUNTERSCARP.

FIG. 1.

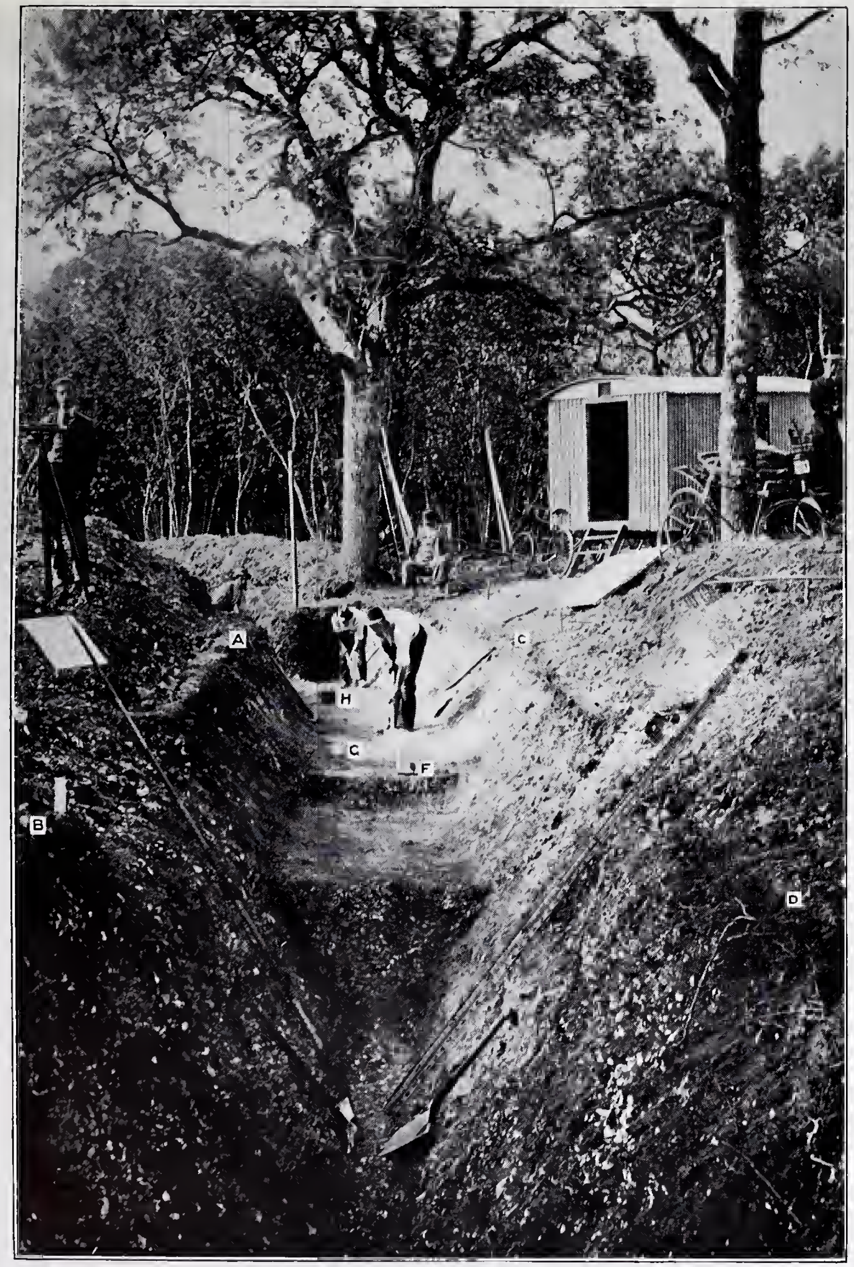


SOUTH LODGE CAMP, RUSHMORE PARK.

THIS PHOTOGRAPH SHOWS THE EXCAVATION OF THE DITCH OF THE CAMP ON THE E. SIDE. THE DITCH WAS RE-EXCAVATED DOWN TO THE UNDISTURBED CHALK SIDES. THE CENTRAL PICKET "B" ABOVE ON THE LEDGE SHOWS THE SURFACE OF THE DITCH BEFORE EXCAVATION. BENEATH IS SILTING; ABOVE, EARTH THROWN UP DURING THE EXCAVATION. THE POSITION OF THE BRITISH URN "A" LYING ON ITS SIDE IS SHOWN BENEATH THE SILTING AT THE BOTTOM OF THE DITCH.

E. ESCARP. F. COUNTERSCARP.

FIG. 2.

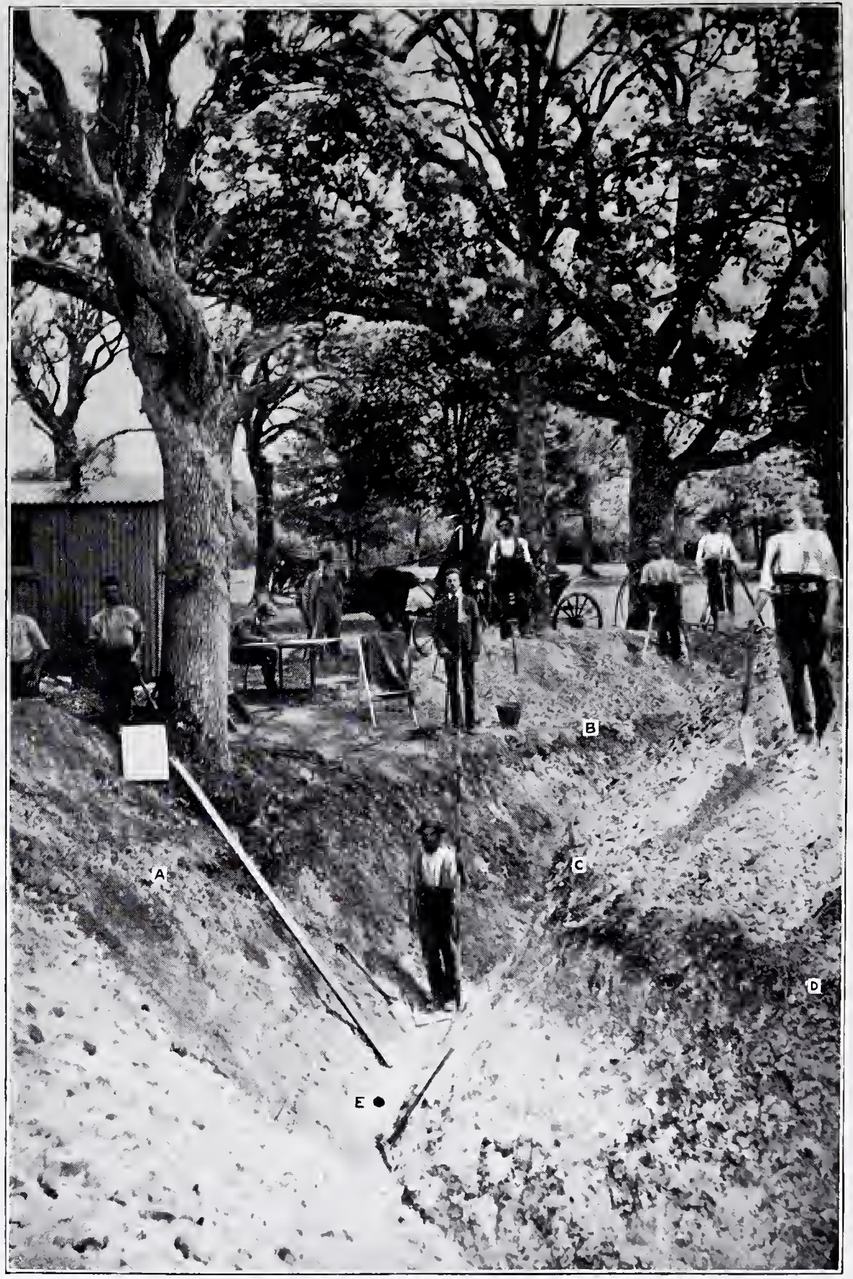


SOUTH LODGE CAMP, RUSHMORE PARK.

PHOTOGRAPH SHOWING THE POSITION OF THE BRONZE RAZOR "F," THE BRONZE BRACELET "G," AND THE BUNCH OF BRONZE WIRE "H," FOUND IN THE SILTING OF THE DITCH ON THE EAST SIDE, ALL AT A DEPTH OF 3 FT. FROM THE SURFACE OF THE SILTING.

A. B. TOP OF ESCARP. C. D. TOP OF COUNTERSCARP.

FIG. 1.



SOUTH LODGE CAMP, RUSHMORE PARK.

PHOTOGRAPH SHOWING THE POSITION OF THE SMALLER BRONZE RAZOR, FOUND AT THE BOTTOM OF THE DITCH BENEATH THE SILTING AT THE N.E. ANGLE OF THE CAMP. THE BLACK DISC "E" MARKS THE POSITION OF THE RAZOR.

C. D. TOP OF ESCARP. A. B. TOP OF COUNTERSCARP.

O. A very slight mound, only 0·45 foot high in the centre, in which were found 201 fragments of No. 1 British pottery. The apparent diameter was about 19 feet. See Relic Table of the Interior of the Camp.

P. Cylindrical hole, with vertical sides, cut in the solid chalk, 2·5 feet deep, and 2 feet diameter at top. Nothing found except fine mixed earth and two small fragments of decayed wood.

Q. Oval pit, length at top 10·5 feet, width 5·3 feet, with no special filling; irregular bottom.

R. Part of the surface trenched on the outside of the Camp to ascertain whether any pottery could be found, but only three fragments of No. 1 British were discovered.

S. Fragment of iron pointed at both ends, found on the surface on the edge of the counterscarp of the Ditch. Fig. 10, Plate 238.

The contours show the surface of the ground before the Camp was touched. The Camp is shown by the shading with the Ditch excavated and the Rampart untouched. The whole of the Ditch, Rampart and Interior space were trenched down to the undisturbed chalk, except in places where noted on the Plan. The six sections on the Plan were cut first, and the whole of the Camp trenched over afterwards. The contours are of 0·4 foot vertical height, and show a general slope of the ground from north-east to south-west. The whole of the Camp was grown with hazel-wood, which had to be removed before commencing the excavations. The area within the Ditch included about $\frac{3}{4}$ acre.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE 237.

AVERAGE SECTIONS OF THE RAMPART AND DITCH OF THE SOUTH LODGE CAMP, SHOWING THE POSITION BY MEASUREMENT OF THE RELICS AND OF EVERY FRAGMENT OF POTTERY FOUND.

The upper section shows a section of the Rampart and Ditch of the South Lodge Camp, in which the position of every fragment of classified pottery marked by symbols is shown. As the Ditch and Rampart were nearly of the same size all round, it was found possible to project the whole of the fragments of pottery found all round the Camp into this one section. The result shows that nearly the whole of the pottery of the Roman period was found in the silting of the Ditch above the two feet line, in surface mould. The three fragments of *other Roman pottery* consist of a fragment of Roman mortarium, Fig. 13, Plate 242, and two fragments of hard New Forest ware, one of which is figured in Plate 242, Fig. 17. Small quantities of the 1st quality of British, it will be seen, are shown mixed with the Roman pottery nearly up to the top, and this has been found to be the case in all the excavations of the Bronze Age antiquities in Cranborne Chase. All the fragments shown in the section of the Rampart are necessarily of the age of the Camp and British, except one fragment of Romano-British in the centre, which is shown in the position in which it was declared to have been found by the workmen, but I have every reason to think it must have been a mistake on their part, or it may have been a fragment fallen into a hole made in Roman times.

By comparing the pottery section above with the relic section below, on the same scale, into which all the relics found all round the Camp are projected, the position of the relics with reference to the pottery is shown. The two help each other to determine the value of the pottery classification, upon which, in other cases where relics are wanting, proof of the age of the earthworks almost entirely depends.

The bronze spear-head, C, is shown high up in the silting of the Ditch. This circumstance is commented upon in the description of Fig. 1, Plate 238, and may, perhaps, be found to have a bearing on the age to which these looped and socketed spear-heads belong. There can be no doubt from their construction that they belong to a late period of the Bronze Age, and may even be more recent.

SOUTH LODGE CAMP, RUSHMORE PARK.

AVERAGE SECTION OF RAMPART AND DITCH, SHOWING THE POSITION BY MEASUREMENT OF EVERY FRAGMENT OF THE VARIOUS KINDS OF POTTERY FOUND.

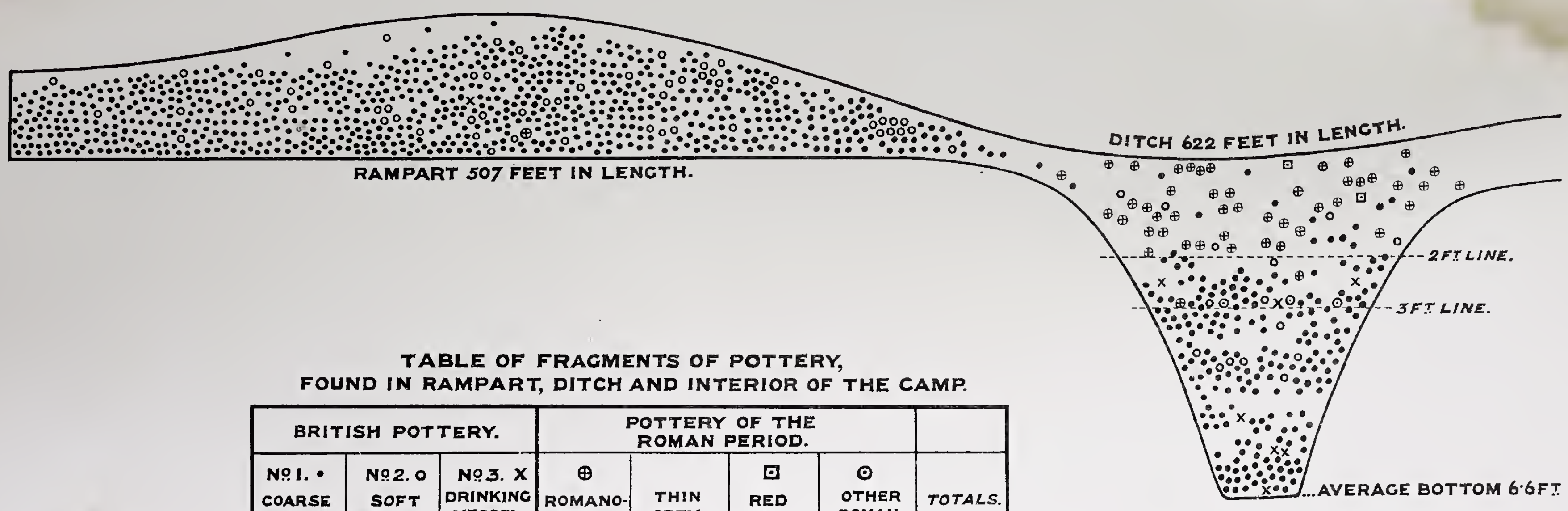


TABLE OF FRAGMENTS OF POTTERY, FOUND IN RAMPART, DITCH AND INTERIOR OF THE CAMP.

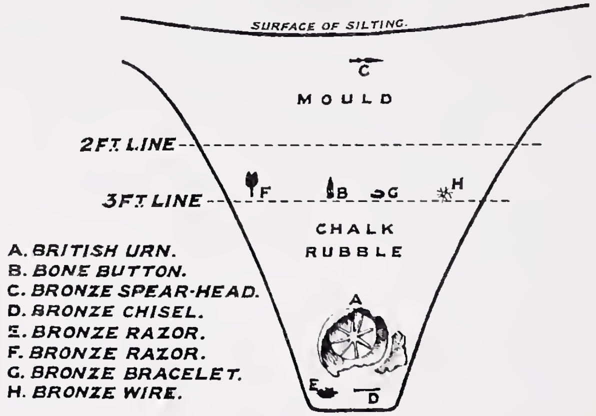
		BRITISH POTTERY.			POTTERY OF THE ROMAN PERIOD.			
		Nº1. • COARSE BRITISH.	Nº2. o SOFT BRITISH.	Nº3. X DRINKING VESSEL TYPE.	⊕ ROMANO-BRITISH.	THIN GREY POTTERY.	⊡ RED SAMIAN.	⊙ OTHER ROMAN POTTERY.	TOTALS.
RAMPART		797	54	1	1	0	0	0	853
DITCH	ABOVE 2FT.	18	5	0	44	0	2	0	✱
	ABOVE 3FT.	69	8	3	47	0	2	3	132
	BELOW 3FT.	144	7	4	0	0	0	0	155
INTERIOR		430	5	0	11	3	1	1	451
		1440	74	8	59	3	3	4	1591

✱ NOT INCLUDED IN THE TOTALS, AS IT IS REPEATED IN THE OTHER LINES.

THE FRAGMENTS OF POTTERY AND RELICS FOUND IN DITCH AND RAMPART ALL ROUND THE CAMP ARE PROJECTED INTO THESE SECTIONS. — THE VARIOUS KINDS OF POTTERY WERE CLASSIFIED INDEPENDENTLY OF DEPTH, AND ASSIGNED TO THEIR RESPECTIVE DEPTHS IN THE SECTION AFTERWARDS.

SCALE OF FEET.

AVERAGE SECTION OF DITCH SHOWING THE POSITION OF THE RELICS FOUND IN THE SILTING.



A. BRITISH URN.
B. BONE BUTTON.
C. BRONZE SPEAR-HEAD.
D. BRONZE CHISEL.
E. BRONZE RAZOR.
F. BRONZE RAZOR.
G. BRONZE BRACELET.
H. BRONZE WIRE.

J. Akerman, Photo-lith. London

D 2

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE 238.

RELICS OF BRONZE, BONE AND IRON, FROM THE RAMPART AND DITCH OF THE SOUTH LODGE CAMP, RUSHMORE PARK.

Fig. 1.—Bronze socketed and looped spear-head, found in the Ditch on the south side, near the south-east corner, at a depth of 0·9 foot from the surface of the silting; "C" on Plan and Section, Plates 234 and 237, and "C" on photograph, Plate 235, Fig. 2. This implement was found at a higher level than any of the other bronze objects found in the Camp, and at a level that was generally associated with Roman relics all round the Camp. Unless the silting of the Ditch had been subsequently disturbed, of which there was no evidence, it could not have been deposited until after the Ditch had silted up to a height of about 6 feet, which was close upon the average level of the surface. It is therefore reasonable to suppose that it is of later date than the other bronze implements, for which, however, I am not aware that there is any valid corroboration derived from the general study of Bronze Age implements, although it is undoubtedly a type of implement generally recognised as being of a late Bronze Age. Dr. Thurnam in his "Ancient British Barrows," "Archæologia," Vol. XLIII., p. 447, gives an illustration of one which he states was found in one of the Wilsford barrows near Stonehenge, in a grave with burnt bones. But I am informed by Mr. William Cunnington, who knows the Devizes Museum, where the specimen now is, well, that this is a mistake, and that it was found by his grandfather, the late Sir Richard Hoare's well-known assistant, immediately under the turf *near* Stonehenge, and not in a barrow. It is figured in the "Catalogue of Antiquities in the Museum at Devizes," p. 11, No. 26. There is another of the same form in the Devizes Museum, which was also found "just under the turf on the open Downs," near Beckhampton.* This kind of spear-head is of frequent occurrence in Ireland, and is well represented in Sir W. Wilde's "Descriptive Catalogue of the Antiquities in the

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* "Archæological Journal," Salisbury Vol., 1849, p. 110, No. 20, and Plate, Fig. 20.

Museum of the Royal Irish Academy," (Bronze), p. 500, Fig. 379. But so slight is the evidence of *gisement* in all these early collections, that no opinion is hazarded as to the position of this looped variety in point of date It has indeed been suggested from a study of the varieties of this class of implement, that the loop was gradually removed upwards from the side of the socket several inches below the blade, "first up to, and then into the blade itself, which it lightened as well as ornamented."* But it appears equally, if not more probable, that the first idea was to bore holes in the leaf-shaped blade, for the purpose of attaching it to the handle with thongs; then the lower part of the blade, thus perforated, was flattened to cover and protect the thongs; and lastly, the loop was cast separately on the side of the socket. The forms of the blades furnished with the loops are more varied than those without them, and frequently suggest the idea of the lower parts of the blades having been cut away to make room for the loop. It seems not improbable also that the spear-heads furnished with the loops may have been used as harpoon-heads, the loop, together with the thong attached to it, having been used to preserve the connection with the shaft, after it had been detached from it, and buried in the flesh of the animal Sir John Evans in his "Ancient Bronze Implements of Great Britain," figures numerous examples of this form of spear-head, while very many more are mentioned without illustration. But whilst the locality, in many instances, is given, there is not a single case, in which the *gisement* is recorded, in such a way as to determine the age or place in sequence, by means of the deposits in which they were found. This in a work of so much research and precision, is in itself sufficient to show how terribly wanting in accuracy our information is in regard to the records of some prehistoric finds.

A stone mould for one of these looped spear-heads was found in Lough Gur, Co. Limerick.† Sir A. W. Franks has kindly drawn my attention to a plate in an early volume of the "Archæologia,"‡ in which a looped spear-head like is this represented, as having been found in a hole at the bottom of an oblong pit, in a field on Hagbourn Hill, near Chiltern, Berks, together with relics of the Late Celtic period, in 1803, but the account of them is so very concise, and the writer evidently not well acquainted with the nature of the objects, that I doubt whether much reliance can be placed in his description, as attributing this class of weapon to any period later than the

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* "Catalogue of the Antiquities in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy," by Sir W. Wilde (Bronze), p. 494.

† "Archæological Journal," Vol. XX., 1863, p. 170.

‡ "Archæologia," Vol. XVI., p. 348, Plate L.

Bronze Age. Sir John Evans says that this looped variety is common in Great Britain, and particularly in Ireland, whilst hardly any examples of it from other countries can be cited. He has in his collection, however, one from the Seine at Paris. One in his collection from Lakenheath is figured in his "Ancient Bronze Implements," p. 323, Fig. 395, and another from Thetford, p. 321, Fig. 394. Sir John Evans has one from Fyfield, near Abingdon. One was found in a tumulus at Craigton, near Kinross,* and another at Trefeglwys, Montgomeryshire. One was found at Hangleton Down, Suffolk,† and another in Shirewood Forest.‡ Sir John Evans also speaks of four in the British Museum, viz.:—from Farley Heath, Surrey; Ashdown, Berks; Fairholme, Lockerbie, Dumfriesshire; and from the Thames. A somewhat similar bronze spear-head with two loops found in the Thames at Cookham is in the Reading Museum. Another similar was found on Banner Down near Bath, and is now in the Museum at Bath. Sir John Evans assigns the socketed spear-heads generally to a late period in the Bronze Age, because none have been found in barrows; and "the skill involved in producing sockets so thin and so truly cored, could only have been acquired after long practice in casting" (p. 342). In the spear-head under consideration, the thickness of the metal of the socket is only 0·3 mm. Its age, as now determined by its position in the Ditch, would leave no doubt of its being of late date in the use of the Camp, were it not for the difficulty, which must always exist, of ascertaining with certainty, in the case of deposits so near the surface, whether it lay in the original silting of the Ditch, or in earth subsequently thrown upon it from the Rampart. At any rate the precise record of the discovery cannot fail to assist the further study of the subject in future investigations.

Fig. 2.—Bronze awl, 4·35 inches in length, with a square section all along, except at the lower end, where it is flat and chisel-shaped, probably to fit into a handle. The sides, in the middle, were 3·35 mm. and the flat end 3 mm. It is well patinated. It was found in the Ditch at the south-west corner, 2 inches from the bottom of the Ditch, and 5·6 feet beneath the surface of the silting, in chalk rubble; "D" on Plan, Plate 234, and "D," Section, Plate 237. It is therefore of the date of the first construction of the Camp. Awls are of common occurrence amongst the relics of the Bronze Age. Dr. Thurnam, from whose paper on this subject Sir John Evans has quoted largely,§ divided the awls of the Bronze Age into three divisions.

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* "Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland," Vol. XI., p. 168.

† "Sussex Archæological Collections," Vol. VIII., p. 268.

‡ "Archæologia," Vol. IX., p. 94, Plate III.

§ "Archæologia," Vol. XLIII., p. 464.

1. The pin with a flattened end, like the present one. 2. The pin with a shoulder. 3. The pin with a regular stop ridge or waist. And he thinks they correspond, to some extent, with the successive types of the bronze celts, the plain awls being the earlier. The plain awls are generally from one to two inches in length, but one found in the Golden Barrow at Upton Lovel, in association with a bronze dagger, a necklace of amber beads and two earthenware cups,* was 3·3 inches in length; it has been frequently figured. A short awl found in Heathery Burn Cave, is described by Canon Greenwell,† as either an awl or a chisel. The present specimen is probably the longest on record, and may perhaps be regarded as an awl; but one from Nidau-Steinberg in the Swiss Lakes,‡ of about the same dimensions, is described as a "chisel and awl in one." Awls of precisely the same form, in steel, are still used by carpenters, and it is one of those things in which simplicity of form affords no guide to date. A bronze awl was found touching the head of the crouched skeleton in Barrow 23, Handley Hill, Fig. 8, Plate 296; and another broken in the Angle Ditch, Fig. 3, Plate 263; and another in the chalk rubble of the Ditch of Martin Down Camp, Fig. 6, Plate 311.

Fig. 3.—Bronze implement, commonly supposed to be a razor, because some of them are found with an edge as sharp as a razor. Found lying on the bottom of the Ditch at the north corner, and 6 feet beneath the surface of the silting; "E" on Plan, Plate 234, and "E," Section, Plate 237; also "E" on photograph, Plate 236, Fig. 1. It must have been deposited in the Ditch immediately after its first construction, before the silting had fallen in from the sides of the Ditch. This and the awl, Fig. 2, must have been deposited at the same time as the large urn, Plate 240. It is extremely thin, being only 1·2 mm. in thickness at the thickest part. It has no notch at the top like some of them. Bronze razors of this description are well-known objects of the Bronze Age. Sir John Evans records the finding of one in the Thames at Wallingford with a socketed knife, but he does not state how this connection was established in a river-bed. One formerly in the Stourhead Collection, but now in the Museum at Devizes, found in a barrow on Rollestone Down, Wilts, also resembles this one, and does not appear to have the notch at the tip.§ One with notch at top was found with a hoard of bronze implements in the Heathery Burn Cave.

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* Evans's "Ancient Bronze Implements," p. 189, Fig. 223.

† "Archæologia," Vol. LIV., Part 1, p. 100, Fig. 14.

‡ Keller's "Lake Dwellings," Vol. II., Plate XXXVI., Fig. 2.

§ Thurnam's "Ancient British Barrows," Plate XXXII., Fig. 6, and "Catalogue of Antiquities in the Museum at Devizes," p. 7, No. 18a.

They have been found in Ireland, and Sir W. Wilde figures one and describes two others. They have also been found in Scotland and Wales, but Canon Greenwell does not mention them in "British Barrows." Somewhat, though not precisely similar razors of bronze, apparently connected with these in point of form, have been found abroad, and Cæsar mentions that the Britons shaved.

Fig. 4.—Bronze razor of the same form as the last, but with a notch at the top, and a well-preserved tang at the bottom. It is 2 mm. in the thickest part, and the tang 2·2 mm. in thickness. It was found in the silting of the Ditch on the north-east face of the Camp at a depth of 3 feet from the surface; "F" on Plan and Section, Plates 234 and 237, and "F" on photograph, Plate 236, Fig. 2. The blade is ribbed, as shown in the drawing, on one side only, the other being quite flat. This and the bronze bracelet, Fig. 6, and the bronze wire of which Fig. 5 is a fragment, were found at the same level, which is the general level that divided the Roman from the Bronze Age pottery, and the Ditch must have been filled, or silted up to this level before these objects were deposited. The notch at the top marks a distinct variety of this form of razor, those with notches having been found in Heathery Burn Cave, Co. Durham; Wallingford, Berks; Dunbar; Sutherland, Ireland, and elsewhere. I would suggest the possibility that this notch represents originally the division of two bronze blades, stuck in on each side of a central stem, which may at first have been made of bone. This idea is borne out by the appearance of one found in the Shannon, Ireland, figured in Anderson's "Scotland in Pagan Times," Bronze Age, p. 26, Fig. 22, and Evans's "Ancient Bronze Implements," p. 219, Fig. 274, in which a hole and three rings on the stem of the razor are probably ornamental representations of rivets. Some of them have circular holes pierced through them below the notch. One with a hole and apparently a notch was found at Llangwyllog, in Anglesey, is figured in "Archæologia Cambrensis," Vol. XII, 3rd Series, 1866, p. 100. A similar razor, having a thick central stem between the blades, was found by me in the Ditch of Wor Barrow at a depth of 1 foot near the edge of the Ditch, Fig. 16, Plate 258; a blade of one was found in the Angle Ditch, Handley Down, Fig. 2, Plate 263; and the stem of another was found at a depth of 5 feet in the chalk rubble of Martin Down Camp, Fig. 5, Plate 311. From these occurrences, it would appear that the bronze razor was an implement of frequent use in these parts. Two bronze razors of precisely this form with a notch or half-circle at the top of each, are shown in a paper by Messrs. Jacquinot and Usquin on the Nécropole de Pougues-les-Eaux, Nièvre, of the late Bronze Age, associated with an earthenware plate, ornamented with chevrons having

lines parallel to one of the faces, see p. 222; "Matériaux pour l'histoire de l'Homme," 1879, pp. 386 and 390.

Fig. 5.—One fragment of a bunch of bronze wire, 0·9 mm. in thickness. From its wavy form, it appears to have been plaited or twisted in a strand. Found in the silting of the Ditch on the north-west side at the same level as the bronze razor, Fig. 4, and the bronze bracelet, Fig. 6, viz., 3 feet. "H" on Plan and Section, Plates 234 and 237, and "H" on photograph, Plate 236, Fig. 2.

Fig. 6.—The largest part of a bronze bracelet, flat on the inside, and fluted with five ribs on the outside, having intermediate grooves; 2·1 mm. greatest thickness, tapering to 0·4 mm. at the sharp end. Found 3 feet deep in the silting of the Ditch on the north-east side, at the same level as the razor, Fig. 4, and the bronze wire, Fig. 5; "G" on Plan and Section, Plates 234 and 237, and "G" on photograph, Plate 236, Fig. 2. Though not a common type, the fluted ornamentation is distinctly characteristic of the Bronze Age. Sir John Evans in his work on the Bronze Age figures one, not altogether unlike this, from Cornwall*; one from a barrow near Lake, Wilts, from Mr. Duke's Collection, is in the Devizes Museum†; Chantre gives an illustration of one in the Museum at Lyons; two, somewhat similar, are figured by Madsen,‡ and one was found in a tomb at Büsingen, Grand Duchy of Baden, by the Baron de Bonstetten.§ A ring of gold, similarly ornamented, but too small for a bracelet, was found at Monike in Forfarshire.|| A bracelet quite like the present one, grooved on the outside and tapering at the ends, was found at Auvernier in a lake dwelling of the Bronze Age.¶ Two others from Capriano, near Renate, Italy, are figured by Munro,** and said by him to be of the early Iron Age, whereas Montelius in "La Civilisation Primitive en Italie," Series B, Plate 29, Figs. 5 and 6, gives drawings of the same bracelets and speaks of them as being of the late Bronze Age. Another tapering at the ends, from Hagnau, is figured in Munro's "Lake Dwellings of Europe," p. 145, Fig. 33, No. 8. Two ear-rings of bronze with similar fluted ornamentation were found on Goodmanham Wold,†† close to the head of a woman, one on each side.

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* Evans's "Ancient Bronze Implements," p. 385, Fig. 479.

† "Catalogue of Antiquities in the Museum at Devizes," p. 89, No. 393.

‡ Madsen, Vol. I., Figs. 6 and 7, Plate XXXIV.

§ Baron de Bonstetten's "Supplément au recueil d'Antiquités Suisses," 1860, Plate IV., Fig. 2.

|| Anderson's "Scotland in Pagan Times," Bronze Age, p. 66, Fig. 77.

¶ Munro's "Lake Dwellings of Europe," p. 540, Fig. 196, No. 5; and Keller's "Lake Dwellings of Switzerland," Plate LXXXIV., Fig. 10.

** Munro's "Lake Dwellings of Europe," p. 205, Fig. 51, Nos. 15 and 16.

†† Greenwell's "British Barrows," p. 52, Fig. 48.

Others of the Bronze Age from Northern Italy are figured by Montelius.[*] Nearly similar bracelets in iron were found in the Gaulish Cemetery of Saint-Sulpice, Tarn, France, with fluted bands on the surface.[†] A similar bronze bracelet was found in a field at Lehusic near Czaslau in Bohemia[‡]; and another at Tschmy in Ossetien in the Caucasus.[§]

Fig. 7.—A bone awl, made of the metacarpus of a sheep. Found in the body of the Rampart on the south-west side, at a depth of 2·2 feet beneath the crest. Similar bone awls are of frequent occurrence amongst Bronze Age relics. "K" on Plan, Plate 234.

Fig. 8.—A bone awl, found in the body of the Rampart on the south-west side near the entrance, at a depth of 1·4 feet beneath the crest; "L" on Plan, Plate 234. A precisely similar one was found in the Bronze Age Angle Ditch, Handley Down, Fig. 7, Plate 263, 3¾ miles, as the crow flies, east by south of the South Lodge Camp.

Fig. 9.—A bone pointed implement, found in the Ditch south of Section IV., at a depth of 3 feet; "B" on Plan and Section, Plates 234 and 237. I at first thought that this was a bone awl, and intended to be fastened to a stick, but on consideration, I am inclined to think it is more probably a button. It is rather long for such a purpose, but the pointed end may have been intended to pass it through the button-hole or a loop. The two holes are similar to those of a bone button found by the Rev. E. H. Goddard in a tumulus on Cold Kitchen Hill, Wilts, of which the accompanying woodcut is an illustration (copied by permission). A somewhat similar bone implement is figured in Madsen's "Afbildninger," Vol. III., Plate XVI., Fig. 13, together with bone needles.

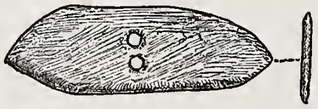

Fig. 10.—A piece of iron, pointed at both ends with a square section in the middle. Found on the surface, on the edge of the counterscarp of the Ditch on the north-west side: "S" on Plan, Plate 234. This being close to the surface is perhaps not a relic appertaining to the Camp. I am unable to assign any use to it.

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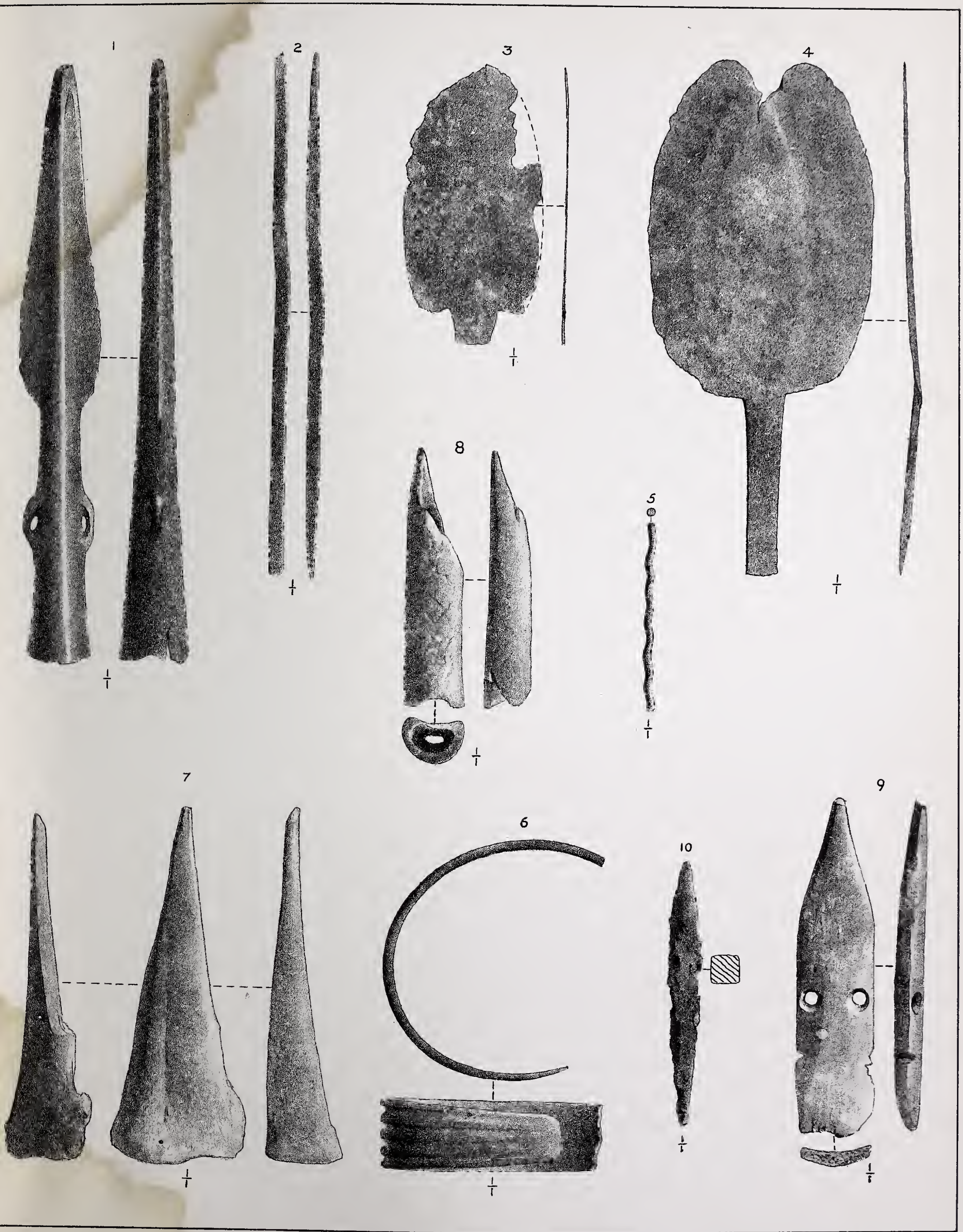
[*] Montelius's "La Civilisation Primitive en Italie," 1895, Fig. 13, Plate 8, Series B, from Peschiera; Fig. 20, Plate 40, Series B, from Corezza; Fig. 6, Plate 50, Series B, from Este.

[†] "L'Anthropologie," Tome V., p. 647, Fig. 3, Nos. 13 and 16.

[‡] "Verhandlungen der Berliner Gesellschaft," 1890, p. 168, Fig. 10.

[§] "Verhandlungen der Berliner Gesellschaft," 1890, p. 424, Fig. 11.



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RELICS OF BRONZE, BONE, AND IRON, FROM THE RAMPART AND DITCH OF THE SOUTH LODGE CAMP, RUSHMORE PARK.

E 2

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE 239.

FLINT IMPLEMENTS FROM THE SOUTH LODGE CAMP, RUSHMORE PARK, AND A FLINT CHIPPED CELT FROM A PIT ADJOINING IT.

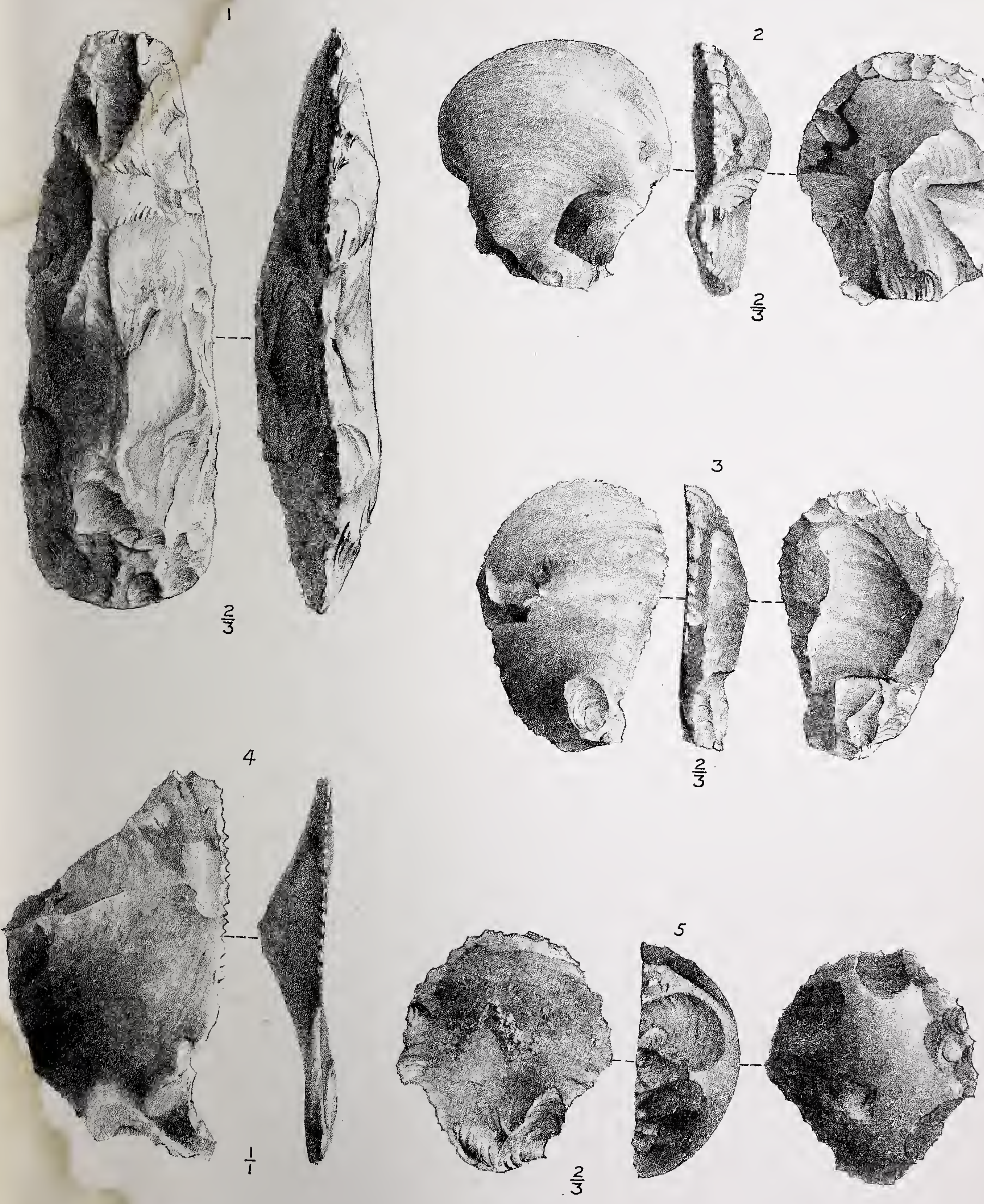
Fig. 1.—Flint chipped celt, entirely coated with white and without any trace of grinding. Found in the chalk rubble of a large Pit, about 131 feet to the westward and on the slope of the hill below the South Lodge Camp, 4·6 feet below the surface of the silting, and 2·5 feet above the chalk floor of the pit. The pit was 23 feet in diameter at top, and on the west side a ramp of undisturbed chalk communicated with the interior from the surface. See Plan and Section, Plate 243. A human pelvis and fragments of 2 femora were found on the surface of the ramp, and the celt was about 3 feet to the north-west of the bones, nearly at the same level, so that it is possible it may have been buried with the skeleton, the majority of the bones of which had decayed. The fragments of pottery found in the silting of the pit consisted of one fragment of No. 1 quality of British at a depth of 4 feet, and 16 fragments of a different quality, resembling No. 4 British, at a depth of 2·6 feet, at the bottom of the surface mould. None of the latter quality was found in the South Lodge Camp; but a similar quality of pottery was found in the Rampart and Ditch of Handley Hill Entrenchment; see description of Fig. 9, Plate 246.

Fig. 2.—Well-formed flint scraper, entirely coated with white. Found in the body of the Rampart, South Lodge Camp, south-west side, between Section V. and Causeway. 3 views; M on Plan, Plate 234.

Fig. 3.—Well-formed flint scraper, entirely coated with white. Found in the Ditch of the South Lodge Camp, on the east side, south of Section IV. 3 views.

Fig. 4.—Flint saw. Found in the Ditch of the South Lodge Camp at the north corner, between Sections I. and IV. A similar saw was found in the Ditch of Wor Barrow in surface mould at a depth of 1 foot, Plate 260, Fig. 3, of this volume; and another in trenching (area "P") near the Angle Ditch, Plan, Plate 248.

Fig. 5.—Flint scraper or core. Found with Fig. 2, beneath the Rampart of the South Lodge Camp on the south-west side. M on Plan, Plate 234. Several other scrapers were found in this spot.



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FLINT IMPLEMENTS FROM THE SOUTH LODGE CAMP, RUSHMORE PARK;
AND FLINT CHIPPED CELT FROM A PIT ADJOINING IT.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE 240.

LARGE BRITISH URN WITH ORNAMENT ON THE INSIDE OF THE BOTTOM, FOUND ON THE BOTTOM OF THE DITCH, SOUTH LODGE CAMP, RUSHMORE PARK.

This urn as now restored is 22 inches in height, 17 inches exterior diameter at rim, 10¾ inches at bottom; the sides 0·3 inch thick. It is ornamented by 16 vertical raised ribs on the outside, and by two horizontal ribs beneath the rim, with a zigzag raised line between. The inside of the bottom is ornamented with a wheel or star of eight raised spokes, as shown in the drawing. Others similarly ornamented have been found in barrows of the Bronze Age in the neighbourhood. One with six rays instead of eight, described as being in "high relief resembling a wheel or star with six rays" was found in a barrow near Woodyates* (4 miles from this spot). It is referred to by Dr. Thurnam, "Ancient British Barrows," p. 356. Another from King's Down, Dorset, had four rays in the same position. Part of the bottom of one with four rays like a cross was subsequently found by me in a Bronze Age tumulus (Barrow 24, Handley Hill, figured in Plate 301, Fig. 4, associated with a cremated interment). Others with four and six rays incised have been found on the bottoms of urns in Ireland and elsewhere. The present specimen was found in fragments, lying on its side in the position represented in Plate 235, Fig. 1, at the bottom of the Ditch of the Camp on the north-east side (A on Plan and Section, Plates 234 and 237), at a depth of 6 feet from the surface of the silting. Its position shows that it must have been thrown into the Ditch at the time that the latter was open to the bottom, and that the 6 feet of silting must have accumulated over it in the course of ages. No trace of any cremated interment was found with it. In quality, it resembles the pottery of No. 1 column of the Relic Table, viz., coarse British, with large grains of white flint or quartz in its composition, black-brown in colour. Both in quality and ornamentation, it resembles the urn found in Barrow 4, see Vol. II., Plate LXXXVII., Fig. 1. The position of this barrow with reference to the Camp, is shown in Vol. II., Plate LXXX. It also resembles in quality and ornamentation

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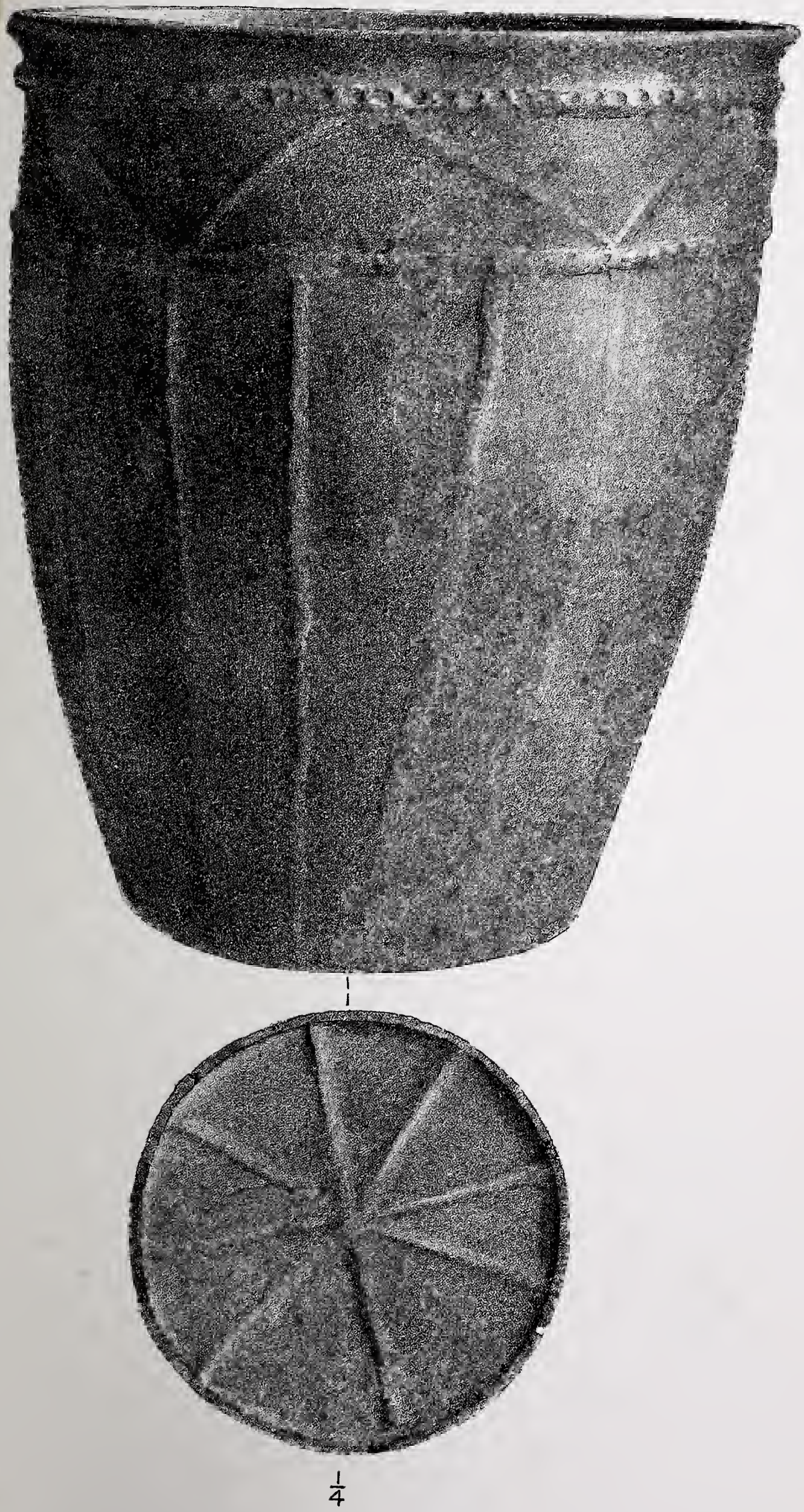
* Hoare's "Ancient Wiltshire," Vol. I., p. 234.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LARGE BRITISH URN WITH ORNAMENT ON THE INSIDE OF THE BOTTOM.
FOUND ON THE BOTTOM OF THE DITCH, SOUTH LODGE CAMP, RUSHMORE PARK.

fragments of an urn found on Lord Arundell's property at Wardour and presented to me by him. Another smaller urn of the same quality was found at the bottom of the Angle Ditch (Bronze Age) on Handley Down and is described in Plate 263, Fig. 4, of this Volume.

The question as to whether the cinerary urns found in the barrows were fabricated for mortuary purposes only, or were vessels in ordinary use, has been often mooted. The present discovery, although it cannot be admitted as deciding the question, may be used as an argument for the common use of such vessels. It is more probable that the urn would be found in the Ditch thrown away as refuse, if it was in ordinary use, than if it were only fabricated for ceremonial purposes.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE 241.

FRAGMENTS OF BRITISH POTTERY OF No. 1 QUALITY, FROM THE SOUTH LODGE CAMP, RUSHMORE PARK.

Fig. 1.—Fragment of rim of No. 1 quality, British, of red-brown colour, with large grains of white quartz in its composition; ornamented with rows of oblique indented marks, probably nail-marks. Found in the body of the Rampart, south-east side, between Section III. and the Road at a depth of 0·9 foot.

Fig. 2.—Fragment of rim of No. 1 quality, British, of brown colour, with large grains of white quartz and chalk in its composition; ornamented on the outside, beneath the rim, with a row of circular punch-marks, on a slightly raised horizontal rib. Found in the body of the Rampart, south-east side, between Section III. and the Road at a depth of 1 foot.

Fig. 3.—Fragment of rim of No. 1 quality, British, of red-brown colour, with large grains of white quartz in its composition, though less thickly mixed with the clay than in the two preceding specimens; ornamented with a row of oblique indented marks, probably nail-marks, and pierced with a hole 4 mm. least diameter on the inside, splaying to a diameter of 12 mm. on the outside, and 20 mm. beneath the rim. The use of such holes has been discussed in the description of Fig. 1, Plate 300, representing a British urn found outside Barrow 24, Handley Hill, and Plate 301, Fig. 1. This specimen was found in the body of the Rampart, south side, between Sections III. and V., at a depth of 1 foot.

Fig. 4.—Fragment of pottery of No. 1 quality, British, of brown colour, mixed with large and small grains of white quartz and a few grains of chalk; ornamented with a row of circular punch-marks on the surface of a raised rib. Found in the body of the Rampart, south-west side, at a depth of 0·9 foot between Sections II. and V.

Fig. 5.—Fragment of rim of No. 1 quality, British, black, with large grains of white quartz in its composition, less thickly mixed with the clay than in some of the preceding specimens; ornamented on the outside, beneath the rim, with three horizontal rows of oblique indented lines, probably nail-marks, and

resembling Fig. 1. Found in surface trenching in the Interior, depth 1 foot.

Fig. 6.—Fragment of rim of No. 1 quality, British, of black-brown colour, with slightly projecting rim, mixed with grains of white quartz and chalk in its composition; smooth on the outside; ornamented like Fig. 2, with a row of circular punch-marks on a slightly raised horizontal rib beneath the rim. Found in the Ditch on the south-west side between Section V. and the Entrance at a depth of 5·8 feet.

Fig. 7.—Fragment of No. 1 quality, British, of brown colour, mixed with grains of white quartz, chalk, and perhaps flint; ornamented on the outside with raised bands having punch-marks on them. It is daubed on the inside with a thin coating of clay. Found in the Ditch on the east side, south of Section IV., at a depth of 4 feet.

Fig. 8.—Fragment of rim of No. 1 quality, British, with large grains of white quartz in its composition, of reddish-brown colour; with a projecting rim and a raised horizontal band 2¾ inches beneath it, which has been applied after the formation of the urn, and ornamented on the top with a row of circular punch-marks, which ornamentation is also applied to the surface of the rim and to the surface of the vessel above the band. The band in this figure is not well drawn. Found in the Ditch on the south side between Sections III. and V., at a depth of 2·5 feet.

Fig. 9.—Fragment of No. 1 quality, British, of brown colour, with large grains of white quartz in its composition; ornamented with a raised band and a row of circular or squarish punch-marks, like Fig. 4. It has had a thin coating of clay on the outside, so as to conceal the coarseness of the grains. Found in the body of the Rampart on the south-west side, between Sections II. and V., at a depth of 1·8 feet.

Fig. 10.—Fragment of black pottery of No. 1 quality, British, with grains of white quartz in its composition; ornamented with six grooves 2 mm. in width, and raised intervals of the same width between. The incised lines in this specimen closely resemble those of Fig. 7, Plate 247, found in Hole No. 1 near Handley Hill Entrenchment. Found in the Interior of the Camp on the surface.

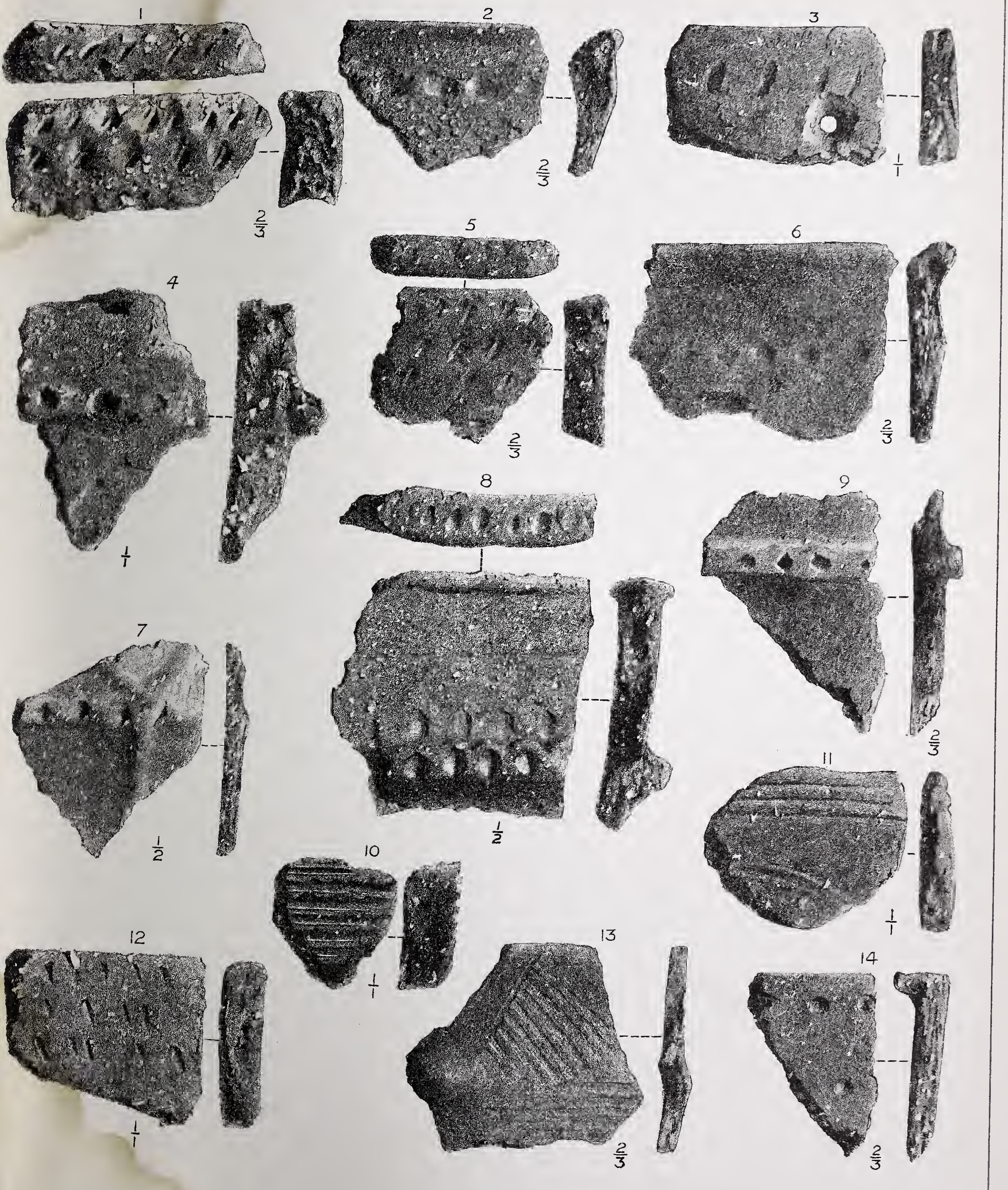
Fig. 11.—Fragment of reddish-brown pottery of No. 1 British quality, with a few grains of white quartz in its composition, but approaching No. 2 quality; ornamented on the outside with three horizontal grooves, and beneath it, grooves forming a curved line of some unknown pattern. Found in surface trenching in the Interior of the Camp, at a depth of 0·8 foot.

Fig. 12.—Fragment of rim of No. 1 British pottery, of brown colour, with large grains of quartz; ornamented on the outside with oblique indented lines,

possibly nail-marks. Found in surface trenching in the Interior of the Camp at a depth of 0·6 foot.

Fig. 13.—Fragment of rim of brown pottery of No. 1 British quality, but approaching No. 2 quality, having very few grains of white quartz in its composition; ornamented on the outside with very slightly indented grooves arranged in horizontal bands, and chevrons filled with oblique lines of the same kind above, and also having a slightly raised boss between the rim and the horizontal lines. It is of comparatively fine texture. This specimen shows a diameter of rim of 6¼ inches. Found in the body of the Rampart on the south-west side between Sections II. and V. at a depth of 2·2 feet. A fragment ornamented in a similar manner with indented chevrons and horizontal indented lines, having also a similar slightly raised boss in the same position, was found with a cremated interment outside Barrow 24, Handley Hill, Fig. 2, Plate 301, and another piece with the same ornamentation as that from the South Lodge Camp was found at a depth of 4 feet in the Ditch of Martin Down Camp, Fig. 3, Plate 316. The question connected with the identity of the ornamentation in these three localities is discussed in connection with Plate 316. The similarity of the ornamentation of these three specimens is sufficient to connect them as being of the same period, and this specimen, being found deep in the Rampart, affords further confirmation of this Camp being of the Bronze Age. This specimen was afterwards found to fit on to Figs. 1, 2 and 3, Plate 242, and also on to other fragments not drawn. They are stuck together, and figured in Plate 316, Fig. 2, where the distribution of the ornament is discussed.

Fig. 14.—Fragment of brown pottery, having a rim 15 mm. wide projecting into the inside of the vessel, and ornamented on the outside with rows of circular punch-marks. It is of No. 1 quality, British, having grains of white quartz in its composition. Found in the body of the Rampart on the south-west side between Sections II. and V. at a depth of 1·8 feet. This is the only specimen in which the rim projected into the inside of the vessel.



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FRAGMENTS OF BRITISH POTTERY OF Nº I QUALITY, FROM THE SOUTH LODGE CAMP, RUSHMORE PARK.

F 2

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE 242.

FRAGMENTS OF BRITISH, ROMANO-BRITISH AND ROMAN POTTERY, AND A SANDSTONE RUBBER, FROM THE SOUTH LODGE CAMP, RUSHMORE PARK.

Figs. 1, 2 and 3.—Fragments of brown pottery found together with Fig. 13, Plate 241, at a depth of 2·2 feet in the body of the Rampart on the south-west side between Sections II. and V. After these fragments were drawn, it was found that they fitted on to Fig. 13, Plate 241, and also on to other fragments not drawn. It makes the pattern of the chevrons more continuous and more closely resembling that of the piece found with the cremated interment, No. 18, outside Barrow 24, Handley Hill, Fig. 2, Plate 301, and that of the fragment found in the Ditch of Martin Down Camp, Fig. 3, Plate 316.

Fig. 4.—Fragment of rim of brown pottery of No. 1 quality, British, with grains of quartz, chalk and other materials; ornamented with a horizontal row of nail-marks outside the rim and part of a triangle of the same beneath. Found in the body of the Rampart on the south-west side between Sections II. and V. at a depth of 1·8 feet.

Fig. 5.—Fragment of reddish-brown pottery of No. 2 quality, British, without any grains, and ornamented with rows of shallow indented lines on the outside. Found in the body of the Rampart on the south-west side at a depth of 1·6 feet.

Fig. 6.—Fragment of rim of reddish-brown pottery, brown-black in the interior of the substance; of No. 3 quality, British (Drinking Vessel Type), smooth, without grains, and ornamented with a row of vertical indented lines on the rim, beneath which are three horizontal rows of impressed oblong dots, similar to those of the drinking vessels of the Bronze Age graves. Found in the Ditch on the south side between Sections III. and V., at a depth of 3 feet.

Fig. 7.—Fragment of red pottery of No. 3 quality, British (Drinking Vessel type), black in the interior of the substance; ornamented on the outside with fine

oblong or square dots or punch-marks, similar to those of the drinking vessels of the Bronze Age. Found in the Ditch on the east side, south of Section IV, at a depth of 6·8 feet.

Fig. 8.—Fragment of red pottery of No. 3 quality, British (Drinking Vessel type), red all through; ornamented with three indented lines. It is somewhat coarser in quality than the majority of No. 3 quality, and has a few grains of some brown material in its composition. Found in the Ditch on the east side, south of Section IV. at a depth of 2·5 feet.

Fig. 9.—Fragment of red pottery of the same quality as the last, black in the interior of the substance; ornamented with seven lines of fine oblong or square dots or punch-marks. It has large grains of some hard substance in its composition, perhaps cinders, and is in this respect coarser than the majority of No. 3 quality. Found in the Ditch on the south side between Section III. and the road, at a depth of 5·2 feet.

Fig. 10.—Sandstone rubber, very smooth on the flat side and slightly concave on the line of its greatest length, the deviation from the straight line amounting to 4 mm. in the centre. On the lateral section this flat side is slightly convex, the convexity in the centre amounting to 3 mm. Thus it would appear to show that it must have been an under-stone, to which an upper stone of smaller size was applied; and the upper stone was probably a long cylindrical stone covering the edges, and producing a convex lateral surface by the greater friction on the two sides. It would seem from this, as well as from its small size, being only 8 inches in length, that it could not have been a grain-rubber, but may have been used for grinding some other material, or for sharpening a metal blade. Had it been an upper stone applied to a larger under-stone, it would not have worn into a concave surface. The other rounded surface shows no mark of friction. Found in the body of the Rampart on the south side between Section III. and the road at a depth of 1 foot; J on Plan, Plate 234. Another fragment of sandstone rubber, similar to this, and of the same size, but broken at both ends, was found in surface trenching in the interior of this Camp, at a depth of 1 foot, and is represented in the annexed woodcut; N on Plan, Plate 234. The flat side in this specimen also was convex on the lateral section, and concave on the line of its length, showing that both must probably have received their friction by a similar process. A somewhat similar rubber of sandstone, but longer, was found at the bottom of the Angle Ditch on Handley Down, in association with relics of the Bronze Age, but in that case the flat surface was convex on the line of its greatest length; see Fig. 5, Plate 263.

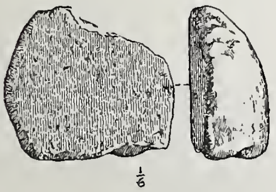


Fig. 11.—Fragment of thin grey Roman pottery, forming part of the bottom and side of a vessel. Found in surface trenching in the Interior at a depth of 0·6 foot. Only three fragments of this grey pottery were found in the Camp, all in the Interior.

Fig. 12.—Fragment of rim of black Romano-British pottery, with fine grains of quartz sand in its composition ; apparently lathe-turned. Found in the Ditch on the east side, south of Section IV. at a depth of 0·2 foot.

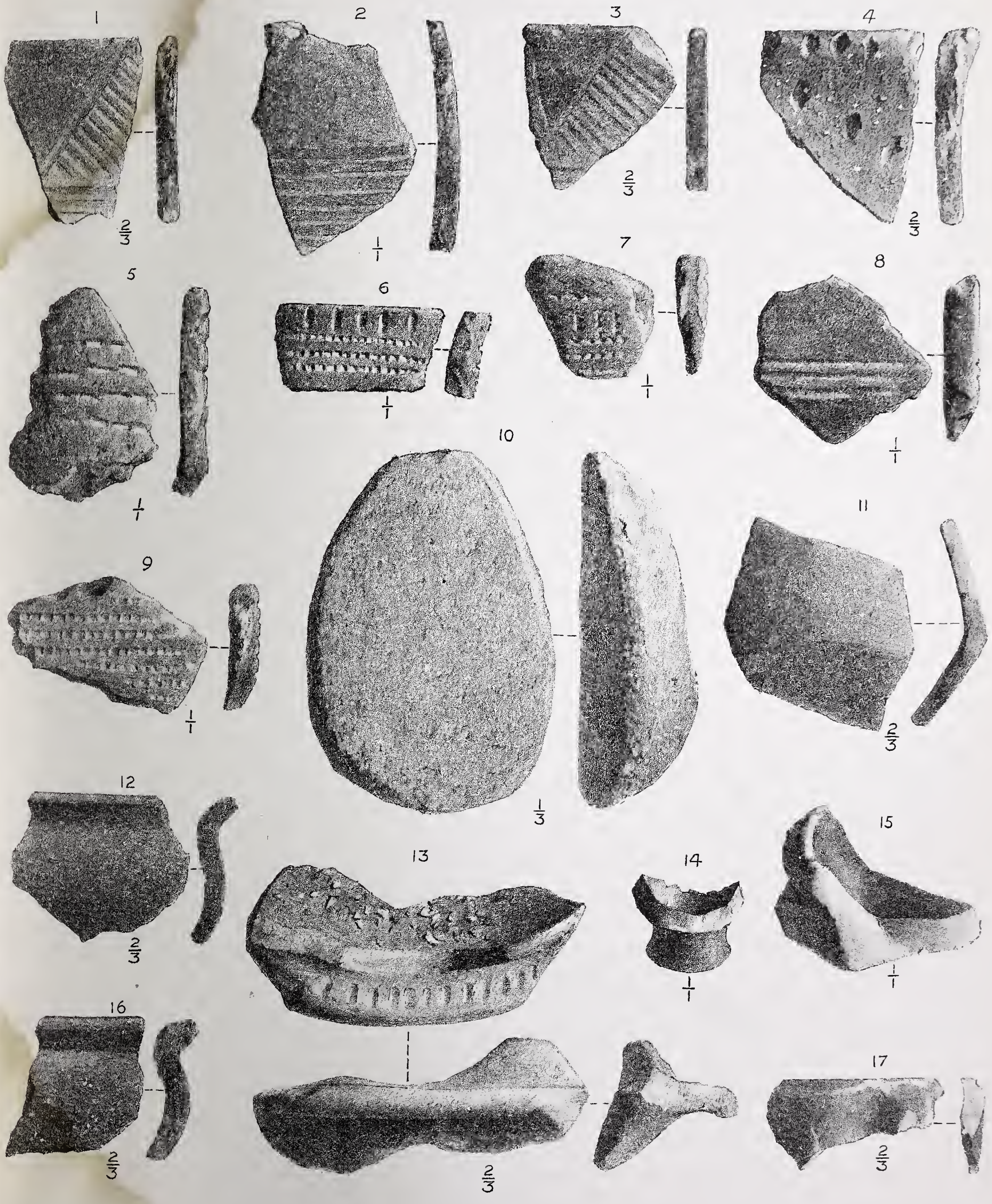
Fig. 13.—Fragment of cream-coloured Roman mortarium, having an overhanging flange, for fitting on to a stand, in the manner described in "Excavations," Vol. III., p. 144, Fig. 3, Plate CLXXXVI. It has large grains of quartz and other hard substances affixed to the surface on the interior of the vessel, for triturating vegetables in the usual manner. The upper surface of the flange is ornamented with a line of elongated punch-marks. Found in the Ditch on the west side between Sections I. and VI. at a depth of 3 feet, which is the deepest point at which Roman remains of any kind were found.

Fig. 14.—Fragment of base of a vessel of hard New Forest ware, Roman, painted black outside and in, and grey in the middle of the substance. Found in surface trenching in the Interior at a depth of 0·6 foot. Only three pieces of this New Forest ware were found in the Camp, two in the Ditch and one in the Interior.

Fig. 15.—Fragment of base of a vessel of red Samian Roman ware, much weathered and chipped but having a deep red glaze where perfect. Owing to the transfer process employed in this plate, the figure gives no idea of the sharpness of the edges of this specimen. Found in the Ditch on the west side between Sections II. and VI. at a depth of 1 foot. Only three fragments of Samian ware were found in the Camp, two in the surface mould of the Ditch and one in the Interior.

Fig. 16.—Fragment of rim of black Romano-British ware, with smooth surface, but having grains of quartz and other substances in its composition. The form and the smoothness of the black surface identifies it as Romano-British. Found in the Ditch on the south side between Sections III. and V. at a depth of 0·9 foot. Only one piece of Romano-British pottery, and that a doubtful specimen, was found in the Rampart of the Camp, and none was found in the Ditch lower than 3 feet.

Fig. 17.—Fragment of black hard New Forest ware, Roman, with fluted sides. Found in the Ditch at the south-east corner, south of Section IV. at a depth of 3 feet. Owing to the transfer process employed in this plate, the figure gives no idea of the sharpness of the edges of this specimen ; and the transfer process has been discontinued in consequence of this defect.



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FRAGMENTS OF BRITISH, ROMANO-BRITISH AND ROMAN POTTERY, AND SANDSTONE RUBBER,
FROM THE SOUTH LODGE CAMP, RUSHMORE PARK.

LIST OF ANIMAL REMAINS, FOUND IN THE SOUTH LODGE CAMP.

Ditch.

SURFACE MOULD, ABOVE 2 FEET.

OX.—

1 fragment of metacarpus, size of Alderney Cow, depth 1 foot.

DOG.—

1 tibia, about the size of a retriever, depth 1·1 feet.

PIG.—

1 small tusk of boar, depth 0·7 foot.

DEER.—

1 fragment of shed antler.

1 femur, depth 1 inch.

MIXED SILTING, FROM 2 FEET TO 3 FEET.

SHEEP.—

3 teeth, depth 3 feet.

DOG.—

1 lower jaw about size of a very small fox-terrier, or fox, depth 3 feet.

RED-DEER.—

1 fragment of shed antler, depth 3 feet.

CHALK RUBBLE, FROM 3 FEET TO BOTTOM.

OX.—

1 tooth, depth 4·2 feet.

13 teeth, at bottom of Ditch.

1 fragment of skull, depth 4·8 feet.

1 lower jaw and 27 vertebræ, depth 4 feet.

1 fragment of horn core of *bos longifrons* (down curved horn), depth 5·7 feet.

1 fragment of scapula, about the size of Kerry Cow, at bottom of Ditch.

1 fragment of tibia of small ox, depth 4 feet.

1 fragment of humerus, size between Kerry and Alderney Cows, at bottom of Ditch.

1 fragment of radius, depth 4 feet.

1 head of radius of small ox, depth 6 feet.

1 fragment of metacarpus, about the size of the Alderney Cow, depth 5·1 feet.

1 fragment of metatarsus of very small ox, smaller than the Kerry Cow, depth 5·1 feet.

2 metatarsi, size of Kerry Cow, depth 4 feet.

1 digit, at bottom of Ditch.

1 astragalus, size between Kerry and Alderney Cows, at bottom of Ditch.

SHEEP.—

3 teeth, depth 4·2 feet.

8 teeth, at bottom of Ditch.

DOG.—

1 fragment of upper jaw of small dog, about the size of a fox-terrier, depth 6·6 feet.

DEER.—

1 lower jaw, depth 4·5 feet.

RED-DEER.—

Portion of skull of large red-deer, depth 4·2 feet.

Portion of skull, depth 4·8 feet.

BADGER.—

2 tibiæ, depth 5 feet.

1 fragment of skull, 2 lower jaws, 1 fragment of pelvis, 1 head of femur and other bones of badger, depth 4·6 feet.

The following animal remains were found in the Ditch of the South Lodge Camp, but their depths were not recorded :—

OX.—

11 teeth.

1 fragment of radius of very small ox.

1 fragment of radius, about size of Kerry Cow.

1 fragment of metacarpus of small ox.

1 fragment of metatarsus of small ox.

SHEEP.—

Teeth.

2 fragments of lower jaw with teeth.

1 fragment of tibia of small sheep.

1 metatarsus, epiphyses wanting.

1 metacarpus of small sheep.

DOG.—

1 fragment of lower jaw of small dog.

DEER.—

1 tooth.

2 fragments of horn.

RAMPART, INCLUDING OLD SURFACE LINE.

OX.—

22 teeth, counted, and others.
1 lower jaw of calf with teeth.
1 fragment of lower jaw.
1 fragment of tibia of small ox, depth 1·8 feet.
1 fragment of humerus, of very small ox, depth 1 foot.
1 fragment of radius, smaller than Kerry Cow, depth 1 foot.
1 radius of very small ox.
1 radius, about size of Kerry Cow, depth 1·1 feet.
1 radius, smaller than Kerry Cow, depth 1 foot.
1 fragment of metacarpus of very small ox.
1 metacarpus, depth 1 foot.
1 fragment of metacarpus of small ox, depth 1·2 feet.
1 fragment of metatarsus of small ox, depth 2 feet.

SHEEP.—

9 teeth.
1 tibia of small sheep.
1 fragment of metatarsus, size of St. Kilda.

DOG.—

1 fragment of lower jaw.
1 tibia, on surface.
1 humerus, *entire*, about size of a terrier, depth 2 feet.

DEER.—

3 teeth.
1 femur, depth 0·6 foot.

RED-DEER.—

1 tooth.
1 fragment of radius.
1 fragment of metatarsus.

INTERIOR.

SHEEP.—

1 lower jaw, 1 ulna, 1 metatarsus.

DEER.—

2 fragments of horn.
1 fragment of tibia.
1 fragment of metatarsus.
1 fragment of pelvis.

For size of Test Animals, see Vol. II., " Excavations," p. 216.

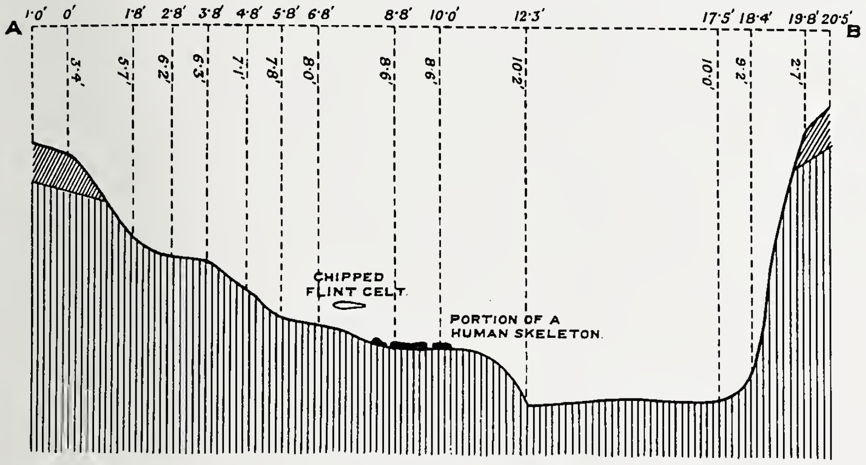
DESCRIPTION OF PLATE 243.

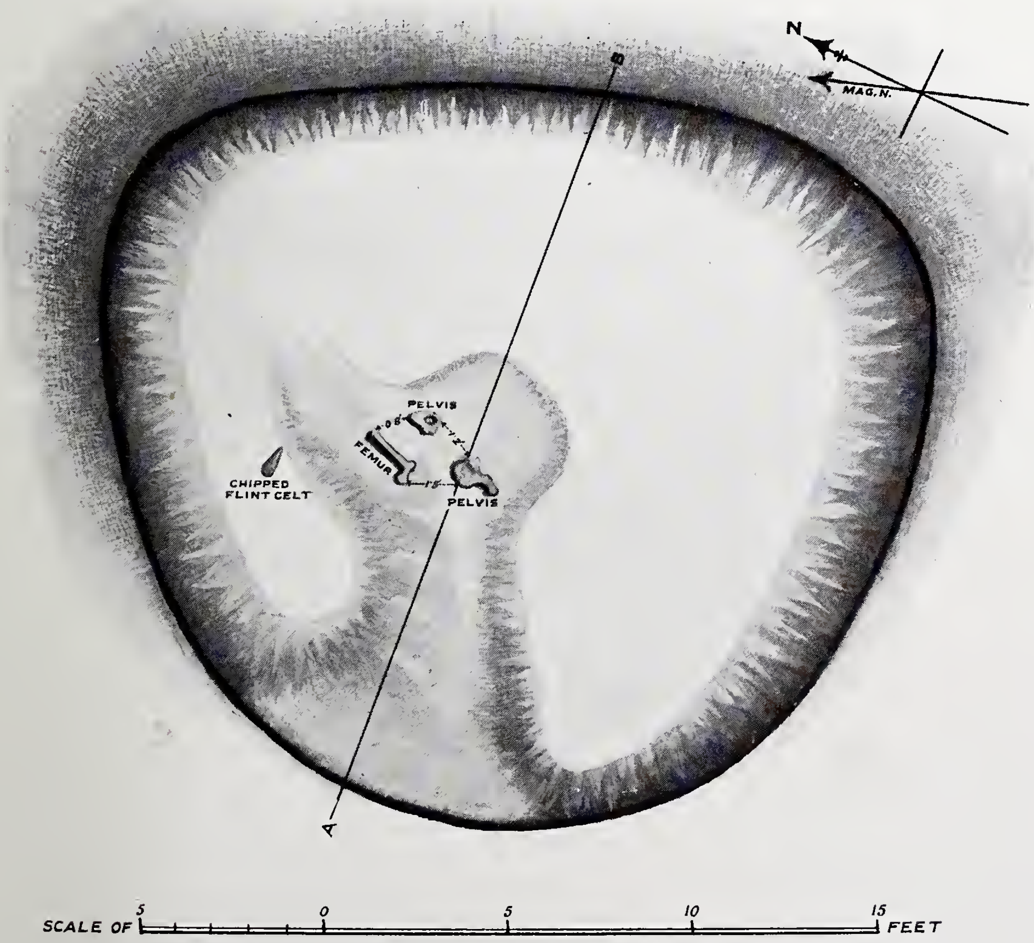
PIT ON THE SLOPE OF THE HILL, NEAR THE SOUTH LODGE CAMP, RUSHMORE PARK.

At a distance of 131 feet on the steep slope of the hill to the west of the Rampart of the South Lodge Camp, a depression, 2·5 feet deep, on the surface appeared to mark the site of an ancient pit, which was therefore excavated and found to be of somewhat irregular shape, about 23 feet in diameter at top and 7·4 feet greatest depth. The sides were abrupt and on the west side a ramp of undisturbed chalk communicated with the interior from the surface. The surface of the ramp was notched, as if there had originally been steps on it, and on one of these was found a portion of the pelvis and fragments of two femora of a small human skeleton. The rest of the bones must have decayed, and it seems probable the pit must originally have been constructed for a dwelling, and after having been filled up either by denudation or purposely, the skeleton must have been buried in the silting, as has so often been the case in other ditches and dwellings in this neighbourhood. The bottom of the pit was not level, but smooth, and it fell towards one side, as if to admit of the rain-water accumulating there. At 3 feet to the north-west of the skeleton and nearly on the same level, was found a well-formed chipped flint celt, already described, depth 4·6 feet beneath the top of the silting and 2·5 feet from the bottom of the chalk floor at that spot ; see Fig. 1, Plate 239. It is difficult to decide whether this celt was intended as a deposit with the skeleton, or was merely an appurtenance of the pit dwelling.

The fragments of pottery consisted of one piece of No. 1 British about two-thirds down in the silting, and 16 pieces of what has since been termed Romano-British and may be even later, near the surface in the surface mould, which may probably have been of a subsequent period to the construction of the pit. Similar pottery was subsequently found in the Ditch and Rampart of Handley Hill Entrenchment, and is described in the Relic Table of that camp. (See also description of Fig. 9, Plate 246.) This quality of pottery, closely resembling No. 4 quality of British, having grains of coarse sand in its composition, was not found in the South Lodge Camp as already stated. In all probability, it was deposited at a late period in the

SECTION OF PIT ON LINE A.B. OF PLAN.





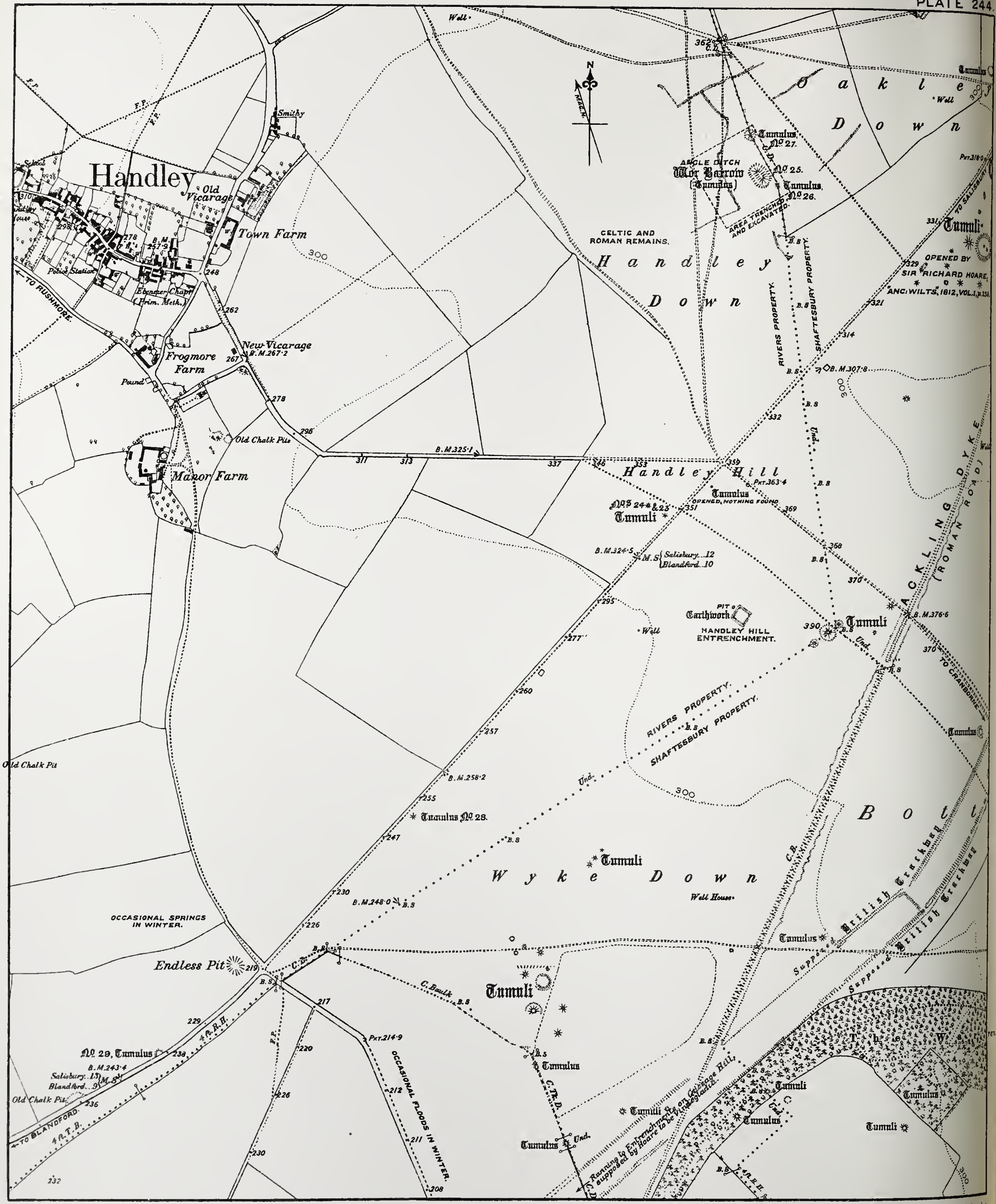
PLAN OF PIT, 131 FEET TO THE WEST OF THE SOUTH LODGE CAMP, SHOWING THE POSITION OF PART OF A HUMAN SKELETON, FLINT CELT, AND TRACES OF STEPS.

filling or silting up of the pit. The history of the pit may very likely have been as follows, viz., that it was dug originally as a dwelling during the Bronze Age and the flint celt may be of that date or subsequent. After having silted up to a certain height, the skeleton may have been buried in a grave dug in the silting, as has been found to be the case in so many other places, the grave having been dug until the undisturbed chalk of the ramp was reached, and the bones placed on the bottom of the grave. The fragment of No. 1 British pottery was probably of the age of the original pit, and the 16 fragments of Romano-British of the age of the interment, or more recent.

Many depressions on the surface in the neighbourhood have been found to have been pits of the same kind, and have either been pit-dwellings or dug for chalk for agricultural purposes, and some have contained flint scrapers.

PIT ON THE SLOPE OF THE HILL NEAR THE SOUTH LODGE CAMP, PLATE 243; RELIC TABLE.

DATE.	LOCALITY.	DESCRIPTION.	1. Coarse British pottery, similar to No. 1 quality of the Camp.		2. Pottery of coarse quality resembling Romano-British or even later, with small grains of flint; brown or red-brown. The surface was striated inside and out, as if by the impression of threads or grass and differing from any found in the Camp.		OTHER RELICS.	ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE REMAINS.	REMARKS.
			No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.			
1893. June 26th to 29th.	Pit on slope of hill 131 feet to the west of the westface of the Camp. See Plate 243.	A roundish pit 23 feet in diameter, with a hollow 2·5 feet deep on surface before excavation. The *silting* on being dug out, showed a flat, smooth bottom, greatest depth, 7·4 feet beneath the lowest part of the surface. A ramp of hard undisturbed chalk had been left to facilitate ingress and egress on the west side. The *filling* consisted of surface mould, average depth 2 feet, and chalk rubble 5·4 feet.	1	5·9	16	94·1	1 well-formed chipped celt, 6·4 inches long, found at a depth of 4·6 feet in the chalk rubble (see Fig. 1, Plate 239, and Plan and Section Plate 243); 1 fragment of rough sandstone, depth 2·6 feet; fragment of iron reaping hook, modern, depth 1 foot; 8 flint flakes. *Human Remains.*—Fragments of 2 femora, part of pelvis, &c., found in chalk rubble at a depth of 4·8 feet, on the ramp of undisturbed chalk in centre of pit; see Plate 243.	*Ox.*—Metacarpus of small ox, size of Kerry Cow, depth 2·6 ft. *Sheep.*—Metacarpus and fragments of ulna and radius of small sheep, size of St. Kilda, depth 3·3 feet.	The fragment of *coarse British* pottery was found at a depth of 4 feet. The 16 fragments of pottery recorded in No. 2 column were all found above 2·6 feet from the surface, in surface mould, and may be of a later period than the construction of the Pit. It resembles some pottery found in the rampart and ditch of Handley Hill Entrenchment, Figs. 9 and 10, Plate 246, especially in regard to the impression of threads or grass found on it.
June 30th.	Terrace running between Camp and Tumuli.	....	0	0	0	0	27 flint flakes. 1 flint scraper. 1 burnt flint.	None.	



MAP OF AREA, NEAR HANDLEY, CONTAINING TUMULI AND EARTHWORKS, OPENED BY GENERAL PITT-RIVERS IN 1893-1895.

J. Akerman, Photo lith. London

1000 FEET 500 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 5280 FEET

0 ¼ ½ ¾ 1 MILE

EXCAVATIONS

ON

HANDLEY HILL AND HANDLEY DOWN.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE 245.

PLAN OF ENTRENCHMENT ON HANDLEY HILL, DORSET; BRONZE AGE OR EARLY ROMAN.

The next excavation, commenced on the 10th August, 1893, was an Entrenchment on Handley Hill, distant about 4 miles, as the crow flies, east by south of the South Lodge Camp, 340 yards due south of the cross-roads on Handley Hill, and about 300 yards south-east of the milestone (Salisbury 12 miles, Blandford 10 miles). It nearly resembles the South Lodge Camp, Rushmore Park, in form, being of an irregular square shape, but of smaller size and relief, containing only about a quarter of an acre within the area formed by the little Ditch and Rampart, if such it can be called; for it was of such low relief, that it could never have been thrown up for defence, unless merely for the foundation of a stockade. Its form however led me to think it might be of the same period as the South Lodge Camp, and where like forms are found in the same district, it is of interest to ascertain whether there is any persistency in the mode of encamping, housing, or herding flocks, by which entrenchments of similar construction may be recognised in other parts of the country. It is situated on the open down with nothing near it, except the large tumuli which had been opened by Sir Richard Hoare, and the Roman Road from Woodyates to Badbury (Ackling Dyke), which passes about 360 yards to the south. Covered with green-sward and far away from cultivation, hedges, or other disturbance of the soil, it was very well preserved, the banks being smooth and even, and the little Ditch being a uniform depression of about the same size on all four sides. The little causeway and entrance in the centre of the north-west face was also well preserved. The nearest spring that could at any time have supplied the inhabitants of the Camp with water is at Endless Pit, about 1,430 yards to the south-west on the Blandford Road, but there is no spring there now, and no rising, except during the few weeks of the rainy season in the winter. The nearest well now is 230 yards to the westward, but I have no reason to suppose it is an ancient one. Like the South Lodge Camp this entrenchment was on the western slope of the hill, although level ground might have been obtained within 200 yards to the eastward. It commands a very extensive view to the south-west, extending beyond Blandford in the direction of Hod Hill and

Hamilton Hill, and limited only on the north-west by the chalk range with Win Green and Bridmore on its summit. The position of the South Lodge Camp could also be seen in this direction, although, nestling in the trees of its woody surroundings, its exact emplacement could not be pointed out. To the east and south, the view was limited by the rising ground already mentioned, but by going a few yards to the eastward, another extensive view meets the eye on the line of the Roman road, which runs in a straight line to the north-east across the valley to Woodyates, with the numerous tumuli adjoining it, which have been excavated and described by Sir Richard Hoare.* To the south-east, the Church at Cranborne can be seen from this spot. To the northward Wor Barrow on the same down, the largest barrow in this district, occupies the foreground, at a distance of 1,100 yards, and in this direction the view was again bounded by the chalk range, with the thick woods of Cranborne Chase on its summit, about three miles off.

There is another similar square earthwork, about 1,500 yards to the north-east, close to the Roman road and in the bottom of the valley towards Woodyates, thickly surrounded by tumuli. This has its little Ditch on the inside of the Rampart, instead of the outside. In the one now under consideration, the bank or Rampart is only 0·6 foot above the old surface line at the crest, and the lowest part of the Ditch was found to be 2·1 feet below it. The relief from the bottom of the Ditch to the crest of the Rampart, before excavation, was 0·9 foot, as shown in the woodcut, p. 48. So that, although the line of the Entrenchment was very well defined, it was of very low relief, and could never have been a work of any importance. Its interest consists in the number of similar square-shaped earthworks that are to be found on the surface of the Downs in this county and Wiltshire. A number of them are to be seen to the north of Wansdyke near Devizes, and Dean Merewether in his "Diary of a Dean," p. 36, also gives plans of four square or oblong-shaped works of this kind in the same neighbourhood. The Entrenchment was first surveyed, and the surface defined by contours of 0·2 foot vertical height, as shown on the Plan. The whole work, Ditch, Rampart, and Interior space, was trenched down to the undisturbed chalk, which was, in the Interior, 0·8 foot beneath the surface of the turf, the turf mould being 0·4 foot thick, and the remainder disintegrated surface chalk. All the pottery found in the Interior of the Entrenchment, was of British manufacture, without any intermixture of Romano-British pottery, but in the body of the little Rampart and the silting of the Ditch, very little British pottery was found, but a number of fragments of pottery, which I have assigned to the Romano-British period, or even later. Four fragments of it were distinctly Romano-British, being parts of two handles, a mouth of a small vessel, and a bead rim, similar to those that are recorded as prevailing in the Romano-British villages in this neighbourhood. The rest consisted of pottery, which could with difficulty be distinguished from the No. 4 quality of

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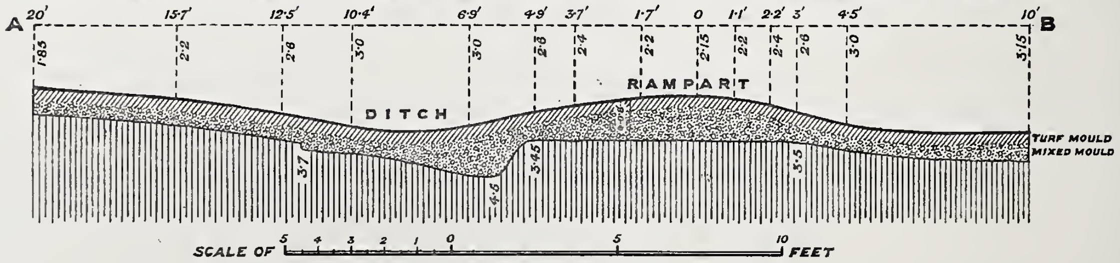
* Hoare's "Ancient Wiltshire," Vol. I., p. 236.

British, having quartz sand in its composition, but the fragments of rim appear to be of Romano-British form. No fragments of No. 3 Bronze Age quality were found, neither was any Samian or other Roman pottery, as distinct from Romano-British, found in any part of the Entrenchment.

A well-formed chipped and partly ground flint celt, Fig. 1, Plate 246, was found just beneath the turf in the centre of the Camp; a leaf-shaped flint arrowhead just outside on the south-west side in Hole No. 3, Fig. 12, Plate 247; 4 flint scrapers were found in the Interior and one in the Ditch, and a number of flint flakes everywhere; 4 burnt flints, used probably as pot-boilers, were found in the Interior, 5 in the Rampart, and 7 in the Ditch. The causeway was found to be of undisturbed chalk. No iron nails or iron of any kind were found, but 90 fragments of iron pyrites.

The chief find in connection with this earthwork, is a silver denarius of Trajan, A.D. 98–117, found on the old surface line beneath the Rampart, 0·8 foot beneath the crest, on the north-east side near the north-east corner. (Section A.B. of the annexed woodcut, and Plan, Plate 245.) Its position beneath the crest cannot be regarded as affording certain evidence that the work was erected in Roman times, as it would have done if the Rampart had been higher. The surface was so comparatively flat in this work, that a coin might *possibly* have worked itself down from the surface in subsequent times. Still its position affords great probability that it may have been on the surface of the ground when the earth was excavated from the Ditch and thrown over it. The finding of some few fragments of Romano-British pottery in the Rampart and Ditch, strengthens the probability of the work being of early Roman times, whilst the comparatively large quantity of British pottery, especially in the Interior, makes it likely that the actual construction of the Camp was British, or that the site was occupied by the Britons before the earthwork was thrown up. The evidence is not of that conclusive character that I have found elsewhere, and further explorations into works of this nature will have to be made before their age can be satisfactorily determined. No bones, except a tooth of ox, were found in the Entrenchment. The Entrenchment has been restored to its original shape.

SECTION ON LINE A.B. OF ENTRENCHMENT, HANDLEY HILL,
SHOWING THE POSITION OF A DENARIUS OF TRAJAN FOUND BENEATH THE RAMPART.



DESCRIPTION OF PIT, 44 FEET TO THE NORTH-WEST OF THE NORTH-WESTERN FACE OF HANDLEY HILL ENTRENCHMENT; SEE MAP, PLATE 244; PROBABLY BRONZE AGE.

This Pit was marked by a very slight depression on the surface of not more than 6 inches, which led to its being excavated. It was found to be 4·3 feet deep, and about 8 feet in diameter, with an additional hole at the bottom 1·5 feet deep, and 2·5 feet in diameter, on the north-west side. There was a step of 8 inches on the south-east side, and on observing the flatness of the side at the bottom beneath this step, it is evident that the step was a part of the original design of the Pit, and intended to facilitate ingress and egress, which would imply that it was a more or less permanent structure. The use of the hole at the bottom cannot be determined. Such holes in graves of the Bronze Age are supposed to be for the purpose of containing food for the dead; but no bones, and only one fragment of British pottery (Fig. 1, Plate 247), and two seashore or tertiary pebbles, were found in this one. On the other hand, this hole much resembles in character, but not exactly in form, others found in the Romano-British pits of the Village of Woodcuts, and steps to facilitate access to the pits were often noticed in the Romano-British Villages. The Pit was filled with mould at top 1·3 feet, and then chalk rubble to the bottom. There was a layer of mould about 3 or 4 inches thick at the bottom of the Pit on the south side.

The bones of a human skeleton, about 2·4 feet from the surface, were found in the middle of the Pit but not in sequence. The head (Plates 271 and 287) was too near to the pelvis, the lower jaw was detached from the head, and the skull upside down; the humerus also touched the pelvis, and the ulna was close to the head; so that this portion of a skeleton must either have been put in as bones, after having been exhumed from some other place, or the body must have been cut up before burial. Cannibalism also suggests itself, but the evidence of it is insufficient. Similar portions of skeletons, cut up or collected, have been found in graves elsewhere. See skeleton in Pit near the South Lodge Camp, Plate 243, and skeleton found in the Angle Ditch, Handley Down, p. 103, and K on Plan and Section, Plates 248 and 262; also three of the skeletons in the Primary Interment of Wor Barrow of the Stone Age, Plates 249 and 256.

At a depth of 3·6 feet from the surface of the Pit, and 1·2 feet beneath the human bones, 12 bones of small oxen were found laid out, as if they had been placed on a flat surface. The measurements of these bones gave a stature at the shoulder of from 3 feet 6½ inches to 3 feet 8¼ inches, that is to say, of medium stature between the test Kerry and Alderney Cows; (see Relic Table of Pit.)

Had the Pit been constructed for a grave, the human bones would probably have been at the bottom, and not 1½ feet above in the filling of the Pit.

The fragments of pottery found in the Pit were of Nos. 1, 2 and 4 quality of British, four of the specimens being figured in Plate 247, Figs. 1, 8, 9 and 10 ; none were of the Romano-British period. In this respect, the contents of the Pit tally, in the main, with those of the adjoining square Entrenchment, and there is reason to suppose it may be of the same age, viz. :—Late Celtic or Early Roman, probably of a time when such pits as are commonly found in the Romano-British Villages, first began to be used by the Celtic inhabitants of the district. The skull is dolichocephalic, or long-headed ; cephalic index 729. The stature could not be estimated as none of the long bones could be measured. See Plate 287, for diagram of skull, and photographs, Plate 271.

PITS AROUND HANDLEY HILL ENTRENCHMENT.

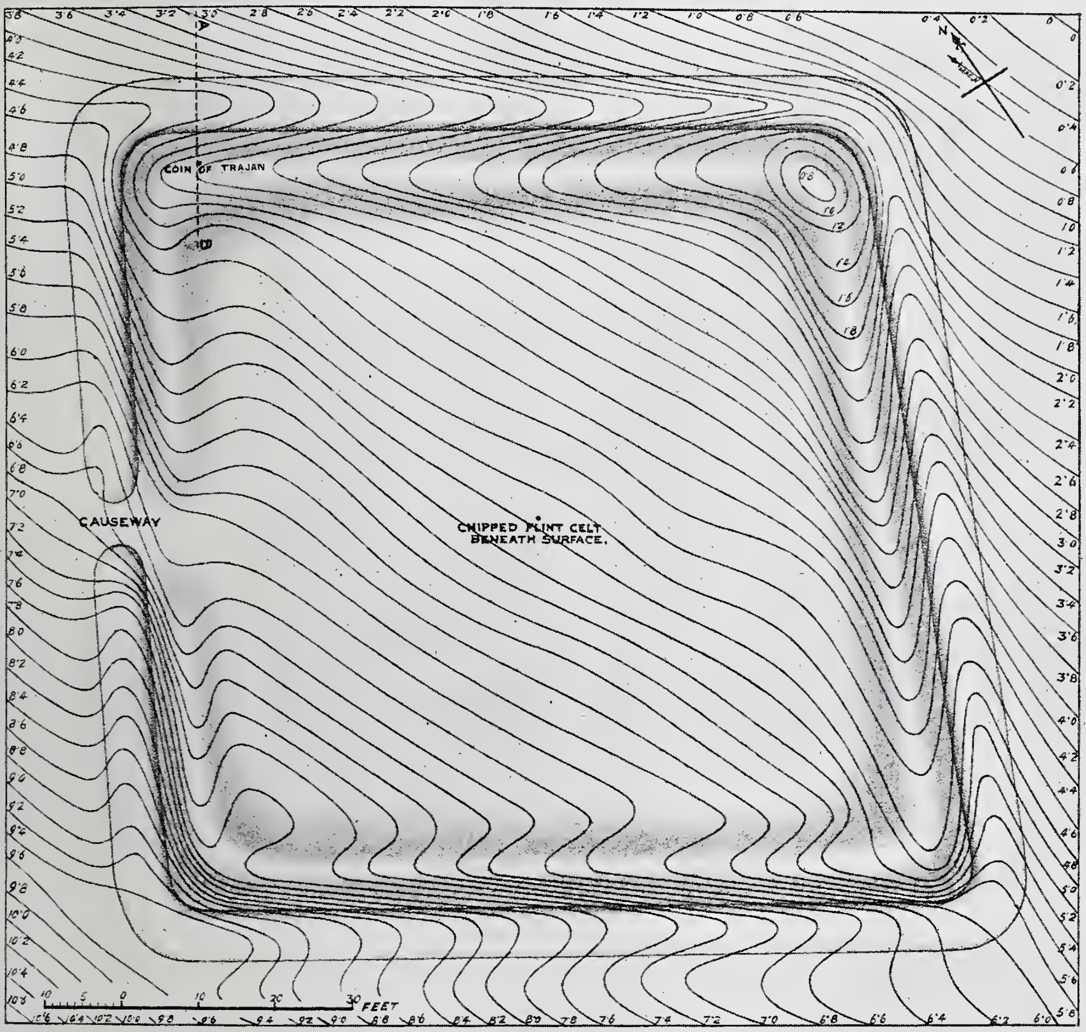
In addition to the large Pit, discovered near the north-west corner of the Entrenchment, above described, five others were examined on the outside or near the Entrenchment in other parts. No. 1 had a slight depression on the surface, 60 feet to the west of the north corner of the Entrenchment. It was found to be an irregular hole with two basins; greatest depth 1·8 feet. In it were found 107 fragments of No. 2 quality of British pottery, much of which was ornamented, and five pieces of which are figured in Plate 247, Figs. 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7. No bones. 9 flint flakes, 27 burnt flints and 3 pieces of sandstone. A 2nd brass Roman coin was found in one of the sods of turf, close to the surface; it was much defaced and could not be identified. The use of the pit was not evident.

No. 2 just outside the Causeway on the north-west side. The contents consisted of 13 fragments of No. 2 quality of British pottery, 2 flint flakes, and 22 fragments of iron pyrites. The use of this small hole was not ascertained.

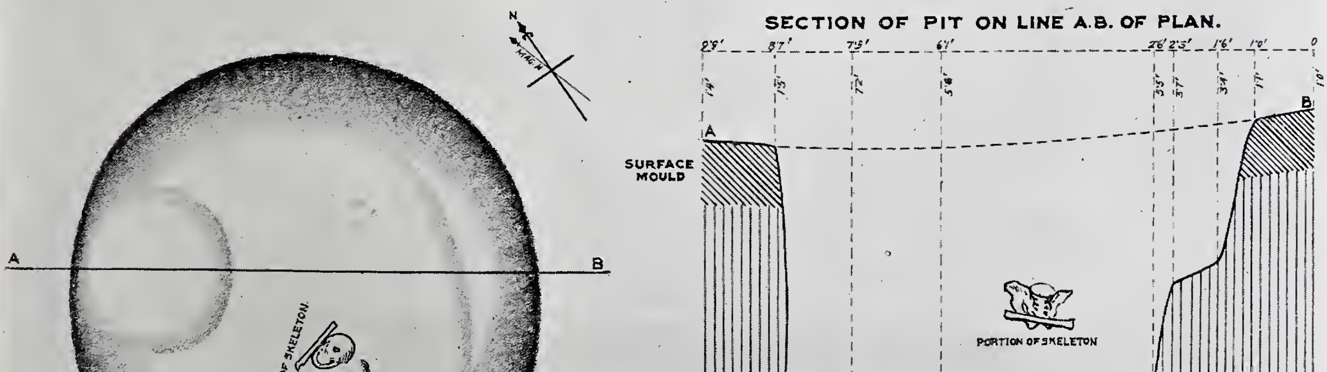
No. 3, a small shallow hole, 43 feet from the west corner of the Entrenchment, contained nothing but the leaf-shaped flint arrow-head, Fig. 12, Plate 247, at a depth of 0·5 foot, and just under the turf.

Nos. 4 and 5 were close together at distances of 454 and 410 feet respectively, to the east of the east corner of the Entrenchment, in the direction of two large round barrows. They were marked by two slight depressions on the surface, with irregular bottoms, and contained both British and Romano-British pottery. The latter included a fragment of a bottom of a vessel and a fragment of rim, found in Hole 4, figured in Plate 247, Figs. 11 and 13. A fragment of No. 1 quality of British from the same hole, is also figured in Plate 247, Fig. 3.

PLAN OF ENTRENCHMENT ON HANDLEY HILL, DORSET.
BRONZE AGE OR EARLY ROMAN.



SECTION OF PIT ON LINE A.B. OF PLAN.



PLAN AND SECTION OF PIT
44 FT. TO THE N. W. OF HANDLEY HILL ENTRENCHMENT.
PROBABLY BRONZE AGE.

The use of these small pits could not be ascertained. They agree with the Entrenchment itself, in containing both Roman and Romano-British pottery, one having a 2nd brass coin, undoubtedly Roman, but not capable of identification. These circumstances taken together contribute to the supposition that the works here are of a late Bronze or early Iron Age, but its use in Roman times appears certain, as a Roman coin and pottery is not likely to have been deposited here, unless the work had at least been occupied in Roman times.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE 246.

RELICS FROM HANDLEY HILL ENTRENCHMENT.

Fig. 1.—A well-formed chipped and partly ground flint celt; it is completely coated with white patina. Found in the centre of the Entrenchment close to the surface beneath the turf. The small end appears to have been broken off. Plan, Plate 245.

Fig. 2.—Fragment of British pottery of No. 1 quality, with large grains of white quartz in its composition; red on the outside and brown on the inside; ornamented with three rows of oblong punch-marks. Found in the Interior near the surface.

Fig. 3.—Fragment of brown pottery of No. 1 quality British, with large grains of white quartz in its composition; ornamented on the shoulder of the projecting portion by rows of parallel elongated punch-marks. This appears to have been a vessel somewhat corresponding in form to Fig. 17, Plate 261, from the Ditch of Wor Barrow, and Fig. 8, Plate 298, from Barrow 24 on Handley Hill. Found in the Interior of the Entrenchment near the surface.

Fig. 4.—Fragment of pottery of No. 1 quality British, with large grains of white quartz in its composition; reddish-brown on the outside and dark brown on the inside; ornamented with oblique rows of elongated punch-marks. Found in the Interior of the Entrenchment near the surface.

Fig. 5.—Fragment of rim of dark brown pottery of No. 1 quality British, with numerous grains of white quartz in its composition; the top of the rim ornamented with a row of oblique elongated punch-marks. Found in the Interior of the Entrenchment near the surface.

Fig. 6.—Fragment of rim of British pottery of No. 1 quality, with large grains of white quartz in its composition; reddish-brown on the outside and dark brown on the inside; ornamented on the outside with three rows of triangular punch-marks, and on the top of the rim with a row of elongated punch-marks. Found in the Interior of the Entrenchment near the surface.

Fig. 7.—Fragment of pottery of No. 1 quality British, with large grains of quartz in its composition; reddish-brown on the outside and dark brown on the inside; ornamented on the outside with three rows of nearly circular punch-marks. Found in the Interior of the Entrenchment near the surface.

Fig. 8.—Fragment of rim of a large vessel of No. 4 quality of British, with grains of sand in its composition, but no quartz. Found in the Interior near the surface.

Fig. 9.—Fragment of rim of pottery, perhaps Romano-British, perhaps later, but closely resembling No. 4 quality of British, having no grains of quartz, but quantities of quartz sand in its composition. It is black on the inside and brown on the outside, and has striations on the outside in different directions. 18 fragments of this pottery were found together in the Rampart of the Entrenchment on the south-west side, at a depth of 1 foot beneath the surface, and other portions of the same vessel were found in the silting of the Ditch close by, which fitted those found in the Rampart. In the drawing, the depressions on the outside are shown in rows, as if forming part of a line of ornamentation, but this is an error of the draughtsman. They are merely irregularities of the surface. It is only 4½ mm. in thickness and of hard quality, and striated inside, as if by the impression of bands or leaves. The rim shows it to have been part of an open bowl-shaped vessel, 10 inches exterior diameter at rim. It resembles pottery found in the surface mould of the Pit near the South Lodge Camp, see p. 42. On the whole, I should be inclined to attribute this pottery to Romano-British manufacture, although its resemblance to No. 4 quality of British is very close. In excavating the lower part of the walls of Maddington Church Tower, Wilts, the Rev. C. V. Goddard found similar fragments of pottery, coloured and striated in the same manner, which may be probably Norman. I also found similar pottery in the excavation of Black Burgh Tumulus, near Brighton, which I believe, and have stated in my account of it, to have been of subsequent introduction. (See "Journal of the Anthropological Institute," Vol. VI., p. 280.)

Fig. 10.—Fragment of rim of pottery, somewhat resembling the last; black on the inside and reddish-brown on the outside. It has grains of quartz sand in its composition, and appears probably to be lathe-turned, but this is doubtful. Found in the silting of the Ditch at a depth of 0·7 foot on the south-west side.

Fig. 11.—Silver denarius of Trajan, A.D. 98–117, with laureated head to r. Inscription, *Obverse*:—IMP . CAES . NERVA TRAIAN AVG . GERM. *Reverse*:—P . M . TR . P . COS . IIII . P . P. ; Victory standing to r., holding

a crown and a palm, on a prow of vessel, terminating in the form of a serpent. Found on the old surface line beneath the Rampart on the north-side, 0·8 foot beneath the crest ; Plan, Plate 245. Its position is shown in the woodcut, p. 48, representing a section of the Rampart and Ditch. The great shallowness of the Rampart and Ditch of this little work makes the finding of the coin on the old surface line of less value as evidence, than it would be if the Rampart had been higher, as the *possibility* of a coin having worked down from the surface to a depth of 0·8 foot must not be overlooked. Yet the fact of its being beneath the crest of the Rampart is favourable to the Entrenchment being of early Roman age. Some of the pottery has been mentioned as probably being Romano-British, especially in the Ditch and Rampart.

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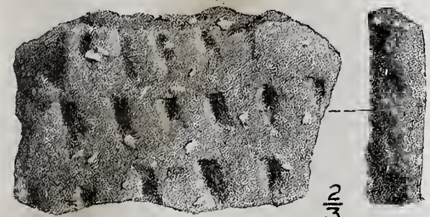

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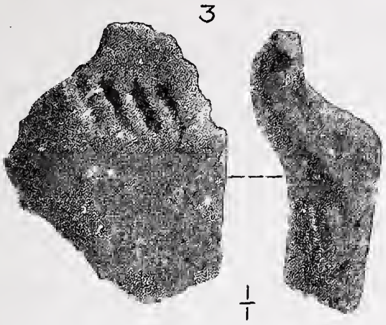

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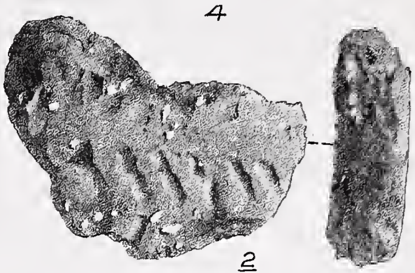

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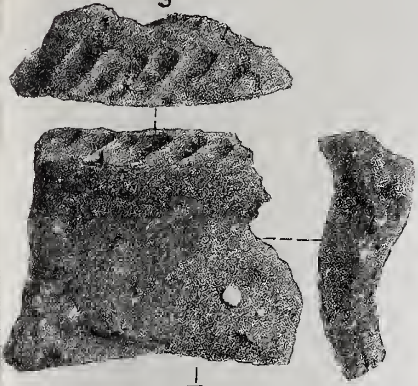

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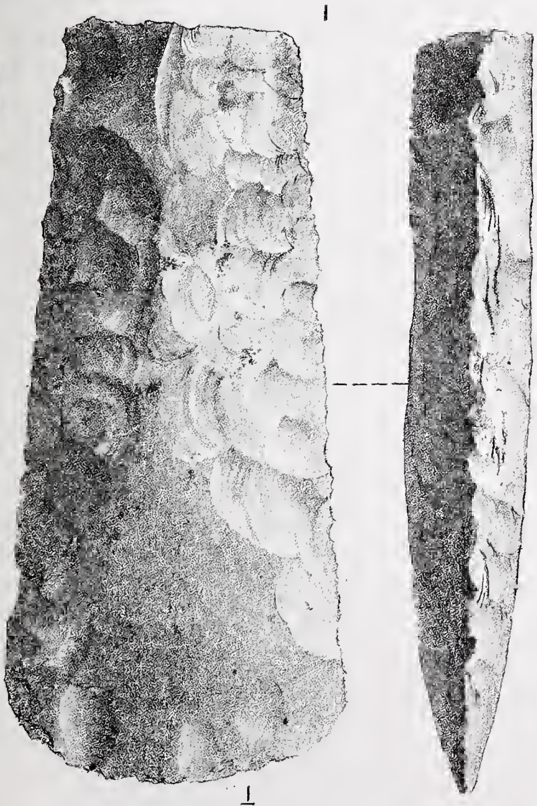

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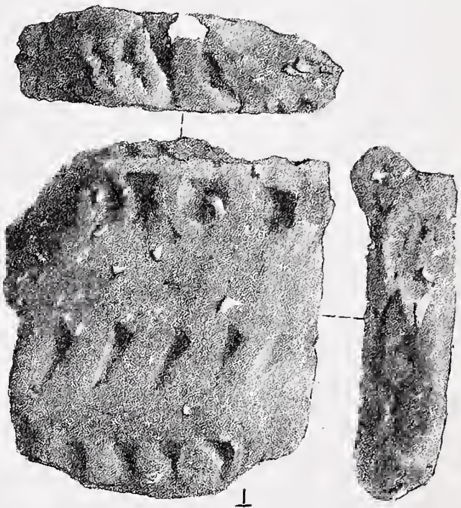

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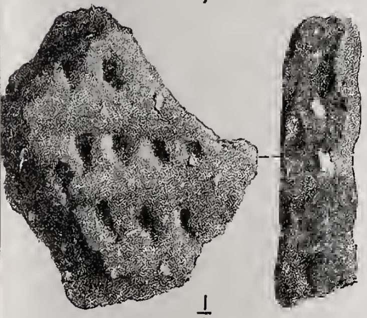

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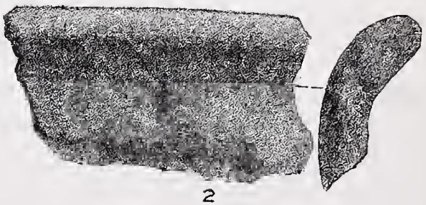

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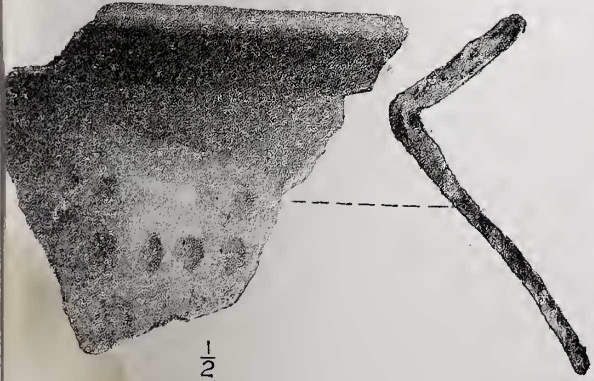

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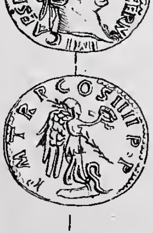
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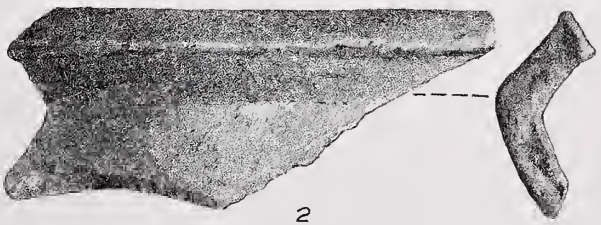

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RELICS FROM THE HANDLEY HILL ENTRENCHMENT.

HANDLEY HILL EN

Date.	Locality.	Description.	British Pottery.							
			1.		2.		3.		4.	
			Coarse, badly baked, containing grains of quartz, flint, chalk or shell; sometimes one and sometimes the others; hand-made; corresponding to quality No. 1 of Woodyates and quality X of Wansdyke.		Coarse, soft, smooth, without sand or large grains; ill-baked and sometimes red on one side and black on the other, and apparently hand-made; corresponding to quality C of Wansdyke.		Thin, without grains of the quality of the Drinking Vessels of the Bronze Age; hand-made.		Brown colour, and with sand, containing and other grains. It very resembles Romano-Britis differs from it in having a quantity of quartz sand composition. In some the difficulty of distingu between this and the su and *inferior* qualities of brown Romano-British p is very great.	
			No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Pe cer
1893. Aug. 10th to Aug. 19th	Handley Hill Entrenchment, see Map, Plate 244, and Plan, Plate 245.	Rampart, including Old Surface Line.—Trenched down to the undisturbed chalk, which was at an average depth of 1·6 feet from the crest. Average width of rampart at base 10·5 feet. Length excavated 340 feet.	....	....	9	23·1	....	....	6	15
		Ditch.—The average depth of the ditch was 1·5 feet below the surface, and the width at top 7 feet. Length excavated 405 feet.	2	2·7	1	1·4	....	....	....	.
		Interior.—The interior space was trenched all over down to the undisturbed chalk, which was at an average depth of 1 foot from the surface.	59	52·7	28	25·0	....	....	25	2
			61	27·2	38	17·0	....	....	31	1

NT; RELIC TABLE.

-BRITISH POTTERY.			ROMAN POTTERY.				OTHER RELICS.	ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE REMAINS.	REMARKS.
brown ding to *inferior* vare in Wood- y; also Wood-	Hard quality, grey colour; corresponding to the quality No. 3 of Woodyates.		Red Samian.		Other Roman Pottery.				
Per ent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.			
1·5	....	....	....	....	....	....	Silver denarius of the Emperor Trajan, A.D. 98–117, found at a depth of 0·8 foot beneath the crest, Fig. 11, Plate 246; Plan, Plate 245. and Section, see woodcut, p. 48. 45 flint flakes; 5 burnt flints; 6 fragments of sandstone; 9 seashore or tertiary pebbles; 24 fragments of iron pyrites.	None.	Two of the fragments of *No.* 2 *British pottery* are ornamented with punch-marks. 18 of the fragments of *Romano-British pottery* could with difficulty be distinguished from *No.* 4 *British.* It is hand-made, with grains of quartz sand. Most of these appeared to belong to one vessel; colour, black inside and light yellowish-red outside. Other portions of the same vessel were found in the silting of the Ditch close by, which fitted those found in the Rampart. One of the fragments of rim, of Romano-British form, is figured in Plate 246, Fig. 9. These fragments were also striated on the outside in different directions, resembling some fragments found in the surface mould of the Pit, near the South Lodge Camp, Plate 243. The fragments of *Romano-British pottery* also included a portion of a handle of a saucer, similar to Fig. 8, Plate CXI., Vol. II.
·9	....	....	....	....	....	....	1 flint scraper; 41 flint flakes; 7 burnt flints; 1 fragment of sandstone; 2 seashore or tertiary pebbles; 19 fragments of iron pyrites.	*OX.*—Tooth, depth 1 foot.	The fragments of *Romano-British pottery* include a piece of rim, Fig. 10, Plate 246, which resembles the pottery found in the Rampart, but it was part of a different vessel, the rim being of different form. The colour was the same, viz., black inside, and light red outside. The fragments of *Romano-British pottery* found in the south-western Ditch exactly resembled those found in the south-western Rampart, being of the same thickness and colour and having striations. They must have been parts of the same vessel, as some of the fragments were found to fit one another. (See above.) The fragments of *Romano-British pottery* include a large piece of handle of cylindrical form, light red colour, and a fragment of bead rim. (See Vol. III., p. 53.)
	....	....	....	....	....	....	The greater part of a well-chipped and partly-polished flint celt, 4 inches in length, found 1 foot beneath the surface in the exact centre of the camp, Fig. 1, Plate 246, and Plan, Plate 245. 4 flint scrapers; 27 flint flakes; 4 burnt flints; 4 fragments of sandstone; 11 seashore or tertiary pebbles; and 47 fragments of iron pyrites.	None.	Of the 59 fragments of *No.* 1 *British pottery*, 35 were ornamented with punch-marks, 6 of which are represented in Plate 246, Figs. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7. One of the fragments of *No.* 4 *British pottery* was red on one side and black on the other, and it was questioned whether this piece ought not to have been included as *No.* 2 *British.* One fragment of rim of *No.* 4 *quality* is figured in Plate 246, Fig. 8.
42	....	....	....	....	....	....			

PIT AND HOLES OUTSIDE HAN LEY

DATE.	LOCALITY.	DESCRIPTION.	BRITISH POTTERY.							
			1.		2.		3.		4.	
			Coarse, badly baked, containing grains of quartz, flint, chalk, or shell, sometimes one and sometimes the others; hand-made; corresponding to quality No. 1 of Woodyates and quality X of Wansdyke.		Coarse, soft, smooth without sand or large grains, ill-baked, and sometimes red on one side and black on the other, and apparently hand-made; corresponding to quality C of Wansdyke.		Thin, without grains, of the quality of the Drinking Vessels of the Bronze Age; hand-made.		Brown colour, and with sand, containing and other grains. It ve resembles Romano-Brit differs from it, in b larger quantity of qua in its composition. I cases the difficulty of guishing between this superior and inferior q of coarse brown Romano pottery is very great.	
			No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	P ce
1893. Aug. 19th and 21st	Pit, 44 feet to the N.W. of the north-western face of Handley Hill Entrenchment. See Plan and Section, Plate 245.	Nearly circular, about 8 feet in diameter at top, 6 feet at bottom; 4·3 feet deep, with a ledge or step on the south-east side, the top of which was 2·2 feet above the bottom of the pit. A circular hole was found at the bottom of the pit to the north-west, diameter at top, 2·5 feet, depth 1·5 feet. The pit was filled with brown mould at top, 1·3 feet, and then chalk rubble to the bottom. There was a layer of mould about 3 or 4 inches at the bottom of the pit on the south side.	26	53·1	20	40·8	....	....	3	6
Aug. 22nd	Hole No. 1, outside Entrenchment, 60 feet to the north-west of the north corner.	This was an irregular hole with two basins; greatest depth 1·8 feet. It was 42 feet from the pit above mentioned.	....	....	107	100	....	....	....	...
Aug. 22nd	Hole No. 2, near the last.	A small, shallow hole	....	....	13	100	....	....	....	...
Aug. 22nd	Hole No. 3, 43 feet from the W. corner of Rampart.	A small, shallow hole	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Aug. 24th	Two holes, Nos. 4 and 5, 454 and 410 feet respectively to the east of the Entrenchment.	Small, shallow holes	7	23·3	8	26·7	....	....	7	23·

NTRENCHMENT. RELIC TABLES.

	-BRITISH POTTERY.		ROMAN POTTERY.				Other Relics.	Animal and Vegetable Remains.	Remarks.
	Hard quality, grey colour, corresponding to quality No. 3 of Woodyates.		Red Samian.		Other Roman pottery.				
er nt.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.			
..	....	....	....	....	....	....	Flint flakes, 8. Rounded pebble, 1. Burnt flints, 6. Fragments of iron pyrites, 2. 2 seashore pebbles in hole at bottom. *Human Remains*:—Portion of a skeleton found not in sequence at a depth of 2·4 feet. The pelvis was found, but of the long bones only one humerus and one ulna could be identified. Cephalic Index of skull, 727. The position is shown in the Plan and Section of the Pit, Plate 245. None of the long bones could be measured. The photographs of this skull are shown in Plate 271, and full-size profile, Plate 287.	*OX*:—At the depth of 3·6 feet from the surface of turf, 3 femora and part of another, 3 tibiæ, 2 digits, an ulna and 2 os calces of small oxen were found entire, the measurements of which gave a stature at the shoulder of from 3 feet 6½ inches to 3 feet 8¼ inches; that is to say of medium stature between the test Kerry and Alderney Cows. Horn core, circumference near root, 203 mm., found with long bones. Head of metacarpus of small ox, about the size of the Kerry Cow, at a depth of 1·7 feet. Digit of small ox, depth 3·6 feet. *RED DEER*: — Fragment of horn, depth 3·6 feet. Quantities of burnt animal bones were found between 3·7 feet and the bottom of pit.	1 fragment of rim of very rude pottery of *No.* 1 *quality* was found in the hole at the bottom of the pit, Fig. 1, Plate 247. The 3 fragments of *No.* 4 *quality* had very slight traces of quartz sand in them. Three of the fragments of *No.* 2 *quality British pottery* are figured in Plate 247, Figs. 8, 9 and 10.
	....	....	....	....	....	....	27 burnt flints. 9 flint flakes. 2nd brass Roman coin, defaced. 1 fragment of sandstone with smooth surface, and two fragments of rough sandstone.	None.	A good deal of this pottery was ornamented with incised lines and punch-marks, and was for the most part red on the outside and black inside; Plate 247, Figs. 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7.
	....	....	....	....	....	....	Flint flakes, 2. Fragments of iron pyrites, 22.	None.	
	....	...	....	....	..	....	A leaf-shaped chipped arrowhead, 1·4 inch in length, Fig. 12, Plate 247, at a depth of 0·5 foot.	None.	
7	....	....	....	....	....	....	None.	*OX*:—Teeth, 3.	The distinction between the quality of the 7 fragments of hard *British pottery*, *No.* 4, and the 8 fragments of *Romano-British pottery* was but slight, the former being somewhat more sandy. The fragments of *No.* 1 *quality* included a fragment of upright rim, Fig. 3, Plate 247. The fragments of *Romano-British* included a fragment of rim, Fig. 13, Plate 247, and a fragment of bottom of vessel, Fig. 11, Plate 247.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE 247.

POTTERY AND FLINT ARROW-HEAD, FROM HOLES AND PIT OUTSIDE HANDLEY HILL ENTRENCHMENT.

Fig. 1.—Fragment of rim of very rude hand-made pottery of No. 1 quality British, with large grains of white quartz in the composition; reddish-brown outside and in, and black in the interior of the substance. Found at the bottom of the Pit, 44 feet to the north-west of Handley Hill Entrenchment, in a circular hole, and about 6 feet from the surface.

Fig. 2.—Fragment of rim of No. 2 quality British; reddish-brown; ornamented on the outside with rows of oblong, circular and elongated punch-marks. Found in the Hole No. 1 with two basins, 60 feet outside the north corner of Handley Hill Entrenchment.

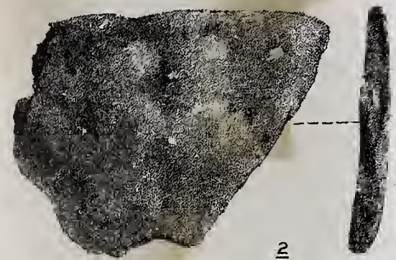
Fig. 3.—Fragment of rim of brown pottery of No. 1 quality British; hand-made. Found in Hole No. 4, 454 feet to the east of the east corner of Handley Hill Entrenchment.

Fig. 4.—Fragment of pottery of No. 2 quality British; smooth, without grains, but hand-made; reddish-brown on the outside and dark brown on the inside; ornamented on the outside with cleanly punched rows of oval holes; each hole has two slightly raised ridges across it on the bottom of the cavity, as shown by black lines in the drawing. Found in the Hole No. 1 with two basins, 60 feet outside the north corner of Handley Hill Entrenchment.

Fig. 5.—Fragment of pottery of No. 2 quality British, but approaching No. 3 in its ornamentation; brick-red on the outside and dark brown on the inside of the vessel; ornamented on the outside by four horizontal indented lines, beneath or above which are vandykes of indented lines. Found in the Hole No. 1 with two basins, 60 feet outside the north corner of Handley Hill Entrenchment. It is a question whether this ought not to be included amongst the chevron patterns, but there is not enough of it to identify it as such.

PLATE 247.

1



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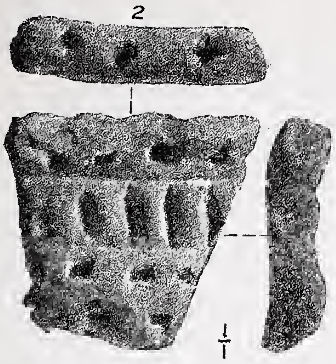

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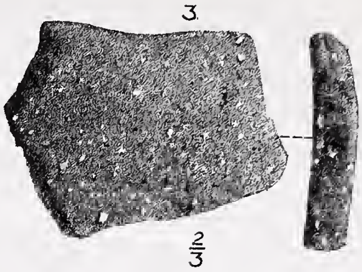

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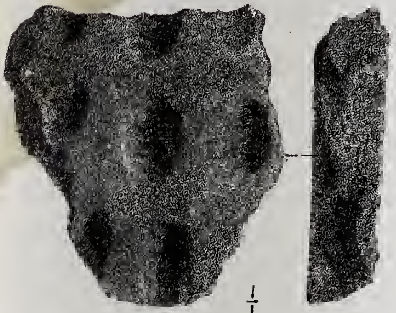

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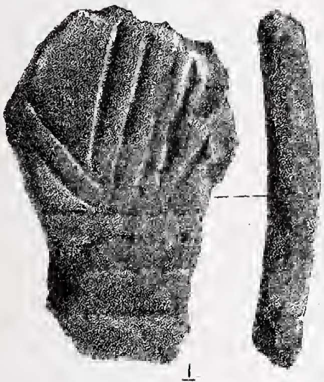

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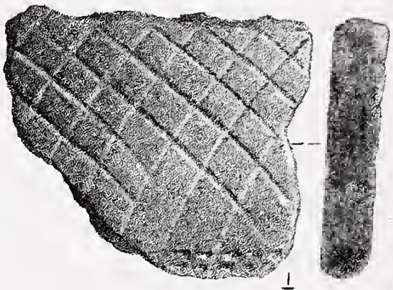

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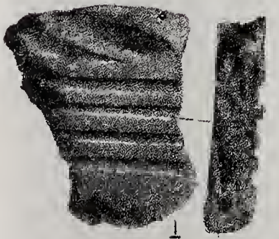

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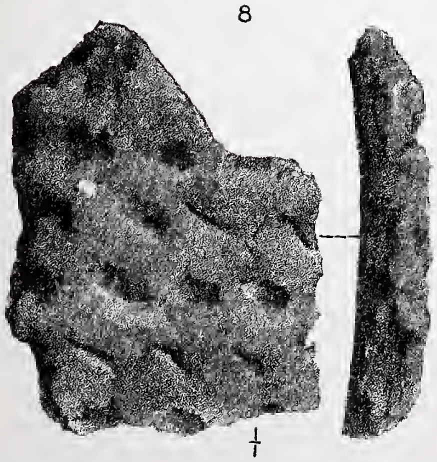

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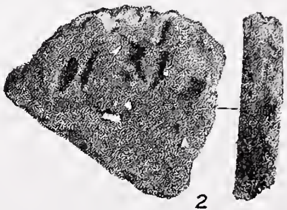

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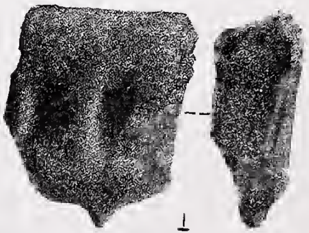

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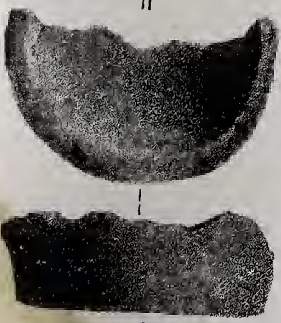

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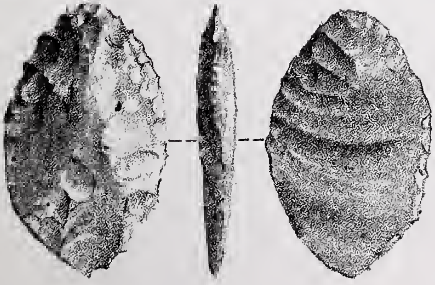

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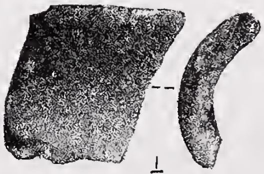

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Printed by James Akerman, 6, Queen Square, W.

POTTERY AND FLINT ARROWHEAD, FROM HOLES AND PIT OUTSIDE HANDLEY HILL ENTRENCHMENT.

Fig. 6.—Fragment of pottery of No. 2 quality British, without grains; reddish-brown on the outside and dark brown on the inside; ornamented on the outside by a chequer pattern of crossed oblique lines, with remains of lines of slight punch-marks below. Found in the Hole No. 1 with two basins, 60 feet outside the north corner of Handley Hill Entrenchment.

Fig. 7.—Fragment of pottery of No. 2 quality, British, of reddish brown colour; ornamented on the outside with rows of cleanly cut incised lines, with a line of oval oblique punch-marks above it. Found in Hole No. 1, 60 feet outside the north corner of Handley Hill Entrenchment.

Fig. 8.—Fragment of pottery of No. 2 quality, British, with, however, a very few grains of quartz in its composition; reddish-brown on the outside and black in the interior of the vessel; ornamented on the outside with four rows of oval punch-marks. Found in the surface mould of the Pit to the north-west of Handley Hill Entrenchment, at a depth of 1·1 feet.

Fig. 9.—Another fragment of the same quality. Found in the same place as the last, and at the same depth.

Fig. 10.—Fragment of rim of black pottery of No. 2 quality, British, without grains; ornamented beneath the rim on the outside by a row of deep oval vertical punch-marks. Found in the same place as the two preceding specimens, and at the same depth.

Fig. 11.—Fragment of bottom of a vessel of Romano-British pottery. Found in Hole No. 4, 454 feet to the east of the east corner of Handley Hill Entrenchment.

Fig. 12.—A chipped flint arrowhead, of leaf-shaped type, carefully chipped all over. Found in Hole No. 3, in surface mould, depth 0·5 foot, 43 feet outside the west corner of the Rampart of Handley Hill Entrenchment. Nothing else was found in this hole.

Fig. 13.—Fragment of rim of Romano-British pottery. Found in Hole No. 4, 454 feet to the east of the east corner of Handley Hill Entrenchment.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE 248.

PLAN OF WOR BARROW (STONE AGE); THE ANGLE DITCH AND BARROWS 26 AND 27 (BRONZE AGE); SHOWING THEIR RELATIVE POSITION, AND THE SUPPOSED SITE OF THE CAMP ON HANDLEY DOWN, DORSET.

This plate includes an area of about 7·2 acres on the top of Handley Down, about a mile to the east of the village of Handley. It is a large unenclosed piece of Downland, on the borders of the Rivers and Shaftesbury property, as shown on the plan. It is about 3 furlongs to the west of the group of barrows opened and described by Sir Richard Hoare (see p. 236, Vol. I. of his "Ancient Wiltshire"), and near the cross-roads leading to Handley, Cranborne, Salisbury, and Blandford. The slope of the hill is shown by the contours of 6 inches vertical height, by which it will be seen that the ground slopes gently from the upper edge of the plan to the lower left corner. The chief feature within the area is Wor Barrow, which is here shown with the Ditch excavated and the Barrow itself untouched. It is a long oval barrow, rising to a height of 13½ feet above the level of the ground. In shape it is oval, the long axis bearing N. 35° W. From its form and bearing it was doubtful, previously to excavation, whether it would turn out to be a long barrow of the Stone Age, or an oval barrow of the Bronze Age, being too large for the latter, and of unusual shape for the former. The excavation, however, satisfactorily determined it to be a long barrow of the Stone Age, having six primary dolichocephalic and hyper-dolichocephalic interments in the southern side of the centre, and secondary interments of the Roman Age in the top and ditches, as detailed in the description of Plate 249. Sir Richard Hoare thus mentions these barrows in his account of the opening of the neighbouring group of barrows above-mentioned,—"On the opposite side of the Blandford Road towards the north-west, there is a very large long barrow, and a small barrow on each side of it, both of which we tried, but found that the interments had been disturbed by the intersection of a boundary ditch. The fragments of bone intermixed with the soil seem to indicate that skeletons were originally deposited in each of these barrows." From this description, I gather that he examined only the two small barrows, and not the long barrow. The marks in the soil of the long barrow, however, make it probable that someone had dug into the east side of it, and disturbed the secondary Roman interments on that side, as those I discovered were found only on the west side of the top.

Sir Richard Hoare's examination of the two round barrows appears also to have been very imperfect, as I found in No. 26 Barrow, 8·5 feet west of the centre of the barrow and 1 foot beneath the surface, the remains of a portion of a crouched skeleton with a shale or wooden "slider," represented in Fig. 1, Plate 294, near the hip, the usual place for "sliders" of this description of the Bronze Age. A perfect right humerus of this skeleton gave an estimated stature of 5 feet 5·1 inches, estimated as a male. Fragments of another skeleton were found in the centre of the barrow lying on a heap of large nodular flints. A fragment of an iron horse-shoe with sinuous edge and T-shaped nail in one of the holes was found in the surface mould of the ditch, Fig. 7, Plate 294. In Barrow 27, I found nothing of interest in the interior, but in the Ditch at W, a secondary interment of the Roman Age, represented in the woodcut, p. 137, extended east and west, with head to east, and surrounded by coffin-nails of Roman form, two of which are figured in Plate 294, Figs. 9 and 10, and some ornamented pottery of the Bronze Age, represented in the same plate. Both these round barrows had ditches round them, no trace of which showed on the turf. That of No. 26 was evenly cut and circular, 3 feet 6 inches deep, and about 9½ feet wide at top, with a broad causeway of undisturbed chalk on the west side. That of No. 27 (see Plate 293) was irregularly cut at different depths, evidently for the purpose of obtaining soil for the barrow, and not as a symmetrical boundary for the barrow. In some places the earth was obtained from detached pits, and the Ditch all round was irregular in form and depth. The ditches of these barrows are not represented in this plan, but only the mounds. The objects found in them are described more in detail in Plate 294.

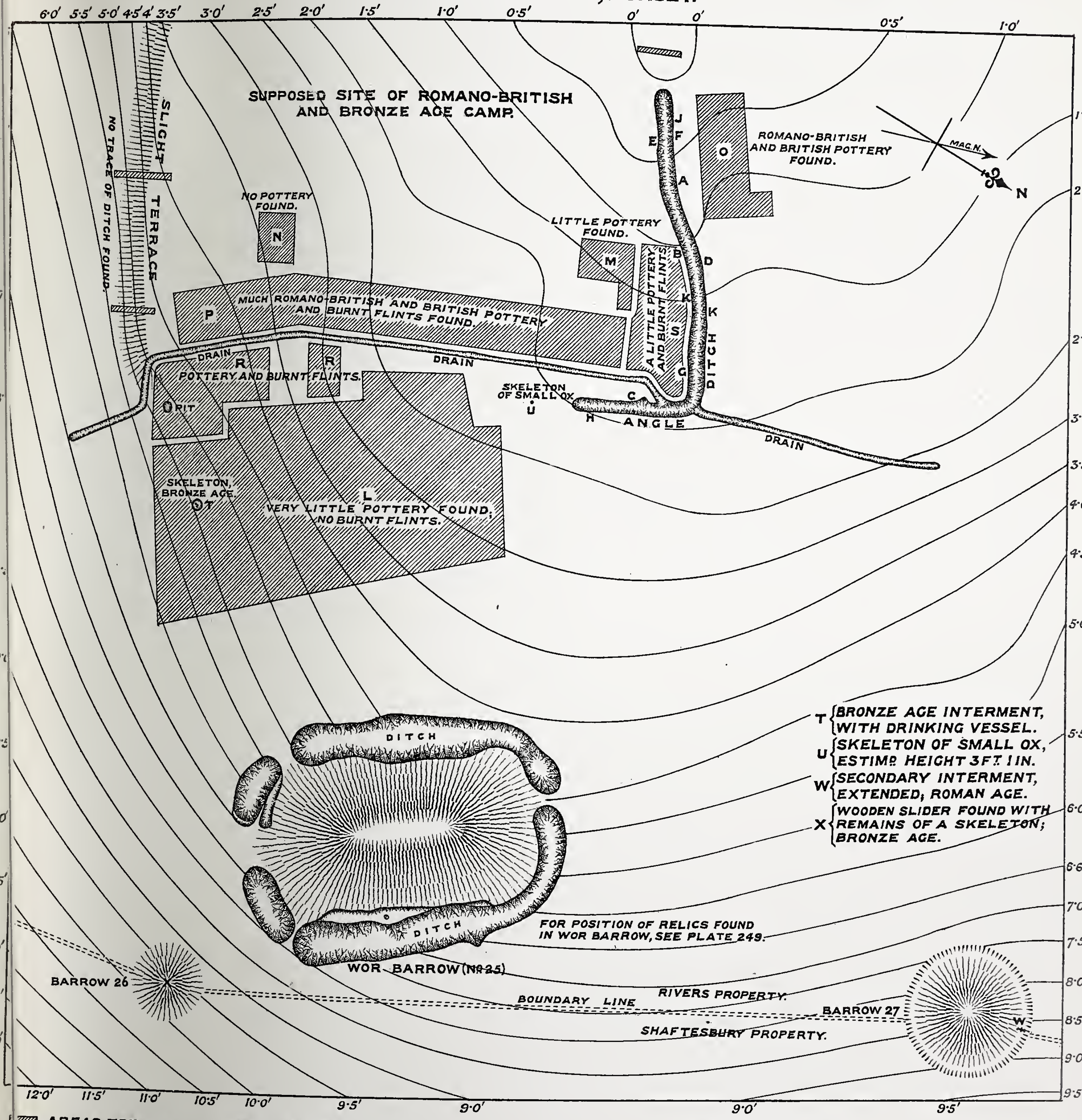
The ground to the west and south-west of Wor Barrow was examined to ascertain if any trace of habitations could be found, but nothing of any kind could be seen upon the surface. The pick was then used to hammer on the surface, and by this means, the Angle Ditch was discovered. The sound produced by hammering on an excavated part is much deeper than on an undisturbed surface, a circumstance worth knowing when exploring a grass-grown downland, though not applicable to cultivated ground. The Angle Ditch was of nearly uniform dimensions throughout, being about 6½ feet deep, 7½ feet wide at top and 1 foot at bottom, with slightly convex sides of undisturbed chalk, the filling being 1·2 feet of surface mould at top, below which was 2½ feet of mixed silting, and chalk rubble at the bottom. It ran from the highest part of the surface as shown by the contours for 165 feet in an irregular line to the north-east, and then turned to the south-east for 60 feet, terminating at both ends abruptly. The average section is given in Plate 262, where the position of the relics and of the various classes of pottery is given. A grain-rubber, bronze palstave, part of the blade of a bronze razor, bronze awl, and a Bronze Age cinerary urn were found in different places on or near the bottom in the chalk rubble, proving the Ditch to be of the Bronze Age. Bronze Age pottery only was found near the bottom, and Roman pottery only in the surface mould, as shown in the Section and Table, Plate 262. A portion of a human skeleton and skull, two bone chisels, a bone awl, and part of a polished flint hammer-stone, were found about half-way down in the silting, at levels corresponding with the finer and presumably later qualities of Bronze Age pottery, as shown in the Section, into which all the relics and pottery throughout the Ditch are projected. This Ditch, as shown by the contours, appeared to be intended to drain the highest part of the ground from the west eastward, and together with the short return to the south-east, are assumed to be for the purpose of draining or protecting the north-east angle of an inhabited area. Across the Ditch at the angle, a shallow drain, about 3 feet wide and 1½ feet deep, was found to run nearly north and south for 470 feet, the highest part being near the centre, and falling slightly towards both ends, as shown by the contours on the plan. It was filled with Roman and British pottery, and was assumed to mark the eastern boundary of the inhabited area above-mentioned. It appeared to have been on the ground before the cutting of the Angle Ditch, as it drained across it. The slight terrace to the south was assumed to mark the southern side of the inhabited area, but in cutting two sections across it, nothing was found, and there was no decided evidence of disturbance of the soil.

Several areas, marked by oblique shading on the map, were then trenched down to the undisturbed chalk for the purpose of ascertaining the relative quantities of the different classes of pottery strewn upon or close to the surface, and by that means determining the position of any habitation, should such have existed. In the area "L," to the east of the Drain, and between it and the Barrow, very little pottery and burnt flints were found; about half of the pottery was Romano-British, and the rest British. A circular grave of the Bronze Age was found at "T," with a crouched skeleton, and a drinking vessel, Plate 265, at the feet; the skull was brachycephalic, and the estimated stature, 5 feet 4·6 inches, male. In area "R," also to the east of the Drain, more pottery was found of both Roman and British qualities, as shown in the Relic Tables. In area "P" to the west of the Drain, a much larger quantity of both Romano-British and British pottery was found, especially near the part where the 2 feet contour passes it, and this spot was assumed to be the most likely place for a habitation to have existed, especially as the Drain sloped from it to both north and south. Areas "S, M, N and O," contained very little pottery or burnt flints. At "U,' a skeleton of a small ox was found entire, stature at shoulder, about 3 feet 1 inch.

From the above considerations, it may, with great probability, be assumed that

PLATE 248.

PLAN OF WOR BARROW, (STONE AGE); THE ANGLE DITCH AND BARROWS 26 AND 27, (BRONZE AGE); SHOWING THEIR RELATIVE POSITION, AND THE SUPPOSED SITE OF THE CAMP ON HANDLEY DOWN, DORSET.



T {BRONZE AGE INTERMENT, WITH DRINKING VESSEL.
U {SKELETON OF SMALL OX, ESTIMD. HEIGHT 3 FT. 1 IN.
W {SECONDARY INTERMENT, EXTENDED; ROMAN AGE.
X {WOODEN SLIDER FOUND WITH REMAINS OF A SKELETON; BRONZE AGE.

▨ AREAS TRENCHED TO THE UNDISTURBED CHALK FOR THE DISCOVERY OF PITS OR RELICS.

WOR BARROW IS SHOWN WITH THE DITCH EXCAVATED AND THE BARROW UNTOUCHED.

SCALE OF FEET.

50 0 50 100 150 200 250

CONTOURS OF 0·5 FT. VERTICAL HEIGHT.

RELICS FOUND IN THE SILTING OF THE ANGLE DITCH.

A. FRAGMENT OF FLINT HAMMER-STONE, DEPTH 1·5 FT.
B. BONE AWL, DEPTH 2·5 FT.
C. BONE CHISEL, DEPTH 2·5 FT.
D. BONE CHISEL, DEPTH 3 FT.
E. BRONZE AWL, DEPTH 4 FT.
F. BLADE OF BRONZE RAZOR, DEPTH 4 FT.
G. BRONZE PALSTAVE, DEPTH 6 FT.
H. SANDSTONE RUBBER, DEPTH 6·5 FT.
J. BRITISH URN FOUND IN FRAGMENTS, DEPTH 7 FT.
K. PORTION OF HUMAN SKULL AND PELVIS, DEPTH 2·5 FT.

J. Akerman, Photo-lith. London

the whole area represented on the plan was at first occupied by the long barrow people of the Neolithic period, the finds in which barrow, and in the Ditch surrounding it, more particularly described in Plate 263, show that it was subsequently occupied in both the Bronze and Roman Ages, and that Romano-British interments were made in it. The round Barrows, Nos. 26 and 27, were afterwards erected near the larger long Stone Age barrow, and No. 27 was certainly used for a secondary interment of the Roman Age. The Bronze Age is further represented by the crouched interment above-mentioned at "T." A camp or inhabited area was at the same period occupied by people using bronze implements, which is proved by the implements being found at the bottom of the Angle Ditch, which marked probably the north-east angle of the inhabited area. A place of residence, judging by the quantities of pottery found there, probably existed towards the northern portion of the area "P," but no trace of any habitation could be found; and the whole of the area was afterwards occupied during the Romano-British period, which is most distinctly proved by the successive deposits in the Angle Ditch, detailed in Plate 262. The details brought to light by this exploration throw light on the relative continuity of the Bronze and Roman Ages in this spot. It seems certain that the Angle Ditch, though made in the Bronze Age, was only partly filled up in Roman times, and that the upper half of the deposits of the Ditch consisted entirely of relics of the Roman Age. Throughout, it was seen that the surface soil had already assumed its present position and thickness during the Roman Age.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE 249.

PLAN OF WOR BARROW, HANDLEY DOWN, AFTER THE BODY OF THE BARROW HAD BEEN COMPLETELY EXCAVATED DOWN TO THE OLD SURFACE LINE, AND THE DITCH RE-EXCAVATED.

The contours of 0·6 inch vertical height show the shape of the Barrow and its immediate surroundings before excavation. The Ditch was marked by a depression on the surface all round of about 2 feet. The four Causeways were also seen on the surface before excavation, by a slight rise of the ground, and were afterwards discovered to be formed of undisturbed chalk, the four detached ditches being dug between them. All the silting was taken out, which consisted in the middle of the Ditch of mould for a foot and a half to 2 feet; then fine silting composed of mixed mould and chalk for 5 feet, and large chalk rubble to the bottom, the bottom being about 13½ feet beneath the surface on the east and west, shallowing to 7 feet deep on each side of the Causeway on the north side. The two southern ditches were about 13 feet deep. The forms of the ditches after being re-excavated are shown in the photographs in Plate 253, which also show the Causeways. It may be conjectured that the use of the Causeways was simply to facilitate the transit of the Ditch during the process of excavation, when the chalk hauled up on the outside had to be carried across the Ditch to form the Barrow. The form of the Barrow before excavation, taken from the west side, the Ditch only having been dug out, is shown in the photograph, Fig. 1, Plate 252. The Barrow itself was not touched until after the Ditch had been excavated all round and its deposits carefully recorded. This was a very important part of the exploration, because as it turned out afterwards, no relics were found with the primary interments in the Barrow, a circumstance of frequent occurrence in long barrows of the Stone Age; and therefore the history of the Barrow has only been brought to light by the deposits gradually accumulated in the Ditch in the course of ages and the relics deposited there during the process of silting up. Although the Ditch varied in depth, as already mentioned, a general average section for diagrammatic purposes is shown in the two Plates 250 and 251, in one of which the depth of all the relics is shown, and in the other the position of every fragment of pottery in the silting, the classification of which is also shown in the table at the bottom of Plate 251. The section, Plate 250, also shows the position of the secondary interments found buried in the silting of the Ditch. Of these nine are shown, the seven uppermost being of the Romano-British period, buried in, or immediately below the surface mould, not more than 1 foot to 3½ feet at most beneath the surface, and associated with relics and coins of the Roman Age : one, No. 2, on the north side, had a coin of Constantine II. close to the forehead, and probably originally placed on the forehead at the time of the interment. No. 3 was extended, but Nos. 1 and 4 were not in sequence, but put in as bones. Nos. 5 and 6 were laid out side by side as shown in the photograph, Fig. 1, Plate 254, with the heads wanting, in the south-western Ditch at a depth of 1·3 feet below the surface. No. 7 appeared to have the neck much elongated, and the head turned down on the side, as if stretched by hanging; but this is conjectural. The only other skeletons shown in the section are Nos. 8 and 9 ; the former, an adult male, in a crouched position, with a child (No. 9) at its feet. Beneath the two lower ribs of the larger skeleton was found a leaf-shaped flint arrowhead, Fig. 5, Plate 260, by which it may reasonably be conjectured that the death was caused. This skeleton was 8 feet beneath the surface, buried in chalk rubble, without any mould near it. From this circumstance, and from the hyperdolichocephalic form of the head (cephalic index 685), I have assumed that this was a secondary interment of the Stone Age, that is, the age of the primary interments in the Barrow, to be hereafter described ; and that it was buried not long after the construction of the Barrow, and before any mould had had time to accumulate in the Ditch. Nothing else can account for its position at a depth of 8 feet from the present surface, for such a burial after the surface has assumed its present height is improbable, all the other skeletons having been buried at a depth of from 1 to 3½ feet at most, and entirely in surface mould. Of the other relics found in the Ditch, all of which are projected into the average general section, Nos. 26, 27, 28 and 35, are flint implements found in the mixed mould and chalk silting, about half-way up the Ditch ; they are represented in Plate 260, Figs. 1, 2 and 6, and Plate 259, Fig. 1. No. 35 is of remarkable form and of palæolithic type, but not of that period. Above this, Nos. 23 and 24 are objects of the Bronze Age, the former certainly, the latter probably, although the razor, No. 23, was found at a depth of 1 foot only, but at the edge of the Ditch on the north-west side. The surface of the silting during the Bronze Age must have been concave as it is now, and objects deposited on the side of the Ditch must therefore have rested higher up than objects deposited in the middle. These two objects appear to me to be the only metallic ones found in the silting of the Ditch which represent the Bronze Age. All the other relics about and above them are of the Romano-British period, and were found in the surface mould, consisting of Roman coins, iron knife, spearhead, fibulæ, bronze nail-cleaner, buckle, ring, horse-shoe and nails, spindle-whorls, &c.,

all of which are figured in Plates 258 and 260, and are marked with similar numbers on this Plan. No. 1, an Anglo-Saxon bronze gilt bridle ornament, Fig. 15, Plate 258, was found at a depth of 1·7 feet on the east side, but in all probability, it must have fallen down from the surface unobserved, during our excavation.

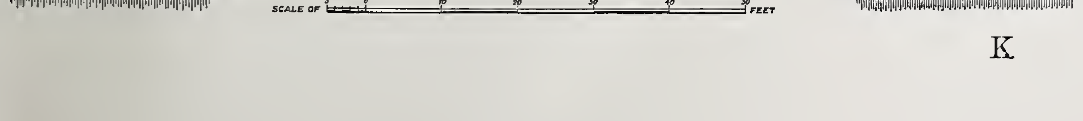
Turning now to the position of the classified fragments of pottery, the positions of which are shown in the section and table, Plate 251, we find that they tally completely with the evidence afforded by the relics, all the Roman and Romano-British pottery being clustered together at the top in the surface mould, below which nothing but Bronze Age pottery was found, but a few fragments of the latter were found, as is usually the case, mixed up with the Roman pottery above. No pottery of distinctly Neolithic quality could be satisfactorily determined, but quite on the bottom on the south-west side, a few fragments corresponded to a fragment found with the primary interments in the Barrow, afterwards to be described, of close compact texture, mixed with grains of chalk only, and having no pieces of quartz in it. These may very probably be pieces of Neolithic pottery, but they were not in sufficient quantity to make certain of the point. I have little or no experience of Neolithic pottery in this neighbourhood, and do not like to hazard a conjecture upon insufficient data, but I have little doubt that this pottery, differing as it does from the coarsest quality of bronze age British, will turn out to be Neolithic. The pieces have been carefully preserved for future comparisons.

The excavation of the mound commenced on the south side, excavating down to the old surface line, which, as in all earthworks in a chalk district, was marked by a very distinct line of the old mould, showing the surface before the chalk from the Ditch was thrown over it. The commencement of the excavation is shown in the photograph, Fig. 2, Plate 255. Blocks of the material of the Barrow, with the mould and turf on the top of them, were left at intervals to facilitate the measurement of the depths from the surface of the objects found, as shown in the photograph, Fig. 2, Plate 255. Ten secondary interments, Nos. 10 to 19 inclusive, were found on the top of the Barrow on the west side (none on the east of the central line) in addition to those found in the Ditch, buried at a depth of 0·9 foot to 1·8 feet from the surface. Of these, two were fully extended on the line of the Barrow, six irregularly extended, one crouched, and one in fragments. Six were buried in couples, the heads, or upper portion in the absence of heads, being, in two cases, in opposite directions. Four of these secondary interments in the Barrow were with heads and six without, including amongst the former, Nos. 13 and 15, Fig. 2, Plate 254, which had evidently been decapitated, and the head placed on the left side touching the hand of the left extended arm. In the others, Nos. 10, 12, 16, 17, 18 and 19, the heads were entirely wanting, except the lower jaw of No. 19, which was found with the body. So that it appears obvious that for some reason or other decapitation had been the cause of death in the case of probably seven out of the ten.

In the secondary interments buried in the Ditch, as already mentioned, two out of the nine appeared to have certainly been decapitated. One of the two found together in the Ditch, viz., No. 6, had also the feet cut off, as shown in the photograph Fig. 1, Plate 254. Of the nineteen secondary interments found in the Ditch and Barrow, two, Nos. 8 and 9, have always been stated to be of the Stone Age for the reasons given. Of the remaining seventeen, eight of the skulls of which could be measured, that of a young person, No. 11, being excluded, seven were dolichocephalic, and one, No. 1, mesaticephalic, corresponding very nearly with those of the Romano-British skulls found elsewhere in the neighbourhood. They were also short people. The average estimated stature was 5 feet 5½ inches, which is slightly higher than the Romano-British skeletons of the district. They were everywhere associated with pottery and relics of the Roman age, coins of Trajan, Tetricus, Gallienus, Constantine I, Constantine II, Constans and Magnentius, being included in the same surface mould in which they were buried. A piece of red Samian pottery was found touching the tibia of Skeleton No. 13, Fig. 2, Plate 254, and Fig. 7, Plate 257.

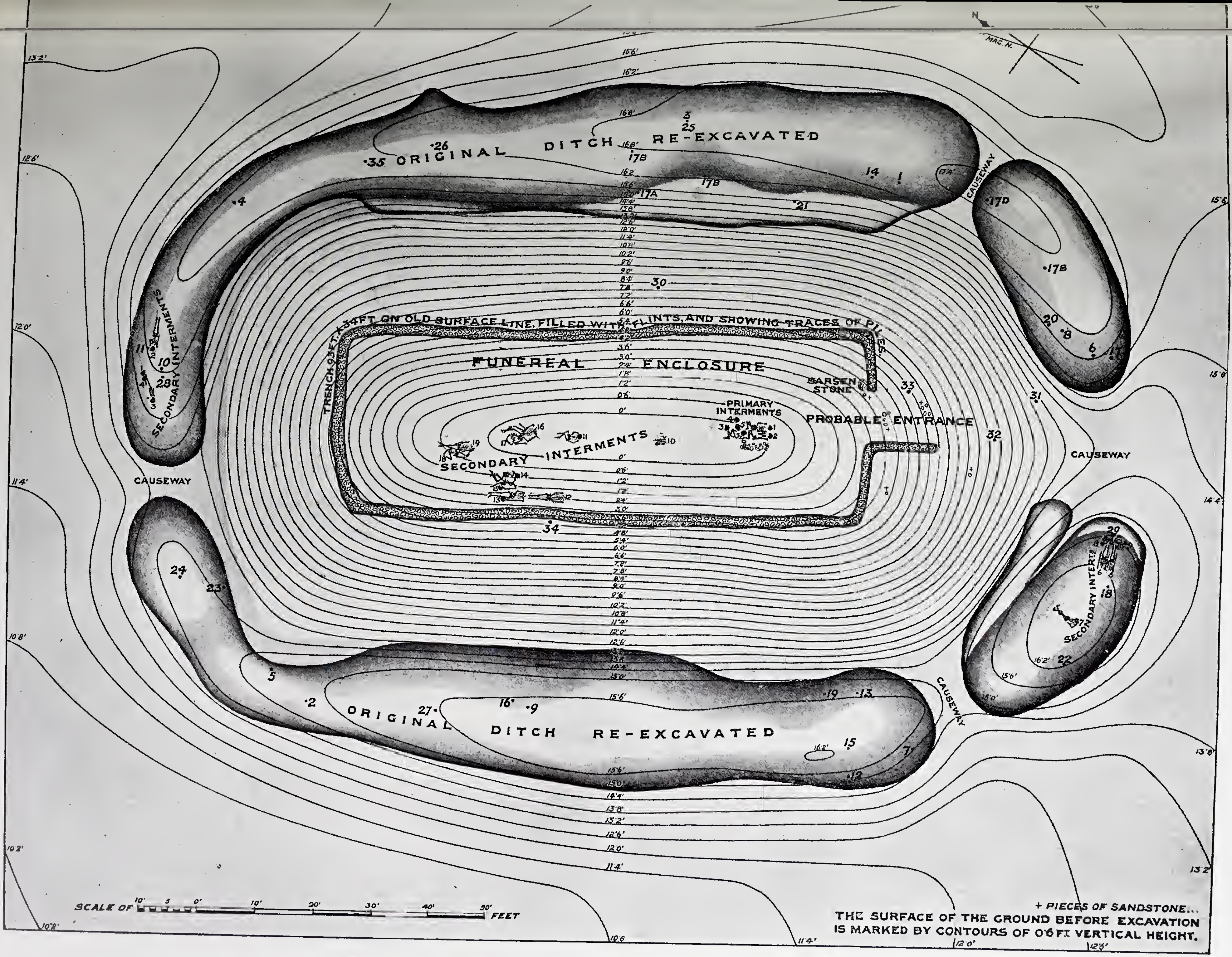
After the top surface of the Barrow had been dug over, the remaining materials of the Barrow were entirely removed, and on the old surface line beneath the Barrow was found an oblong trench cut in the solid chalk, 1½ to 3½ feet wide by 3 feet average depth, enclosing an oblong area 93 feet long by 34 feet wide, with an opening on the south side 8½ feet wide. The opening appeared to have been defined by a ditch on each side, of the same dimensions, but that on the east side was destroyed by the workmen before its form could be seen. The trench had perfectly upright sides all round, and was filled with loose nodules of flint, 1,370 in number, and 8 small fragments of sandstone. The use of these nodules of flint was shown in the soil above, in which traces of wooden piles were discovered, three of which were seen sticking into the trench. One of them is shown in the photograph at D, Fig. 1, Plate 255. It is evident that for some purpose, an oblong enclosure of wooden piles was formed on the surface of the ground before the Ditch was dug and the soil thrown over the primary interments. This may, in all probability, be a wooden version of the stone chambers so often found enclosing the interments in long barrows in other districts where stone has been more easily obtained than wood. Only one

SECTION ACROSS DITCHES & MOUND OF WOR BARROW, TAKEN THROUGH THE CENTRE OF THE PRIMARY INTERMENT.


DITCH
DITCH
MIXED SILTING
CHALK RUBBLE
MIXED SILTING
CHALK RUBBLE
• THE ONLY FRAGMENT OF POTTERY FOUND WITH THE CENTRAL INTERMENT NO 1 QUALITY BRITISH
SCALE OF
5
0
10
20
30
40
50
FEET

large block of Sarsen stone was found in the Barrow at the corner of the entrance on the south side, F, Fig. 1, Plate 255, and Plan, Plate 249. Nodular flints are not found in the chalk of this hill. None were found in the sides of the Ditch and none in the body of the Barrow, so that those found in the trench of the oblong enclosure must have been imported from a little distance.

On clearing the old surface line within the above-mentioned oblong enclosure, we at last came to the primary interments, two photographic views of which are shown in Figs. 1 and 2, Plate 256. These were buried beneath a small mound of turf or mould 2·3 feet high, and resting on the old surface line, no excavation having been made in the surface except for two small oval pits, 10 inches and 3 feet deep respectively on the north and south of the primary interments, filled with mould, but containing nothing except a flint flake and a small fragment of coarse pottery, Fig. 19, Plate 257, to which I have already alluded as resembling fragments found on the floor of the south-western ditch, and which from their containing fragments of chalk only and no hard substances, I have conjectured may be pottery of the Neolithic age. The primary interments, six in number, were included in an oblong space 8 feet in length by 3½ feet in width, and were lying on the surface of the original turf, beneath the small mound of turf already spoken of, as shown in the accompanying woodcut. There was a small collection of nodular flints on the west side, laid out like the foundation of a wall. Nos. 1 and 2 had their bones in sequence crouched on the right side with the heads to the southward. No. 6 was also in sequence to the north-west of Nos. 1 and 2, crouched on the right side with the head to the southward and legs to the north. The skull of this skeleton was broken in fragments and decayed, and could not be restored. The other three skeletons, Nos. 3, 4 and 5, were not in sequence, but put in as bones on the north-east corner of the space allotted to the interments, the long bones being laid out in some cases parallel to one another by the sides of the skulls. This is an occurrence not at all unfrequent in early interments, and has been noticed and described several times in the Roman and Bronze Age interments of this district and in interments of other countries, including Egypt and elsewhere. Whether they were the bones of relatives exhumed and re-interred with their relatives, or whether the result of other causes, cannot now be determined with certainty. All we can do is to record the fact. The absence of relics with these primary interments is not at all a matter for surprise, judging by the results of other explorations in Neolithic graves. The primary interments are well shown in the two photographs, Plate 256, which are representations of them taken after the bones had been laid bare and the soil carefully removed from them. The distinction between the skeletons in sequence and the collection of skulls and bones is well shown, as also the dark soil of the little mound of mould or turf above them. The centre of the primary interments was about 20 feet to the south-east of the centre of the Barrow, and we could not find any trace of a corresponding primary interment on the north-west side.


MAG. N.
N
ORIGINAL DITCH RE-EXCAVATED
ORIGINAL DITCH RE-EXCAVATED
CAUSEWAY
CAUSEWAY
CAUSEWAY
CAUSEWAY
SECONDARY INTERMENTS
SECONDARY INTERMENTS
SECONDARY INTERMENTS
TRENCH 93FT. X 34FT ON OLD SURFACE LINE, FILLED WITH FLINTS, AND SHOWING TRACES OF PILES.
FUNEREAL ENCLOSURE
SARSEN STONE
PRIMARY INTERMENTS
PROBABLE ENTRANCE
+ PIECES OF SANDSTONE...
THE SURFACE OF THE GROUND BEFORE EXCAVATION IS MARKED BY CONTOURS OF 0·6 FT. VERTICAL HEIGHT.
SCALE OF FEET
10' 5 0' 10' 20' 30' 40' 50'

PLAN OF WOR BARROW ON HANDLEY DOWN.
AFTER EXCAVATION BY GENL. PITT-RIVERS IN 1893-4,
SHOWING THE DITCH RE-EXCAVATED AND THE BARROW REMOVED.

So that there appears to have been but one collection of primary interments and that towards one end of the centre, as is customary in long barrows.

Although, as I have said, no relics were found to determine the period of these primary skeletons, the bones themselves afforded very sufficient evidence of their period in the history of the district. Of the four skulls that could be measured, viz., Nos. 1, 3, 4 and 5, three, Nos. 1, 3 and 4 were hyperdolichocephalic with cephalic breadth indices of 691, 670 and 691 respectively. The other, No. 5, had a cephalic index of 722, and was therefore dolichocephalic. The long-headed skeleton found 8 feet deep in the Ditch and attributed by me to the Stone Age, is not here included, but this was also a hyperdolichocephalic man (cephalic index 685). The following return of the breadth index of all the measured skulls, male and female, of the different periods found in this neighbourhood up to June, 1895, given in the order of length, the longest being placed uppermost, is sufficient to show the relative dolichocephaly of these Wor Barrow primary skulls, as compared with all others. This confirms most satisfactorily the deductions of Thurnam, Greenwell and others, and shows that the people for whose remains this Barrow was erected were long barrow people of the Stone Age.

The estimated stature of the skeletons also served to show that, with the exception of two of large stature, the other four appeared to resemble the short people of the Stone Age. Out of the six primary skeletons, four were of the stature of 4 feet 10·2 inches, 4 feet 11 inches, 5 feet 0·7 inch, and 5 feet 1·9 inches respectively, all males. The other two, Nos. 2 and 4, were comparatively large people, being 5 feet 7·2 inches, and 5 feet 9·4 inches, respectively. The average height of the whole six primary skeletons came to 5 feet 2·7 inches, if estimated by the femur + tibia, or 5 feet 2·2 inches if estimated by all the bones, the big skeletons serving to raise the average considerably.

All the skeletons in the Barrow, both primary and secondary, were male; the details of the measurements are given in the tables recording them, and in the plates of the skulls, Plates 273 to 285.

The finds in the body of the Barrow were all found near the surface, and are all of the Roman period, except perhaps the chalk spindle-whorl, No. 34, Fig. 3, Plate 257, found at a depth of 2 feet. They consist of:—

30. Silver denarius of Trajan, depth 0·6 foot, Fig. 2, Plate 257.
31. Bronze ring, depth 0·4 foot, Fig. 5, Plate 257.
32. Romano-British iron horse-shoe with T-shaped nails, depth 0·4 foot, Fig. 4, Plate 257.
33. Blade of iron knife, depth 0·4 foot, Fig. 1, Plate 257.
34. Spindle-whorl of chalk, depth 2 feet, Fig. 3, Plate 257.

Numerous fragments of sandstone found in the body of the Barrow are marked by small crosses on the Plan, all of which must have been imported from a considerable distance in the neighbourhood.

RETURN OF THE BREADTH INDEX OF ALL THE MEASURED SKULLS, MALE AND FEMALE, OF DIFFERENT PERIODS, FOUND IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD UP TO JUNE, 1895, INCLUDING WOR BARROW; SHOWN IN THE ORDER OF LENGTH, THE LONGEST HEADS BEING PLACED UPPERMOST.

No.	Locality.	Race.	Sex.	Cephalic Index; Glabello-Occipital Length.	No.	Locality.	Race.	Sex.	Cephalic Index; Glabello-Occipital Length.
1	Winkelbury	Anglo-Saxon period	M.	658	41	Woodyates	Romano-British	M.	745
2	Wor Barrow P	Primary, Stone Age	M.	670	42	Woodcuts	Romano-British	M.	746
3	Wor Barrow	Secondary, Stone Age‡	M.	685	43	Wor Barrow	Romano-British	M.	749
4	Rotherley	Romano-British	F.	689	44	Woodyates	Romano-British	M.	750
5	Rotherley	Romano-British	M.	689	45	Woodcuts	Romano-British	F.	750
6	Wor Barrow P	Primary, Stone Age	M.	691	46	Winkelbury	Anglo-Saxon period	M.	753
7	Wor Barrow P	Primary, Stone Age	M.	691	47	Woodcuts	Romano-British	F.	754
8	Woodyates	Romano-British	M.	692	48	Woodcuts	Romano-British	M.	755
9	Rotherley	Romano-British	M.	696	49	Woodcuts	Romano-British	M.	755
10	Rotherley	Romano-British	F.	702	50	Rotherley	Romano-British	M.	756
11	Woodcuts	Romano-British	M.	714	51	Woodyates	Romano-British	M.	757
12	Woodyates	Romano-British	M.	*719	52	Winkelbury	Anglo-Saxon period	F.	758
13	Winkelbury	Anglo-Saxon period	M.	720	53	Woodcuts	Romano-British	M.	760
14	Woodcuts	Romano-British	M.	721	54	Winkelbury	Anglo-Saxon period	M.	768
15	Winkelbury	Anglo-Saxon period	M.	†721	55	Woodyates	Romano-British	M.	772
16	Wor Barrow P	Primary, Stone Age	M.	722	56	Wor Barrow	Romano-British	M.	773
17	Rotherley	Romano-British	M.	723	57	Winkelbury	Anglo-Saxon period	F.	776
18	Wor Barrow	Romano-British	M.	725	58	Woodyates	Romano-British	M.	777
19	Rotherley	Romano-British	M.	726	59	Woodyates	Romano-British	M.	778
20	Rotherley	Romano-British	M.	727	60	Rotherley	Romano-British	M.	778
21	Handley Hill Pit	Possibly Bronze Age	M.	727	61	Winkelbury	Anglo-Saxon period	F.	781
22	Rotherley	Romano-British	M.	728	62	Woodcuts	Romano-British	F.	783
23	Winkelbury	Anglo-Saxon period	M.	731	63	Woodyates	Romano-British	M.	784
24	Winkelbury	Anglo-Saxon period	M.	731	64	Woodyates	Romano-British	F.	785
25	Woodcuts	Romano-British	F.	733	65	Woodyates	Romano-British	M.	787
26	Wor Barrow	Romano-British	M.	737	66	Barrow 27, Handley Down	Romano-British	M.	788
27	Wor Barrow	Romano-British	M.	738	67	Winkelbury	Anglo-Saxon period	M.	†790
28	Wor Barrow	Romano-British	M.	738	68	Winkelbury	Anglo-Saxon period	F.	796
29	Woodcuts	Romano-British	M.	738	69	Woodyates	Romano-British	F.	798
30	Winkelbury	Anglo-Saxon period	F.	738	70	Rotherley	Romano-British	M.	799
31	Woodyates	Romano-British	M.	738	71	Woodcuts	Romano-British	F.	799
32	Winkelbury	Anglo-Saxon period	M.	739	72	Wor Barrow	Romano-British	M.	*803
33	Woodyates	Romano-British	M.	740	73	Circular Grave, Handley Down	Bronze Age	M.	803
34	Winkelbury	Anglo-Saxon period	F.	741	74	Woodyates	Romano-British	M.	*806
35	Winkelbury	Anglo-Saxon period	M.	741	75	Woodcuts	Romano-British	M.	822
36	Woodyates	Romano-British	M.	742	76	Rotherley	Romano-British	M.	826
37	Wor Barrow	Romano-British	M.	742	77	Woodyates	Romano-British	M.	*826
38	Wor Barrow	Romano-British	M.	743	78	Barrow 20, Rushmore Park	Bronze Age	M.	845
39	Rotherley	Romano-British	M.	743					
40	Rotherley	Bronze Age	M.	743					

* Young person.

† Cephalic Index, Ophryo-Occipital length.

‡ Secondary Interment in Ditch, depth 8 ft.; believed to be of the Stone Age, for reasons already given.

P Primary Stone Age Interments in Wor Barrow are distinguished thus.

The importance of this return consists in the fact that, as no relics were found with the Primary Interments, except one small piece of pottery, the determination of the age depends almost entirely on the comparatively long heads of the skulls, the position of the interment, and the form of the Barrow.

RETURN OF THE ESTIMATED STATURE OF ALL THE MEASURED MALE SKELETONS OF DIFFERENT PERIODS, FOUND IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD UP TO THE PRESENT TIME, AUGUST, 1897, INCLUDING WOR BARROW; SHOWN IN THE ORDER OF HEIGHT, THE LOWEST BEING PLACED UPPERMOST.

The statures in this return are estimated by Dr. Rollet's method. The statures in the first three volumes, being estimated by Dr. Topinard's method, therefore do not tally quite accurately with those here given, but the difference is trifling.

No.	Locality.	Race.	Estimated Stature by Femur + Tibia.		No.	Locality.	Race.	Estimated Stature by Femur + Tibia.	
			feet.	inches.				feet.	inches.
1	Rotherley	Romano-British	4	8·9	36	Woodyates	Romano-British	5	5·1
2	Rotherley	Romano-British	4	9·6	37	Wor Barrow	Romano-British	5	5·2‖
3	Wor Barrow	P Primary, Stone Age	4	10·2	38	Wor Barrow	Romano-British	5	5·6
4	Woodyates	Romano-British	4	10·6	39	Woodyates	Romano-British	5	5·7
5	Wor Barrow	P Primary, Stone Age	4	11·0	40	Winkelbury	Anglo-Saxon period	5	5·9
6	Rotherley	Romano-British	4	11·4	41	Woodcuts	Romano-British	5	6·1
7	Woodyates	Romano-British	4	11·4	42	Woodcuts	Romano-British	5	6·2‖
8	Woodyates	Romano-British	4	11·8	43	Wor Barrow	Romano-British	5	6·3
9	Wor Barrow	Romano-British	4	11·9	44	Winkelbury	Anglo-Saxon period	†5	6·3‖
10	Wor Barrow	Romano-British	5	0·3	45	Woodyates	Romano-British	5	6·4
11	Woodcuts	Romano-British	†5	0·5	46	Winkelbury	Anglo-Saxon period	5	6·6
12	Wor Barrow	P Primary, Stone Age	5	0·7	47	Rotherley	Romano-British	5	6·8
13	Wor Barrow	Romano-British	5	0·8	48	Barrow 20, Rushmore Park.	Bronze Age	5	6·8
14	Rotherley	Romano-British	†5	1·1	49	Winkelbury	Anglo-Saxon period	5	7·0
15	Wor Barrow	Romano-British	5	1·3	50	Winkelbury	Anglo-Saxon period	5	7·0
16	Rotherley	Romano-British	5	1·5	51	Wor Barrow	Secondary, Stone Age*	5	7·1
17	Wor Barrow	Romano-British	5	1·7	52	Wor Barrow	P Primary, Stone Age	5	7·2
18	Wor Barrow	P Primary, Stone Age	5	1·9	53	Winkelbury	Anglo-Saxon period	†5	7·2
19	Rotherley	Romano-British	5	1·9	54	Winkelbury	Anglo-Saxon period	5	7·5
20	Woodcuts	Romano-British	†5	2·0	55	Wor Barrow	Romano-British	5	7·6
21	Rotherley	Romano-British	5	2·4	56	Woodcuts	Romano-British	5	7·6
22	Wor Barrow	Romano-British	5	2·9	57	Winkelbury	Anglo-Saxon period	5	8·5
23	Rotherley	Romano-British	5	3·3	58	Rotherley	Bronze Age	‖5	9·1
24	Wor Barrow	Romano-British	5	3·4	59	Wor Barrow	P Primary, Stone Age	5	9·4
25	Woodcuts	Romano-British	5	3·5	60	Wor Barrow	Romano-British	5	9·7
26	Woodyates	Romano-British	5	3·6	61	Woodyates	Romano-British	5	9·8
27	Woodyates	Romano-British	5	3·9	62	Wor Barrow	Romano-British	5	10·0
28	Rotherley	Romano-British	5	4·0	63	Winkelbury	Anglo-Saxon period	5	10·4
29	Winkelbury	Anglo-Saxon period	5	4·2	64	Barrow 27, Handley Down.	Romano-British	5	10·5
30	Wor Barrow	Romano-British	‡5	4·2	65	Woodyates	Romano-British	5	10·8
31	Woodyates	Romano-British	5	4·5	66	Wor Barrow	Romano-British	5	11·3
32	Rotherley	Romano-British	†5	4·5‖	67	Winkelbury	Anglo-Saxon period	5	11·5
33	Woodyates	Romano-British	5	4·7	68	Winkelbury	Anglo-Saxon period	§6	1·5
34	Circular Grave, Handley Down.	Bronze Age	5	4·9‖	69	Wor Barrow	Romano-British	6	3·8
35	Woodcuts	Romano-British	5	4·9					

* Secondary Interment in Ditch, depth 8 feet; believed to be of the Stone Age.
§ Estimated by Tibia only.
‖ Estimated by Femur only.
† Probably male.
‡ Estimated by Humerus, Radius, and Ulna.
P Primary Stone Age Interments in Wor Barrow are distinguished thus.

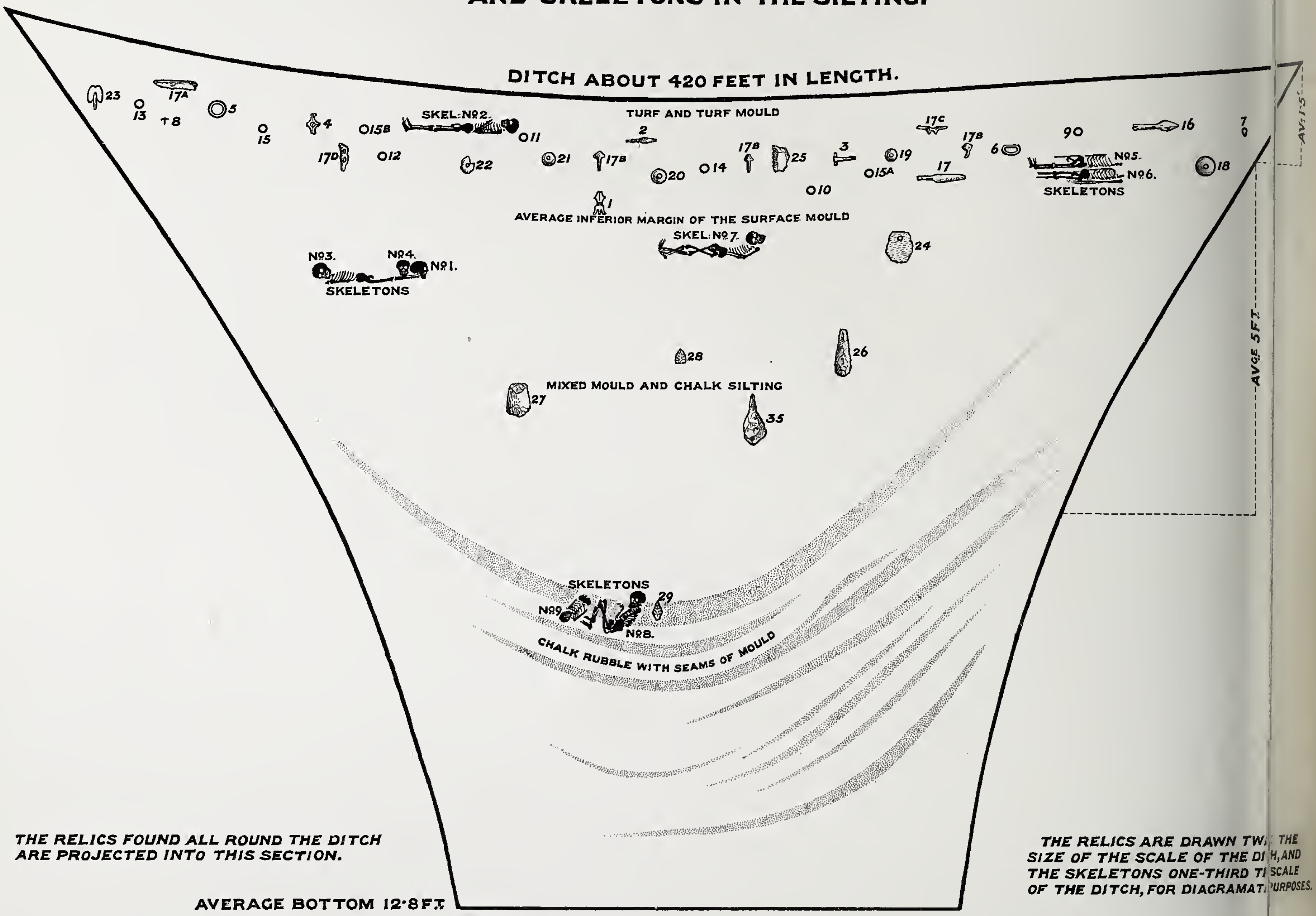
DESCRIPTION OF PLATES 250 AND 251.

These two plates give an average diagrammatic general section of the Ditch of Wor Barrow, into which the depths from the surface of all the relics and pottery found throughout the four ditches are projected; that of Plate 251 showing the pottery, and Plate 250 the relics. By comparing the two plates, the correspondence, in point of depth, of the relics and pottery of different descriptions may be seen. The skeletons are shown at the various depths at which they were found, remembering that they were all of them interred in graves at a certain depth beneath the then surface at the time of burial. The deposits all round the ditches consisted of chalk rubble at the bottom, composed of hard lumps of pure chalk, which must probably have fallen in from the sides by the action of frost and rain soon after the first construction of the Barrow, and spread itself over the bottom of the Ditch with a hollow surface interspersed with concave seams of mould, arising from the turf and turf mould falling from the top, as shown in the Sections. This chalk rubble, in the centre of the Ditch, amounted to a depth of about 6 feet, and very few relics or pottery were found in it, the only pottery being fragments of No. 1 quality of British, similar to that used in the Bronze Age, but some of it differing from the Bronze Age pottery in being of a more compact and pasty nature. It was mixed with grains of chalk rather than flint or quartz. This pottery I have reason to suppose was of the time of the construction of the Barrow, viz., the Neolithic period, because it corresponded with the only fragment found in the body of the Barrow itself, viz., a small piece which was found beneath the primary interment; see Fig. 19, Plate 257.

Above the chalk rubble was a deposit of silting consisting of fine mixed mould and chalk rubble slightly yellow in colour. This must have been formed of materials either blown into the Ditch from the outside or produced by rain; of a sedimentary character and much finer than the deposit below. This contained most of the objects which are attributed to the Bronze Age, viz., the flint chipped and polished celts, and a fragment of thin plate of bronze, perhaps armour, or a plate for the mending of a pot, punched all over with fine lines or incisions, as shown in the drawing of it, Fig. 17, Plate 258. No. 35 is the flint implement of so-called palæolithic form, found after the excavations, in mixed silting, which must have come from this depth, though

WOR BARROW, HANDLEY DOWN, DORSET.

AVERAGE SECTION OF THE DITCH, SHOWING THE POSITION BY MEASUREMENT OF THE RELICS AND SKELETONS IN THE SILTING.



THE RELICS FOUND ALL ROUND THE DITCH
ARE PROJECTED INTO THIS SECTION.

THE RELICS ARE DRAWN TW THE
SIZE OF THE SCALE OF THE DI H, AND
THE SKELETONS ONE-THIRD TI SCALE
OF THE DITCH, FOR DIAGRAMAT PURPOSES.

REFERENCES TO FINDS.

1. ANGLO-SAXON BRIDLE ORNAMENT, DEPTH 1·7 FT. (PROBABLY FALLEN.).

ROMAN

2. BRONZE NAIL-CLEANER, SURFACE MOULD.
3. BRONZE FIBULA, DEPTH 1 FT.
4. SILVER-PLATED FIBULA, DEPTH 0·8 FT.
5. BRONZE RING, DEPTH 0·8 FT.
6. BRONZE BUCKLE, DEPTH 1 FT.
7. BRONZE LINK OF CHAIN, DEPTH 1 FT.
8. BRONZE NAIL, DEPTH 1·2 FT.
9. COIN OF TETRICUS, DEPTH 0·8 FT.
10. COIN OF GALLIENUS, DEPTH 1·5 FT.
11. COIN OF CONSTANTINE II, DEPTH 0·7 FT., NEAR SKULL OF SKELETON Nº 2.
12. COIN OF TETRICUS, DEPTH 1·2 FT.
13. COIN OF TETRICUS, DEPTH 1 FT.
14. COIN OF CONSTANTINE I, DEPTH 1 FT.
15. COIN OF CONSTANTINE I, DEPTH 1 FT.
15A. COIN OF MAGNENTIUS; APPROXIMATE DEPTH.
15B. COIN OF CONSTANS; APPROXIMATE DEPTH.

ROMAN

16. IRON SPEAR-HEAD, DEPTH 0·8 FT.
17. IRON KNIFE, DEPTH 1·4 FT.
17A. IRON KNIFE, DEPTH 0·6 FT.
17B. IRON NAILS, DEPTH 1 FT.
17C. IRON OBJECT OF UNKNOWN USE, SURFACE MOUL
17D. IRON HORSE-SHOE, WITH SINUOUS EDGE, DEPTH 1·
18 TO 22 SPINDLE-WHORLS OF POTTERY, DEPTHS 1 FT. TO 1·5 FT.

BRONZE AGE

23. BRONZE RAZOR, DEPTH 1 FT.
24. BRONZE PLATE, ORNAMENTED WITH INCISIONS DEPTH 2·4 FT.

STONE IMPLEMENTS

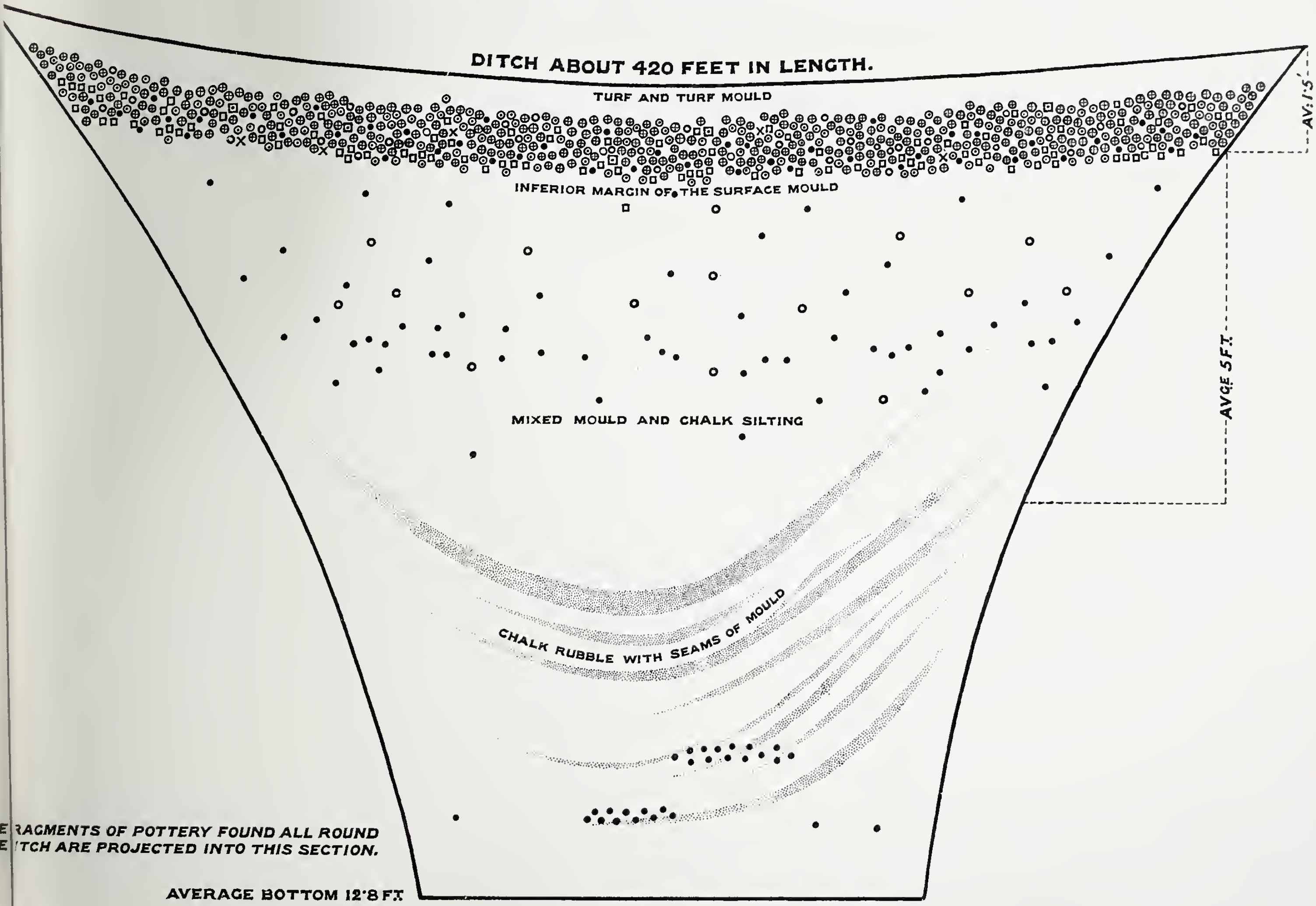
25. FLINT SAW, DEPTH 1 FT.
26. FLINT CELT, DEPTH 4 FT.
27. POLISHED FLINT CELT, DEPTH 4·8 FT.
28. FLINT ARROW-HEAD, DEPTH 4 FT.
29. FLINT ARROW-HEAD IN RIBS OF SKEL: Nº 8, DEPTH FT.
35. FLINT IMPLEMENT OF PALÆOLITHIC FORM; APPROXIMATE DEPTH. (DRAWN TO SCALE OF DITCH.

SCALE OF 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 FEET.

J Akerm

WOR BARROW, HANDLEY DOWN, DORSET.

AVERAGE SECTION OF THE DITCH, SHOWING THE POSITION BY MEASUREMENT OF EVERY FRAGMENT OF THE VARIOUS KINDS OF POTTERY FOUND.


DITCH ABOUT 420 FEET IN LENGTH.
TURF AND TURF MOULD
AV. 1'5'
INFERIOR MARGIN OF THE SURFACE MOULD
AVGE 5 F.T.
MIXED MOULD AND CHALK SILTING
CHALK RUBBLE WITH SEAMS OF MOULD
AVERAGE BOTTOM 12·8 F.T.

THE RAGMENTS OF POTTERY FOUND ALL ROUND THE TCH ARE PROJECTED INTO THIS SECTION.

TABLE OF FRAGMENTS OF POTTERY FOUND IN THE DITCH OF WOR BARROW.

	BRITISH POTTERY.				POTTERY OF THE ROMAN PERIOD.			
	Nº 1. • COARSE BRITISH.	Nº 2. ○ SOFT BRITISH.	Nº 3. X FINE BRITISH, DRINKING VESSEL TYPE.	Nº 4. ◻ HARD BRITISH.	⊕ ROMANO BRITISH.	⊙ OTHER ROMAN POTTERY, *VIZ:-THIN & THICK GREY,132,* NEW FOREST WARE,9, RED POTTERY,9, AND YELLOW GLAZED WARE,3.	⊡ RED SAMIAN.	*TOTALS.*
				THESE TWO QUALITIES CAN ONLY BE DISTINGUISHED WITH DIFFICULTY.				
SURFACE MOULD......	*47*	*38*	*5*	*94*	*325*	*153*	*5*	*667*
MIXED SILTING.........	*58*	*15*	*0*	*1*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*74*
CHALK RUBBLE.........	*28*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*28*
	133	*53*	*5*	*95*	*325*	*153*	*5*	*769*

THE VARIOUS KINDS OF POTTERY WERE CLASSIFIED INDEPENDENTLY OF DEPTH, AND ASSIGNED TO THEIR RESPECTIVE DEPTHS IN THE SECTION AFTERWARDS.

SCALE OF *1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10* *FEET.*

Akerman Photolith London

found afterwards in the mixed silting thrown out, but which cannot reasonably be attributed to any other period than the Bronze Age. It is represented in Plate 259, Fig. 1. The other flint implements of this period consist of two flint arrowheads, Nos. 28 and 29, duly figured in their proper places; a complete chipped celt, No. 26; and a broken and re-chipped polished celt, No. 27. It will be noticed that the bronze razor, No. 23, is represented in this diagram higher up at the bottom of the Romano-British relics, but this was found quite at the edge of the Ditch on the inner side, and as all the seams of silting made a concave curve, this being on the side may very probably have been in the Bronze Age deposits, although higher up than most of the sediment of this period. The thickness of the mixed silting in the centre was about 5 feet. The lateral position of the several relics is not adhered to in this diagram, as it could not well be done in an average section of the whole Ditch with the relics from all round projected into it. All above the mixed silting consisted of brown earth mould, with a depth of about 1·5 feet in the centre, thinning out on both sides, and this contained all the Romano-British relics.

The skeletons not being deposits, but having been buried in graves dug from the surface, afford no evidence as to the exact position of the surface at the time.

The Roman relics consisted of fibulæ of the usual Roman form found in this district, coins, a bronze nail-cleaner, bronze buckle, bronze ring, iron spearhead, spindle-whorls, &c., all of which are figured in Plates 258 and 260. The Roman coins, nine in number, extended from Gallienus, A.D. 253–268, to Magnentius, A.D. 350–353. The relics are drawn twice the size of the scale of the Section for the sake of clearness, and the skeletons one-third the scale of the Ditch for diagrammatic purposes.

It is seen by these Sections that the surface mould of the Ditch must have attained nearly or quite its present height in Roman times, not more than 6 inches of mould at most having been added since. None of the stone implements were found deeper than about 5 feet, so that in the earliest stages of the silting up, little or nothing could have been dropped into it.

The Anglo-Saxon bridle ornament, No. 1, is shown at a depth of 1·7 feet beneath the surface, but for this, there is only the authority of the workman. It, in all probability, lay nearer the surface and tumbled down during the excavation, more especially as part of the point was broken off by the pick, and it was found lying on the bottom of the groove that the man was working in.

The positions of skeletons, Nos. 8 and 9, have already been considered in relation to Plate 249, where it has been assumed both from the position of No. 8 and the dolichocephaly of the skull, that it was an interment of the Stone Age, made soon after the construction of the Barrow when the Ditch had not filled up more than about 6 feet, and no mould had accumulated, the burial being made in pure chalk rubble fallen from the sides of the Ditch. The lozenge-shaped flint arrow-head, No. 29, was found between the lower ribs of the skeleton, although it is put by the side of it in this diagram for the sake of clearness.

The Roman and Romano-British pottery, it will be seen, was entirely in the surface mould. The upper margin of the pottery deposit being 0·5 foot beneath the present surface grass, and the lower margin not more than 1·5 feet beneath the surface. The pottery deposit was remarkably even, and marks the Roman age very clearly. The classification of the pottery corresponds exactly with that of the other excavations in this neighbourhood. The No. 1 quality of British (Bronze Age) pottery was found down to a depth of 6 feet from the surface, but the same quality, as in all excavations in this neighbourhood, was also found higher up mixed with the Romano-British pottery. The five fragments of No. 3 quality of British (Drinking Vessel type) were all found high up with the Romano-British pottery, and appeared to indicate that, in this case, it may have been of later date than the No. 2 quality of British, much of which was found lower down with the No. 1 quality.

The fragments of No. 1 British pottery, marked as occurring near the bottom of the Ditch, were of the pasty quality, mixed with grains of chalk rather than flint or quartz, to which I have elsewhere alluded as probably Neolithic and corresponding in quality to the only fragment found with the primary interments in the body of the Barrow. These pieces are included in the No. 1 quality of British in the table.

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER AND POSITION OF THE FLINT FLAKES, FLINT SCRAPERS, BURNT FLINTS, &c., FOUND IN THE SILTING OF THE DITCH OF WOR BARROW.

	Surface Mould.	Mixed Silting.	Chalk Rubble.	Totals.
Flint scrapers	1	6	1	8
Flint flakes....	332	328	146	806
Burnt flints (water-boilers)	205	22	0	227
Seashore or tertiary pebbles	153	0	7	160
Rough fragments of sandstone	123	8	5	136
Fragments of iron pyrites	49	5	11	65

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DESCRIPTION OF PLATE 252.

TWO VIEWS OF WOR BARROW, BEFORE AND AFTER THE EXCAVATIONS.

Fig. 1 shows Wor Barrow, taken from the west side after the Ditch had been completely excavated, and before the body of the Barrow had been touched. The loose earth in the foreground and sides is the material excavated from the Ditch. The two pickets and two figures on the top mark the central ridge of the top of the Barrow. This view was taken from a scaffolding erected for the purpose on the west side. The top inside edge of the western Ditch can just be seen over the excavated material of the Ditch in the middle of the photograph.

Fig. 2.—View of Wor Barrow after the whole of the body of the Barrow and silting of the Ditches had been completely excavated, taken from the north-west. The broad plateau in the middle is the part previously occupied by the body of the Barrow, which has been excavated down to a foot beneath the old surface line, which is marked by a dark line at the bottom of the three blocks, left in the line of the centre of the Barrow to mark its original height, with the grass growing on the top of each of them. The line A. B. C. is the trench of the oblong enclosure (see Plan, Plate 249), along the bottom of which the nodular flints were found, and the marks of piles sticking into the trench, as shown in the photograph, Fig. 1, Plate 255. The figure standing at attention in the middle, marks the site of the central interment, about 20 feet to the south-east of the centre of the Barrow in the line of the centre of the Barrow. D, is the eastern Ditch. E, the western Ditch. F and G, the northern Ditches. H, the north-western Causeway of undisturbed chalk. The materials from the body of the Barrow and the Ditches are seen wheeled to the outside, where they have been since formed into an amphitheatre with terraces, with a view to using the old surface line of the Barrow as an arena for games or other amusements, and exhibitions. The site of the town of Cranborne is seen over the downs in the far distance, above the carriage and horses.

FIG. 1.

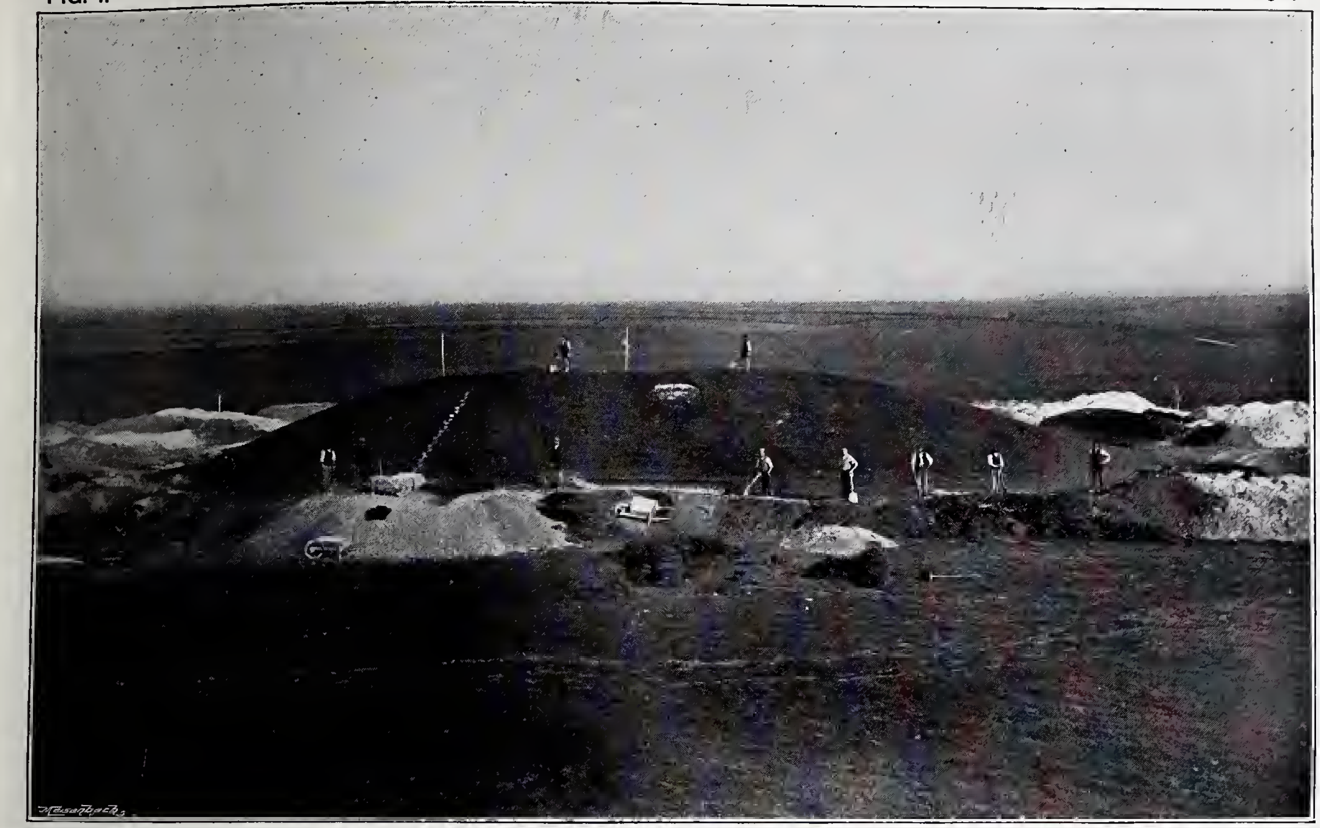
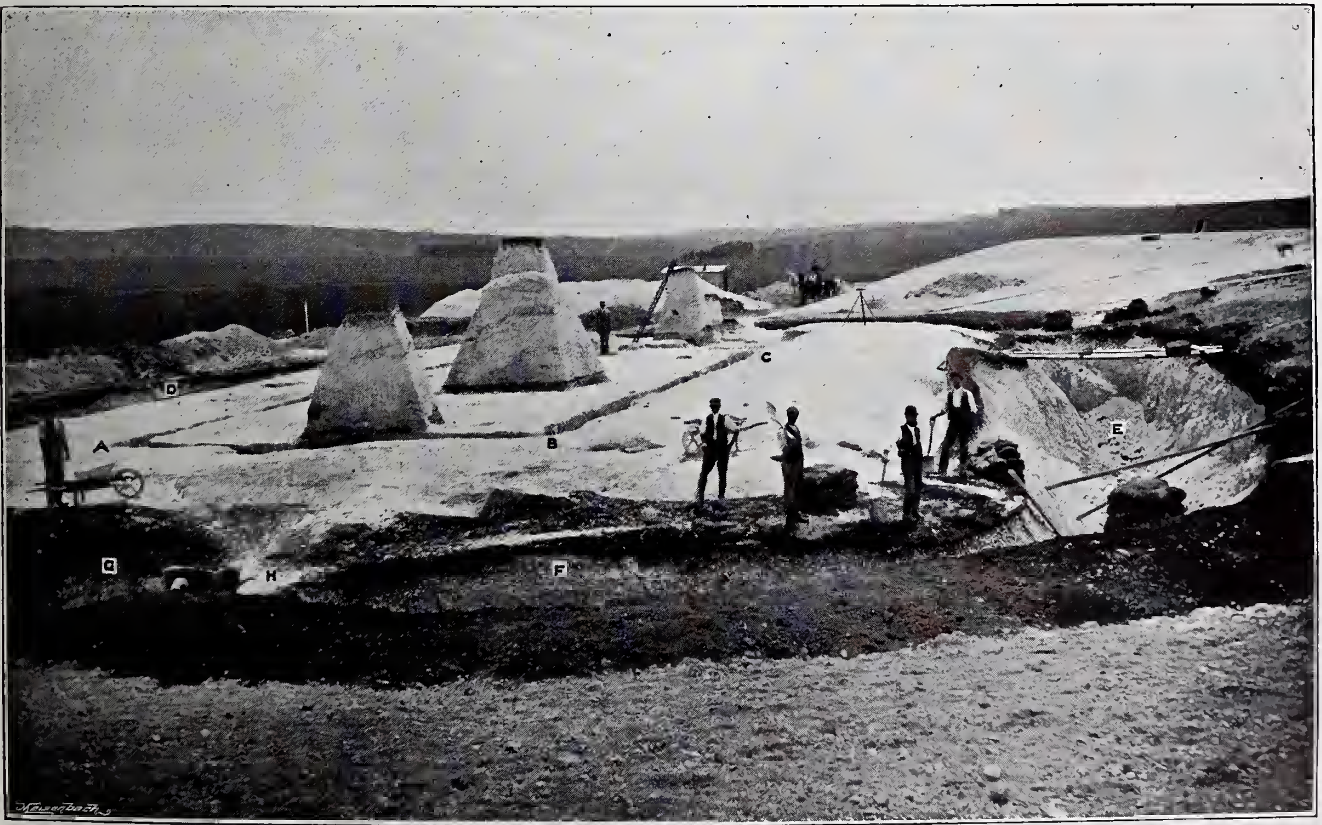


FIG. 2.



TWO VIEWS OF WOR BARROW, BEFORE AND AFTER THE EXCAVATIONS.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE 253.

TWO VIEWS OF THE DITCH OF WOR BARROW AFTER THE SILTING HAD BEEN COMPLETELY REMOVED FROM IT, AND THE BODY OF THE BARROW NOT YET TOUCHED.

Fig. 1.—This view was taken from the west corner of the Barrow, looking towards the south-western Causeway, which is seen at the further end of the Ditch, with the man holding a pick and shovel standing on it. The Ditch was 13 feet deep at the furthest point, where the man with the levelling rod is standing. The sides of the Ditch are irregular, but must have disintegrated a good deal when it was open. It has already been mentioned, that the depression showing the mark of the Ditch on the surface before excavation, was not more than 2 feet all round. The two pickets on the top of the mound on the left, mark the central ridge of the Barrow. The sides and bottom of the Ditch shown in the photograph are of hard undisturbed chalk, all the chalk rubble and loose silting having been removed, and thrown up outside the Barrow to the right of the photograph.

Fig. 2 represents the eastern Ditch of the Barrow, taken from the northern corner of the Barrow, looking towards the eastern Causeway, on which two men are standing, and showing part of the top of the south-eastern Ditch beyond. This Ditch was also about 13 feet deep at the spot where the man with the levelling rod is standing; but it shallowed a good deal towards the north, where the upper part of it is seen in the foreground. There was a ledge all along to the right, where two men with shovels are standing, which looked as if the Ditch had been originally marked out wider on that side and subsequently narrowed. The body of the Barrow is seen untouched on the right. The two pickets on the top to the right, mark the central ridge of the Barrow. The position of the town of Cranborne is seen in the far distance.

FIG. 1.

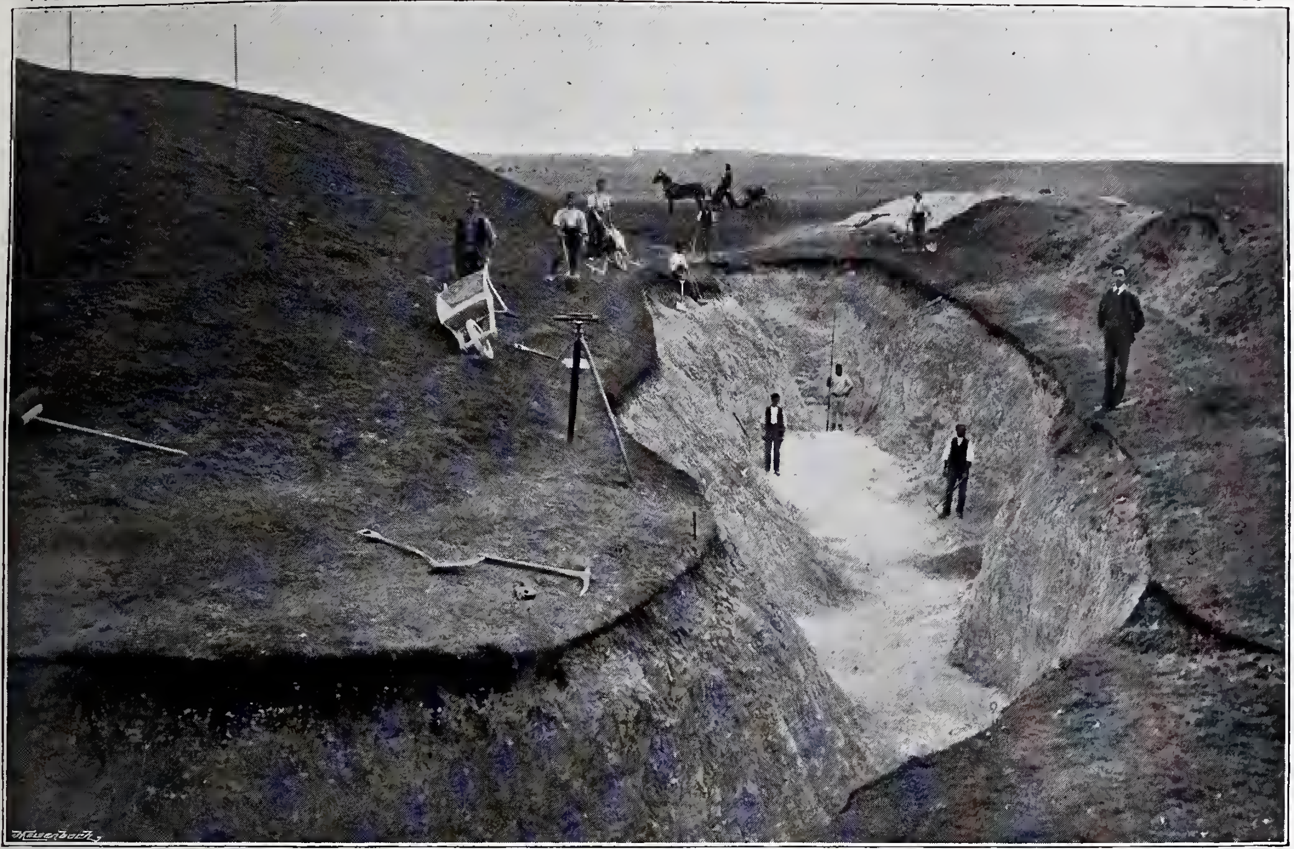
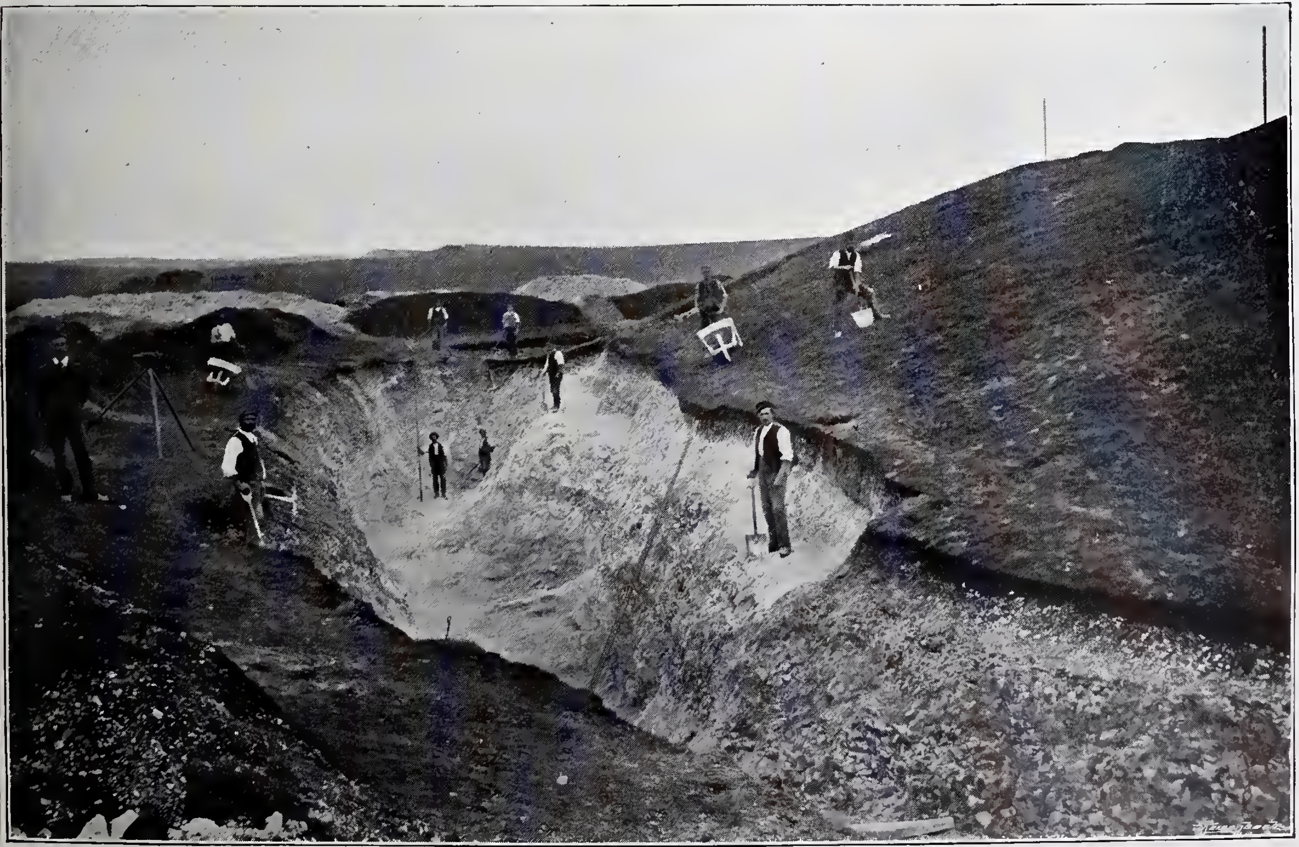


FIG. 2.



TWO VIEWS OF THE DITCH OF WOR BARROW AFTER THE SILTING HAD BEEN COMPLETELY REMOVED FROM IT, AND THE BODY OF THE BARROW NOT YET TOUCHED.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE 254.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF SECONDARY INTERMENTS IN DITCH AND BODY OF WOR BARROW.

Fig. 1.—Photograph showing the position of skeletons Nos. 5 and 6, laying side by side, extended and decapitated, in the southern division of the Ditch at 1·3 feet beneath the surface; see Plan, Plate 249. A. B. C. D., turf and turf mould of the depression of the Ditch before excavation. B. C., the edge of the south-eastern Causeway. The right arm of No. 5 and both arms of No. 6 were extended at the side; the left arm of No. 5 was raised over the place where the head would have been. The heads were not found in the vicinity of the bodies and appear to have been altogether absent. E, a flint scraper, which might either have been put near the left hand of No. 6, or more probably its position with reference to this skeleton may have been accidental. No. 5 was 5 feet 7·6 inches in height; No. 6, 5 feet 5·2 inches. The feet of No. 6 were wanting, and appeared to have been cut off with part of the tibiæ. These skeletons from their position were probably Romano-British.

Fig. 2.—Photograph showing the position of the secondary interments, Nos. 13, 14 and 15, on the top of the Barrow, buried extended in the line of the length of the Barrow on the west side, Nos. 14 and 15, at a depth of 1·2 feet beneath the surface and No. 13 at a depth of 1·7 feet; see Plate 249. No. 13 was buried extended on its back, the right arm curved over the body; the left arm extended at the side, with the head on the left side touching the fingers of the left hand. A fragment of red Samian pottery was found above the left tibia, at a depth of 1 foot, Fig. 7, Plate 257. The stature was estimated at 5 feet 9·7 inches; the bones and skull in good preservation. No. 14 was on the right side of No. 13, partly contracted, the head to the south-east. The skull was much damaged, but has been restored; the estimated stature 5 feet 6·3 inches. No. 15 was between Nos. 13 and 14, but only the left side and head of it is shown in the photograph. Some of the bones of the right side had either decayed or

FIG. 1.

PLATE 254.

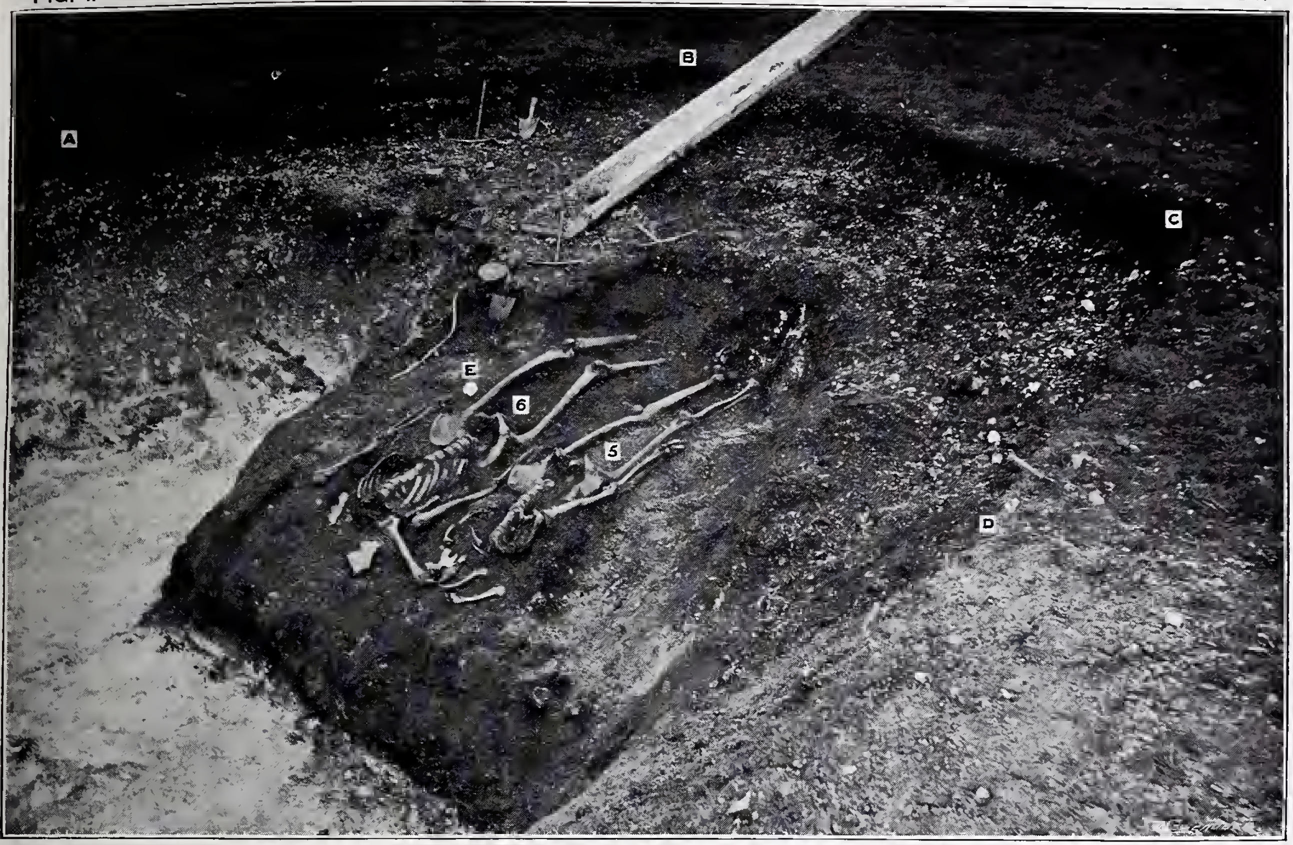
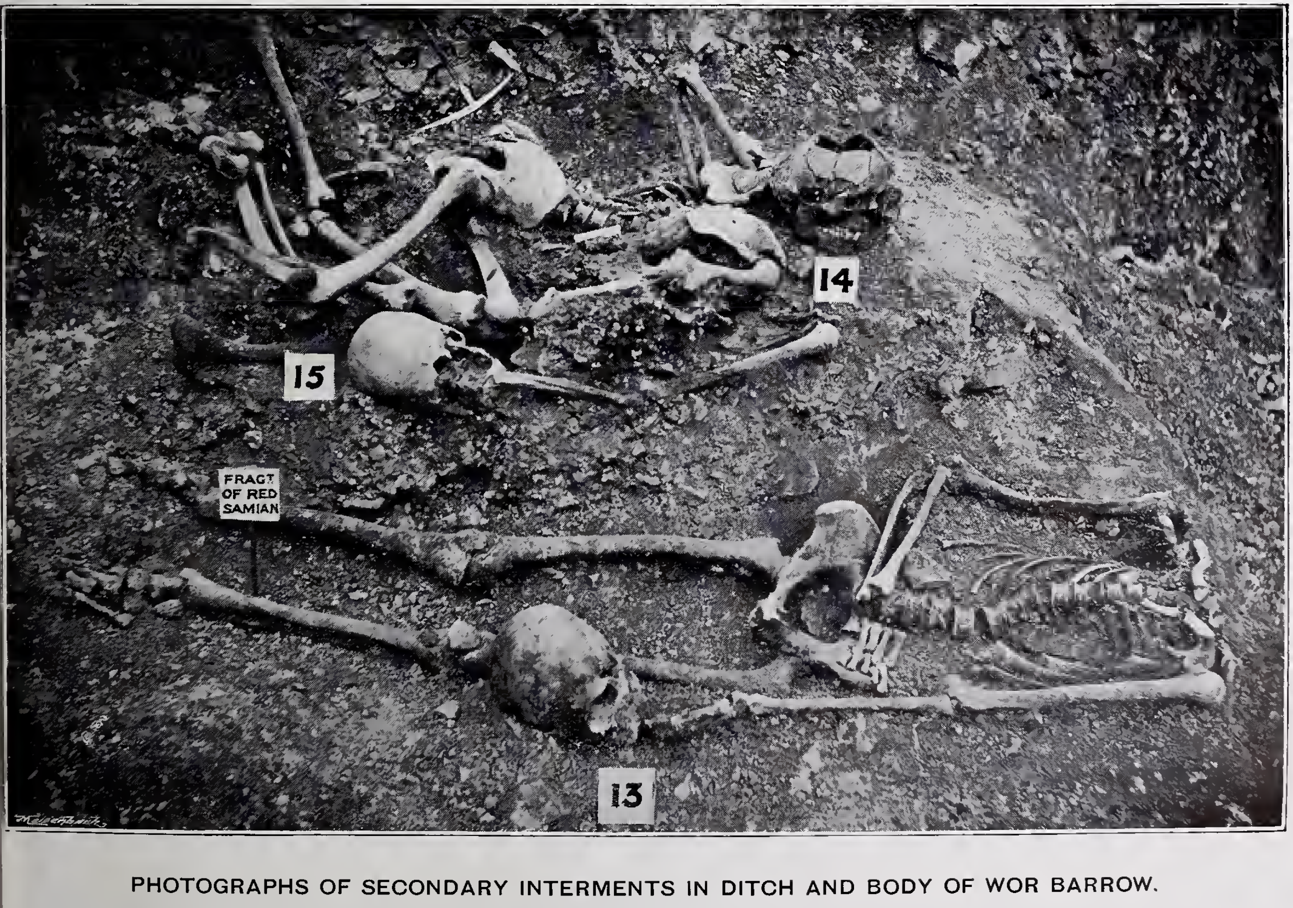


FIG. 2.



PHOTOGRAPHS OF SECONDARY INTERMENTS IN DITCH AND BODY OF WOR BARROW.

been cut away to make room for No. 14 if buried afterwards, but the humerus, ulna and radius of the left side were present in sequence, and the head appears to have been placed, touching the fingers of the left hand, in the same manner as in No. 13. Estimated stature of No. 15, 5 feet 3·4 inches. The discovery of two skeletons buried side by side with the heads touching the fingers of the left hand, appears to me to point clearly to decapitation as the cause of death, and the fact of eight out of nineteen of the secondary interments in the Ditch and body of the Barrow having been found without heads, suggests the idea that the Barrow may have been used as a place of execution in Roman times. It is such a conspicuous feature in the scenery of the district, that it is not unlikely to have been used for such a purpose.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE 255.

TWO PHOTOGRAPHS SHOWING THE EXCAVATION MADE AT FIRST THROUGH THE MIDDLE OF WOR BARROW FROM SOUTH TO NORTH BEFORE THE WHOLE OF THE BARROW WAS REMOVED.

Fig. 1.—This view shows the right side of the excavation, in which part of the trench of the enclosure was laid bare; see Plan, Plate 249. A. B. C. is the black mark of the old surface line. The shovel near A. is leaning against the side of the trench of the enclosure. E. F. is the southern return of the enclosure, marked only by a line of nodular flints. F. is the Sarsen stone or sandstone, the only large one found in the Barrow, and marking apparently the angle of the Entrance to the Enclosure; see Plan, Plate 249. Nodular flints, 1,370 in number, were found all along in the bottom of the trench of the Enclosure, but too low to be seen in the photograph. At "D" on the side in the rubble above the trench, may be seen the black outline of one of the piles sticking into the trench. Piles were discovered here and there in the same position all along the trench, from which it is conjectured, that the trench was constructed for the purpose of receiving these piles, which formed an oblong enclosure, perhaps to enclose the area in which the funereal rites were conducted, during the burial of the primary interments; and it is suggested that this oblong enclosure, surrounded by a stockade, was a wooden version of the stone enclosures so often found in long barrows in places where stone was more easily procurable than wood. The central portions of the piles had entirely decayed and disappeared, leaving only the black line of the outside of the piles as seen in the photograph. The nodular flints found in the bottom of the trench may probably have been used to wedge down the piles in the trench, as they were found chiefly on either side of the bottom of the trench, leaving a space in the middle for the piles.

Fig. 2 is a photograph of the commencement of the broad trench, 45 feet wide, cut at first along the length of the centre of the Barrow from south to north,

FIG. 1.

PLATE 255.

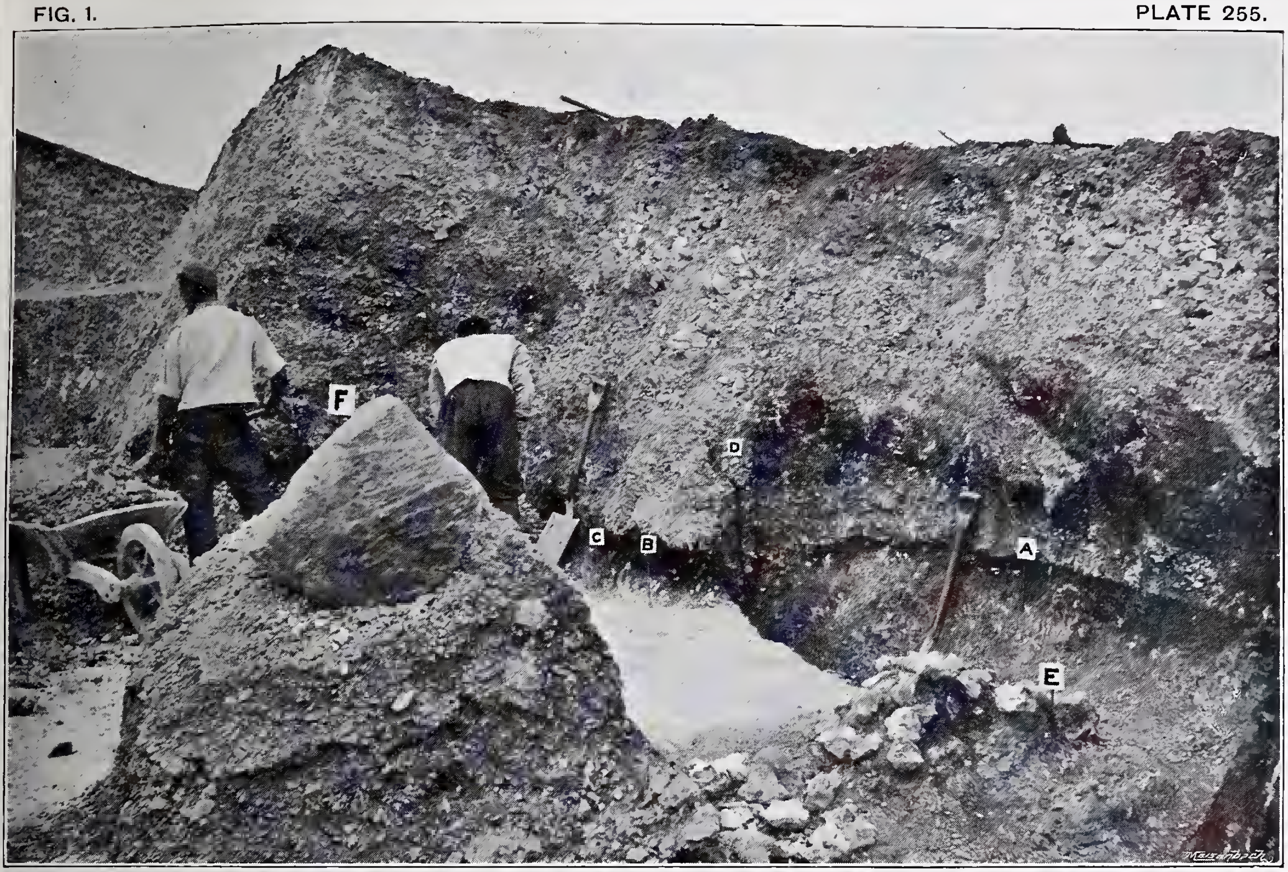
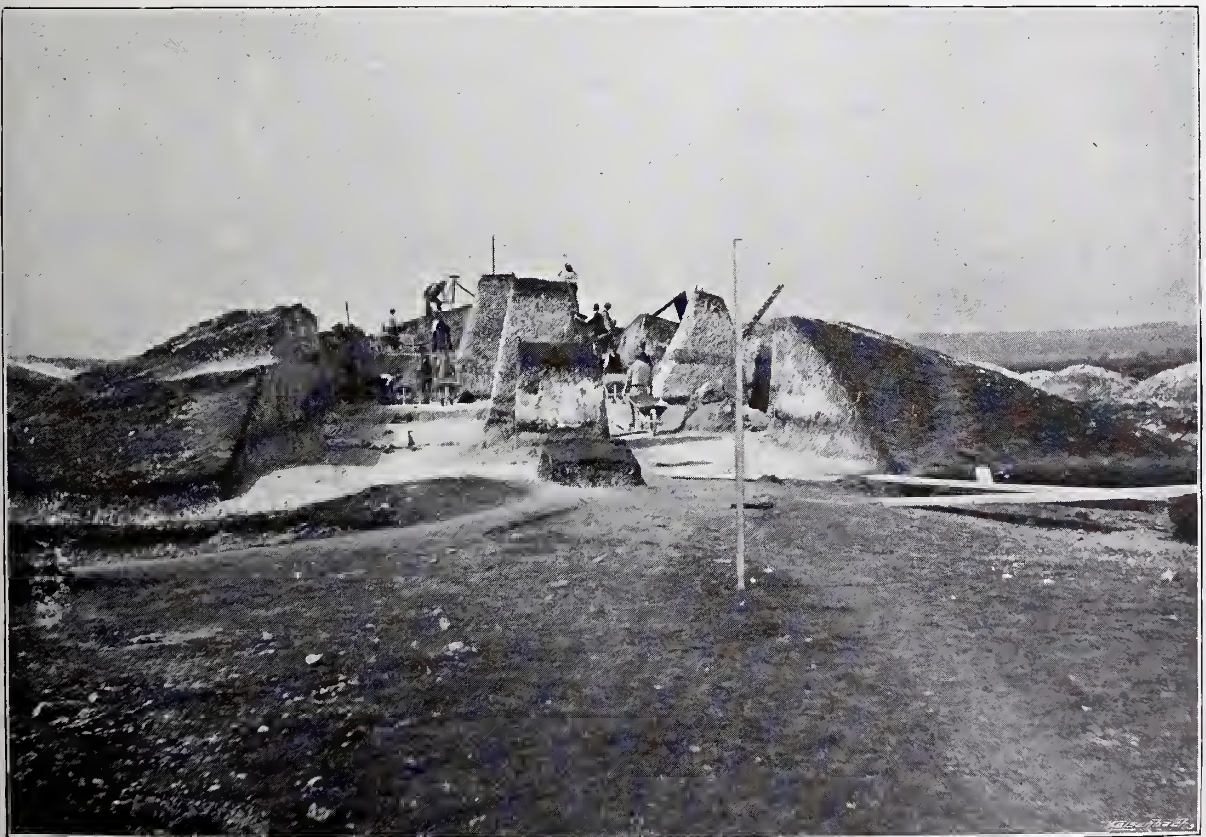


FIG. 2.



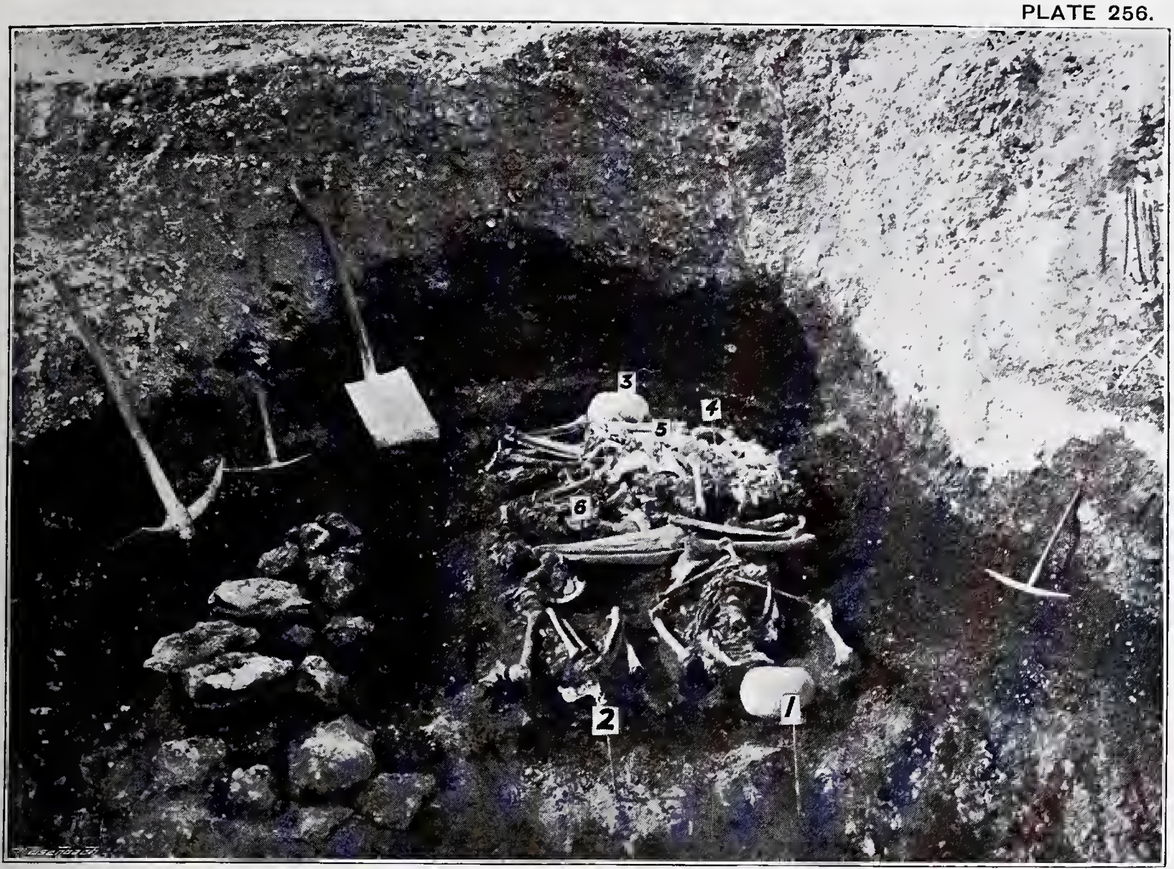
TWO PHOTOGRAPHS SHOWING THE EXCAVATION MADE AT FIRST THROUGH THE MIDDLE OF WOR BARROW, FROM SOUTH TO NORTH, BEFORE THE WHOLE OF THE BARROW WAS REMOVED.

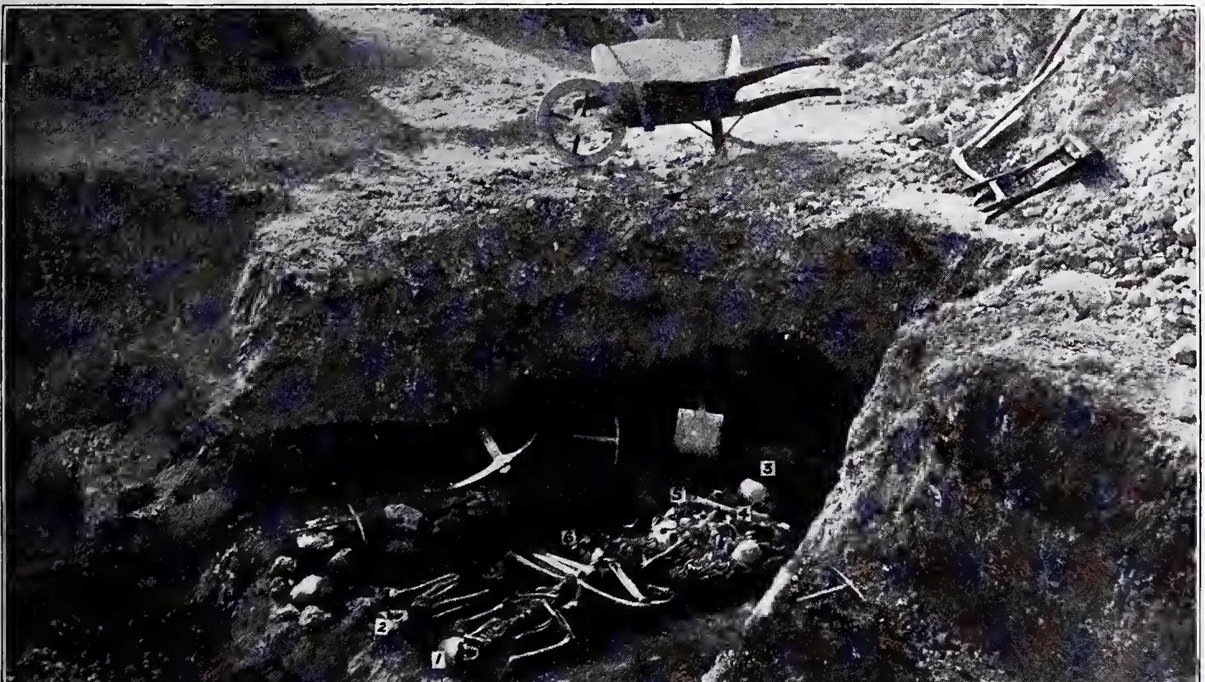
before the whole of the body of the Barrow was removed. On each side, the dark mark of the old surface line is seen. The south-west corner of the oblong enclosure can just be seen in the shadow on the left, marked by the lines of nodular flints. In the centre of the cutting four blocks of the original body of the Barrow were left with the grass growing on the top of them, to mark the original height of the Barrow, and facilitate the measurements of any relics that might be found during the excavations. They were removed afterwards. The old surface line is seen near the bottom of the blocks, as well as on the sides of the cutting. The southern Ditches excavated are seen in the foreground.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE 256.

TWO PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS OF THE PRIMARY INTERMENTS IN WOR BARROW, TAKEN FROM DIFFERENT POSITIONS.

On the near side of the collection of interments are seen Nos. 1 and 2 crouched on the right side, side by side. The skull of No. 2 was wanting, nothing but the lower jaw remaining, except a few fragments which could not be restored. No. 1 was a small man 5 feet 0·7 inch in height, with a hyperdolichocephalic skull. No. 2 was the second tallest, 5 feet 7·2 inches in height. No. 6 was a short man, 4 feet 10·2 inches in height, crouched in the same way as the others; the skull was too much decayed for restoration. Nos. 3, 4 and 5 were together in the north-east corner of the collection of skeletons, put in as bones and not in sequence, the limb-bones being laid out by the sides of the skulls. No. 4 was the tallest man of the lot, being 5 feet 9·4 inches in height, and the others 5 feet 1·9 inches and 4 feet 11 inches in height respectively. All were photographed immediately after the earth had been removed from the bones. The black earth behind the pick and spade was the deposit of mould or turf which lay over the bodies to a height of 2·3 feet in the centre. Above the mould, round about the wheel-barrow, is the chalk silting of the body of the Barrow, which reached to the top. In a little pit filled with mould at "A," was the small fragment of pottery, elsewhere alluded to as being the only fragment found with the interments, Fig. 19, Plate 257. To the west of the bodies near the pick is a line of nodular flints, which were placed together like the foundation of a wall. All the interments were resting on the old surface line. There was also an oval-shaped hole dug in the old surface of the ground near No. 3, but nothing but mould was found in it, except a small flint flake. It was 4 feet long, 1·8 feet wide, and 3 feet in depth, below the old surface line. The long bones of the interments were in fairly good preservation, and the stature could be estimated in every case. All were adult males. A detailed description of the bones is given in the general account of the Barrow, p. 66, and in the Plates representing the skulls; photographs, Plates 266 and 267, and full-size profiles, Plates 273 to 276. It will be seen that the primary interments were quite distinct from the secondary interments and some distance from them, being buried on the old surface line at the bottom of the Barrow, whilst the secondary interments were all buried at the top of the body of the Barrow and in the silting of the Ditch.





TWO PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS OF THE PRIMARY INTERMENTS IN WOR BARROW, TAKEN FROM DIFFERENT POSITIONS.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE 257.

RELICS AND POTTERY FROM THE INTERIOR OF THE MOUND, WOR BARROW, HANDLEY DOWN.

Fig. 1.—Blade of a small iron knife, with single edge; the back 4 mm. thick. Found in the surface mould of the Barrow at a depth of 0·4 foot; 33 on Plan, Plate 249. Similar blades have been found in this neighbourhood with Roman remains.

Fig. 2.—Silver denarius of Trajan, A.D. 98–117. *Obverse*:—Laureated bust of Trajan to right—IMP. CAES. NER. TRAIANO. OPTIMO. AVG. GER. DAC. *Reverse*:—Valour helmetted standing to right, a spear reversed in right hand and a belt (?) in left—P. M. TR. P. COS. VI. P. P. S. (P. Q. R.) Found in the surface mould of the Barrow at a depth of 0·6 foot; 30 on Plan, Plate 249.

Fig. 3.—A spindle-whorl of chalk; the hole bored from both sides, diameter in centre 3 mm. Found in the chalk rubble of the Barrow at a depth of 2 feet; 34 on Plan, Plate 249.

Fig. 4.—Fragment of a Romano-British iron horse-shoe, with sinuous edge, caused by the perforation of three nail-holes, and T-shaped nails; the calkins formed by bending back a portion of the lower end of the shoe; greatest width of metal 22 mm.; the calkins 6 mm. deep below the lower surface of the shoe. It is flat on the side next the hoof and slightly rounded on the lower side. A precisely similar horse-shoe was found on the surface at Rotherley, Vol. II., Plate CVI., Fig. 13; see description. A fragment of a Romano-British horse-shoe of this form and separate nails were also found in the ditch of the Barrow, at depths of 1 foot and 1·3 feet, Plate 258, Figs. 21 to 24. This form appears to have been still in use in Norman times, see a figure of one in my "Excavations at Cæsar's Camp, near Folkestone," "Archæologia," Vol. XLVII., Plate XVII., Figs. 16 and 17, and pp. 450–452; "Horse Shoes," by H. Syer Cuming, "Journal of the British Archæological Association," Vol. VI., p. 406; and "Horse Shoes and Horse Shoeing," by G. Fleming, pp. 145–148 and 242–254. From its association with Roman remains on

the surface of the Barrow, this specimen must be attributed to the Roman age. It was found in the surface mould of the Barrow at a depth of 0·4 foot; 32 on Plan, Plate 249.

Fig. 5.—A bronze ring, probably part of a ring pin brooch; the ends turned back. Found in the surface mould of the Barrow at a depth of 0·4 foot; 31 on Plan, Plate 249. A precisely similar one was found in the Romano-British Village of Rotherley, "Excavations," Vol. II., Plate CII., Fig. 15. Another exactly like it has lately been brought to me, having been found in the Romano-British Village of Woodcuts, having been washed out of the mounds since the village was explored.

Fig. 6.—Fragment of rim or bottom of vessel, of red Imitation Samian ware. Found in the surface mould of the Barrow at a depth of 0·5 foot.

Fig. 7.—Fragment of Red Samian of the best quality, with a good polish. Found at a depth of 1 foot in the surface mould, above the left tibia of the secondary interment, No. 13.

Fig. 8.—Fragment of red pottery, with overhanging rim or flange, probably intended to receive the frame of an iron tripod, when placed over a fire of charcoal, as represented in "Excavations," Vol. III., p. 144. It is ornamented on the upper side of the flange or rim. It contains grains of quartz in its composition, and is red all through. Found in the surface mould of the Barrow at a depth of 0·4 foot.

Fig. 9.—Fragment of the handle of a Roman pitcher of grey pottery. Found in the surface mould of the Barrow at a depth of 0·6 foot.

Fig. 10.—Fragment of Red Samian pottery of superior quality, with a deep red glaze; the edge has been trimmed round for use probably as a counter in some game. Found in the surface mould of the Barrow at a depth of 0·7 foot. See "Excavations," Vol. II., Plate CXVI., Figs. 9 and 10, from Woodcuts, and Vol. III., Plate CLXXXV., Fig. 6, from Woodyates, and similar pieces were found in Rotherley.

Fig. 11.—Fragment of the lower part of a vessel of grey Romano-British pottery. Found in the surface mould of the Barrow at a depth of 0·6 foot.

Fig. 12.—Fragment of the bottom of a vessel of Romano-British pottery; painted black on the outside. Found in the surface mould of the Barrow at a depth of 0·6 foot.

Fig. 13.—Fragment of the mouth of a pitcher of Roman grey pottery. Found in the surface mould of the Barrow at a depth of 0·4 foot.

Fig. 14.—Fragment of rim of a saucer, of a quality that has frequently been classified as the 4th quality of British pottery, viz., full of grains of quartz sand, but its form appears to indicate that it is probably Romano-British. Found in the surface mould of the Barrow at a depth of 0·5 foot.

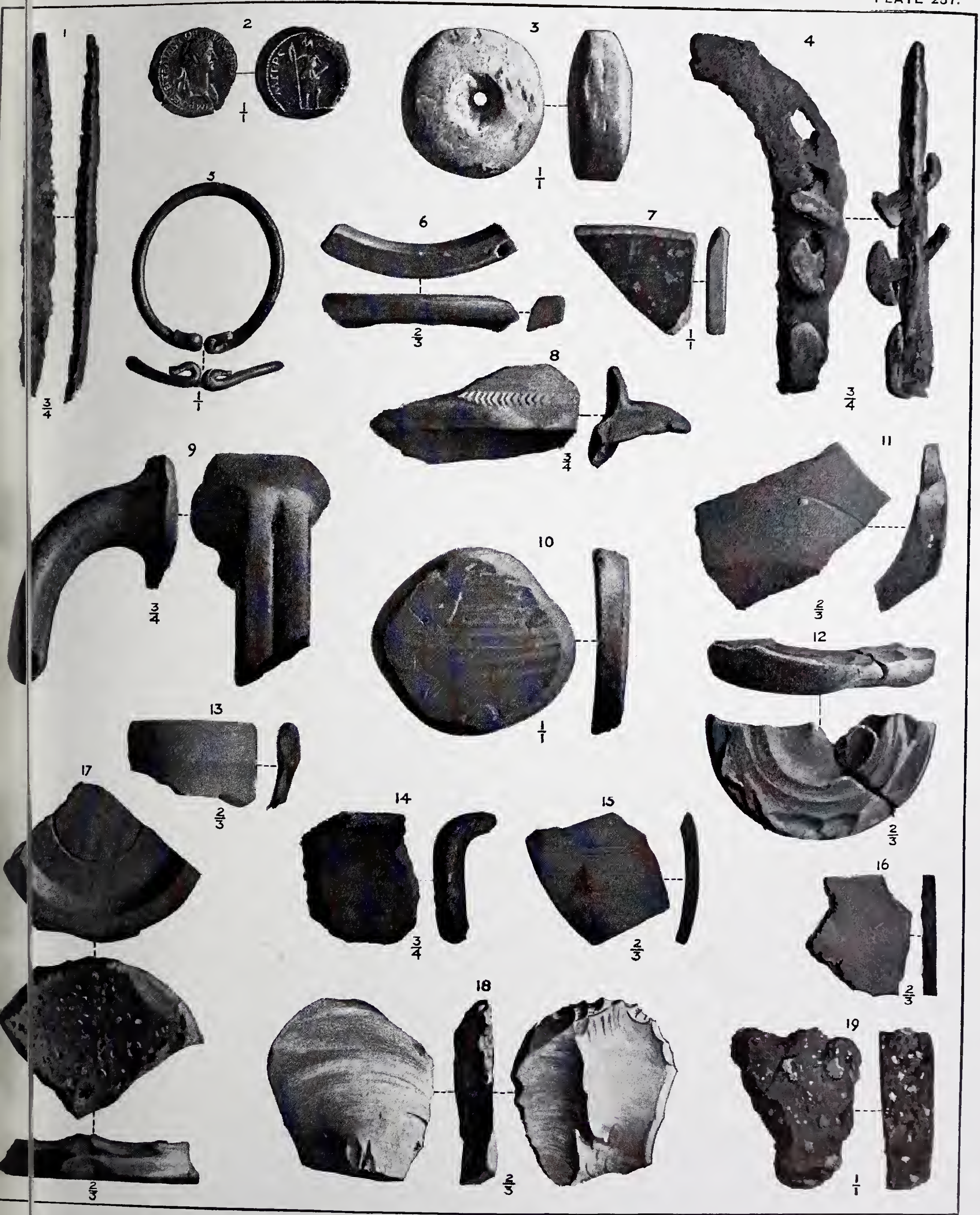
Fig. 15.—Fragment of Roman New Forest ware, with deep marks of lathe-turning on the inside. Found in the surface mould of the Barrow at a depth of 0·5 foot.

Fig. 16.—Fragment of soft black pottery, of which a number of pieces were found together at a depth of 3 feet from the surface of the Barrow, in the chalk rubble, beneath the surface mould. It contains very fine grains of chalk and nothing else, and in this respect, resembles that found at the bottom of the ditch. Considering its depth, its position in the chalk rubble, and beneath all the Roman relics, it appears possible that this may be pottery of the age of the Barrow.

Fig. 17.—Fragment of the bottom of a vessel of Romano-British ware; the interior surface studded with large grains of quartz, probably for the trituration of vegetables or other substances. Found in the surface mould of the Barrow at a depth of 0·7 foot.

Fig. 18.—Flint scraper, found in the surface mould of the Barrow at a depth of 0·4 foot. Numerous flint flakes were found in the mould above the old surface line, but no other scraper.

Fig. 19.—Fragment of coarse British pottery, resembling No. 1 quality, with large fragments consisting of chalk and containing also a fragment of shell, but no quartz. It resembles, in this respect, the fragments found at the bottom of the ditch, and the fragments found in the chalk rubble at a depth of 3 feet, see Fig. 16. This was the only fragment of pottery and the only relic of any kind found with the six primary interments. It was just below Skulls Nos. 1 and 2, on the old surface line. It appears likely that this is pottery of a ruder kind than the No. 1 British quality, and is probably of the Stone Age.



RELICS AND POTTERY FROM THE INTERIOR OF THE MOUND, WOR BARROW, HANDLEY DOWN.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE 258.

BRONZE AND IRON OBJECTS FROM THE DITCH OF WOR BARROW, HANDLEY DOWN.

Fig. 1.—3rd brass coin of Gallienus, A.D. 253–268. *Obv.*—Crowned head to r., GALLIEN(VS). *Rev.*—Antelope to *r.*, head turned back, (DIANA)E CONS AVG.; in exergue ϵ. Found at the bottom of the surface mould on the N.W. side close to Skeletons Nos. 1, 3, and 4, at a depth of 1·5 feet; 10 in Section and Plan, Plates 250 and 249. A similar coin from Woodyates found in the Rampart of Bokerly Dyke is figured in "Excavations," Vol. III., Plate CLXXXIX., Fig. 3.

Fig. 2.—3rd brass coin of Tetricus, A.D. 268–273. *Obv.*—Crowned head of Tetricus to r. *Rev.*—Obliterated. Found in the surface mould on the west side at a depth of 0·8 foot; 9 in Section and Plan, Plates 250 and 249.

Fig. 3.—3rd brass coin of Tetricus, A.D. 268–273. *Obv.*—Crowned head of Tetricus to r., IMP. C. TETRICVS P.F. AVG. *Rev.*—Obliterated. Found in the surface mould on the S.W. side at a depth of 1 foot; 13 in Section and Plan, Plates 250 and 249.

Fig. 4.—3rd brass coin of Tetricus (?). *Obv.*—Crowned head to r. *Rev.*—Figure standing to left. Found in the surface mould on the S.W. side at a depth of 1·2 feet; 12 in Section and Plan, Plates 250 and 249.

Fig. 5.—Well preserved 3rd brass coin of Constantine I., A.D. 306–337. *Obv.*—Head of Constantine laureated to r., CONSTANTINVS AVG. *Rev.*—Gate of camp surmounted by two towers and a star between, PROVIDENT (IAE AV)GG.; in exergue (T)RP. Found, near the last, in the surface mould on the S.W. side at a depth of 1 foot; 15 in Section and Plan, Plates 250 and 249. It has been silver-plated.

Fig. 6.—Well-preserved 3rd brass coin of Constantine I., A.D. 306–337. *Obv.*—Laureated head to r. CONSTANTINVS MAX. AVG. *Rev.*—Two soldiers regarding two standards, GLOR(IA) EXERCITVS; in exergue TR.P. Found in the surface mould on the east side at a depth of 1 foot; 14 in Section and Plan, Plates 250 and 249. A similar coin from

Woodyates found in the Rampart of Bokerly Dyke is figured in "Excavations," Vol. III., Plate CLXXXIX., Fig. 29.

Fig. 7.—Well-preserved 3rd brass coin of Constantine II., A.D. 337–340. *Obv.*—Laureated and cuirassed bust to r., CONSTANTINVS IVN. NOB. C. *Rev.*—Gate of a camp surmounted by two towers and a star between, PROVIDENTIAE CAESS.; in exergue PLON. Found within 2 inches of the forehead of Skeleton No. 2 on the N.W. side in the surface mould at a depth of 0·7 foot; 11 in Section and Plan, Plates 250 and 249. This must have been placed on the forehead of the extended skeleton, as it was exactly on the same level.

Fig. 8.—Small bronze nail or tack, found at a depth of 1·2 feet in the surface mould; 8 in Section and Plan, Plates 250 and 249. A similar tack is represented in "Grivaud de la Vincelle," Plate LX.

Fig. 9.—A bronze link of chain, found at a depth of 1 foot in the surface mould; 7 in Section and Plan, Plates 250 and 249.

Fig. 10.—Bronze nail-cleaner, ornamented with a rude figure of a head incised; the points broken. Found in the surface mould; 2 in Section and Plan, Plates 250 and 249. Similar objects have been found in Rotherley, Vol. II., Plate CIII., Fig. 8, and in Bokerly Dyke, Vol. III., Plate CLXXIII., Fig. 8. They are Roman.

Fig. 11.—Bronze fibula, Romano-British. Found in the surface mould at a depth of 1 foot; 3 in Section and Plan, Plates 250 and 249. Similar ones were found in all the Romano-British villages near here.

Fig. 12.—Bronze ring, Romano-British. Found in the surface mould at a depth of 0·8 foot; 5 in Section and Plan, Plates 250 and 249.

Fig. 13.—Bronze buckle; period uncertain. Found in the surface mould at a depth of 1 foot; 6 in Section and Plan, Plates 250 and 249. A somewhat similar one was found in Rotherley, Vol. II., Plate CII., Fig. 12.

Fig. 14.—Bronze brooch, plated with white metal on the upper side. Found in the surface mould at a depth of 0·8 foot; 4 in Section and Plan, Plates 250 and 249. A precisely similar one, both in size and form, is figured in "Grivaud de la Vincelle," Plate XL., No. 7. The resemblance in this case is so perfect as to be sufficient to establish with certainty a connection in point of date.

Fig. 15.—Part of an Anglo-Saxon ornament for horse trapping, the body of which is gilt. Found at a depth of 1·7 feet in the surface mould; 1 in Section and Plan, Plates 250 and 249. An ornament of precisely similar form was found in the Anglo-Saxon Graves at Buttsole, near Eastry, Kent, and is now in the Maidstone Museum. The body of the ornament in the latter case was further ornamented by interlaced work. It was found with iron

spearheads, knives, numerous interlaced ornaments, and an iron key similar to those figured in "Excavations," Vol. II., Plate CV., Fig. 5, and Vol. III., Plate CLXXXIV., Fig. 17.

Fig. 16.—Bronze razor, found in the surface mould at a depth of 1 foot, near the edge of the ditch; 23 in Section and Plan, Plates 250 and 249. Two precisely similar razors were found, one at a depth of 3 feet and the other 6 feet, at the bottom of the ditch of the South Lodge Camp, Plate 238, Figs. 3 and 4 of this volume, where they are described; half of another was found in the Angle Ditch near this barrow, Plate 263, Fig. 2 of this volume, and the stem of another in the Ditch of Martin Down Camp, Fig. 5, Plate 311. The blade of this razor was extremely thin, as shown in the section, and was found crumpled up, but it was flattened out for illustration.

Fig. 17.—Fragment of bronze plate, ½ mm. in thickness, with a round hole at one end. Found in the mixed mould and chalk silting at a depth of 2·4 feet, and therefore lower than any of the Roman objects; 24 in Section and Plan, Plates 250 and 249. It is ornamented with incised grooves about 9 mm. in length, pointed at the ends. The use of this object appears uncertain, but it may perhaps have been a patch for the repair of a bronze vessel.

Fig. 18.—Iron knife, single-edged, with tang. Found at a depth of 1·4 feet in the surface mould; 17 in Section and Plan, Plates 250 and 249.

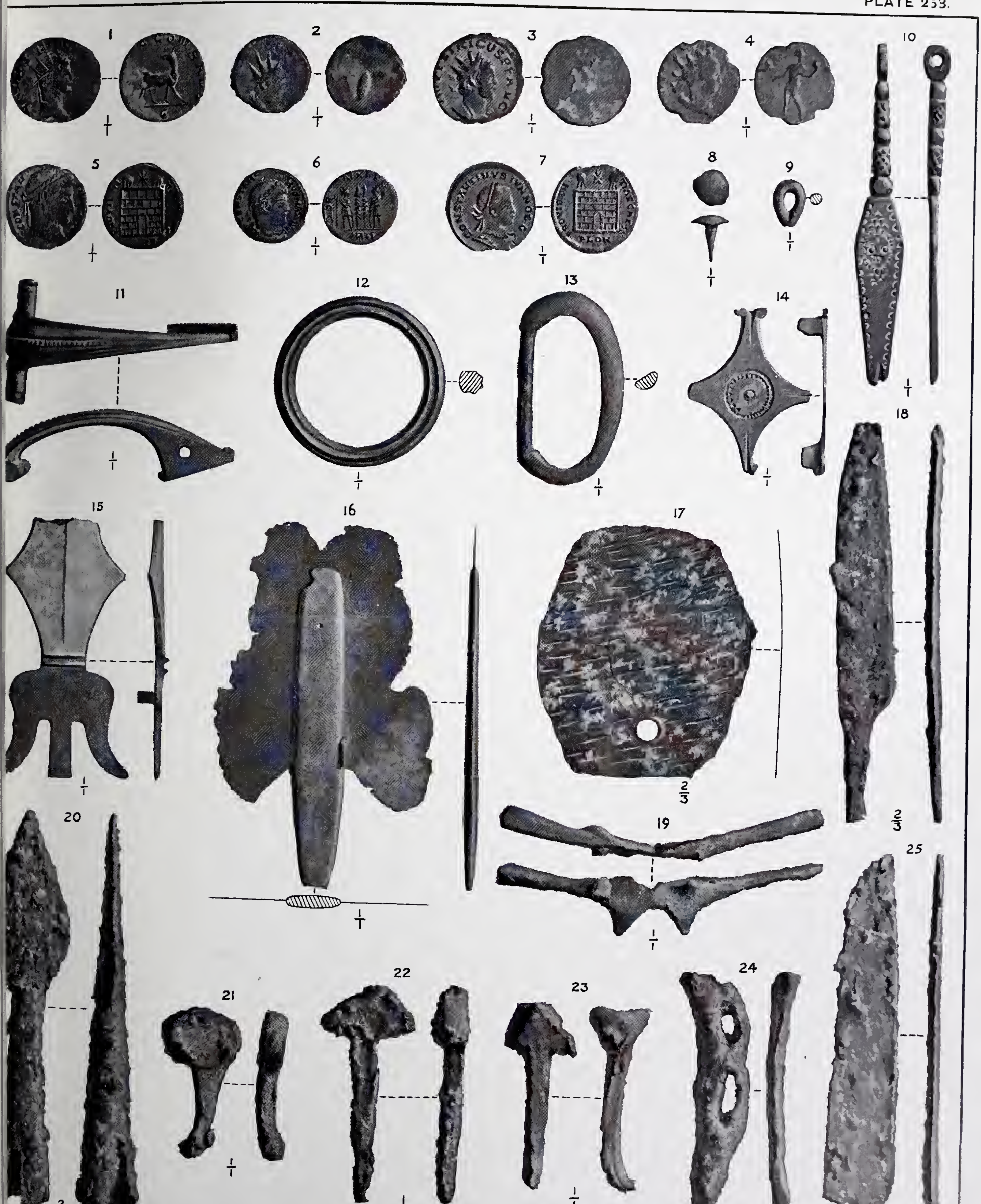
Fig. 19.—Iron object of unknown use. Found in the surface mould; 17c in Section, Plate 250. It may perhaps have been a calk for a shoe, worn on the sole of a man's shoe to prevent slipping on the ice. I have seen similar objects amongst Roman remains from Carlsbad, but query.

Fig. 20.—Iron spearhead with socket; probably Roman. Found in the surface mould at a depth of 0·8 foot; 16 in Section and Plan, Plates 250 and 249.

Figs. 21 and 22.—Iron horse-shoe nails, found in the surface mould at a depth of 1 foot; 17B in Section and Plan, Plates 250 and 249. These are of the usual Romano-British form adapted to the shoe with a sinuous edge; see Plate 257, Fig. 4, and Fig. 24 of this Plate.

Fig. 23.—Iron horse-shoe nail of the usual Romano-British form. Found with four nails of a like form in the surface mould at a depth of 1 foot; 17B in Section and Plan, Plates 250 and 249. With these nails was found the fragment of glazed Roman ware, figured and described in Plate 260, Fig. 18, of this volume.

Fig. 24.—Fragment of an iron horse-shoe with sinuous edge and two nail holes, of the usual Romano-British form. Found in the surface mould at a depth of 1·3 feet; 17D in Section and Plan, Plates 250 and 249. Similar horse-



BRONZE AND IRON OBJECTS FROM THE DITCH OF WOR BARROW, HANDLEY DOWN.

shoes have been frequently found and described from this neighbourhood. See Plate 257, Fig. 4, of this volume, found in the surface mould of the body of the Barrow.

Fig. 25.—Iron single-edged knife blade. Found in the surface mould at a depth of 0·6 foot; 17A in Section and Plan, Plates 250 and 249.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE 259.

TWO FLINT IMPLEMENTS FROM WOR BARROW, HANDLEY DOWN.

Fig. 1.—Flint implement of palæolithic form, four views, found in the silting excavated from the Ditch of Wor Barrow on the north-east side; 35 on Plan and Average Section, Plates 249 and 250. From the material in which it was found during the filling in of the Ditch, it is evident that it came from between 2 feet and 7 feet from the surface, and was consequently of the Bronze Age. Its form shows that it was probably a hand-tool rather than an unfinished celt: the butt end can be made to fit the hand fairly well. There is no possibility of its being in reality a palæolithic implement, as there is no drift gravel anywhere in the neighbourhood. It is rudely chipped, and had no appearance of having ever been in any other deposit than chalk rubble. A somewhat similar hand-tool, but smaller, was found at the bottom of the Ditch of Barrow 29, and is figured in Plate 304, Fig. 9, and Plan, Plate 302.

Fig. 2.—Flint chipped and partly polished celt, found in material consisting of brown mould, thrown out from the top of Wor Barrow.

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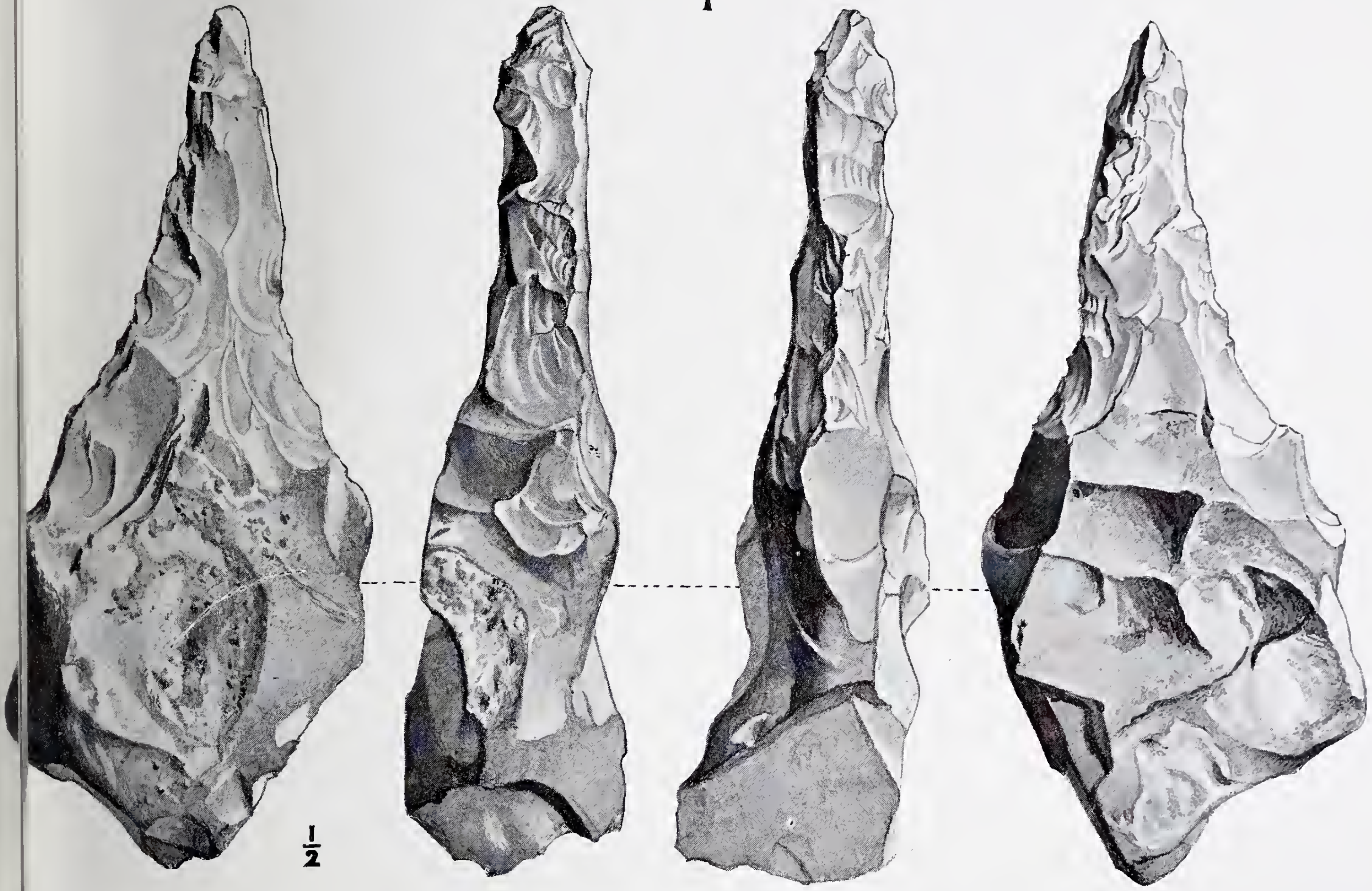

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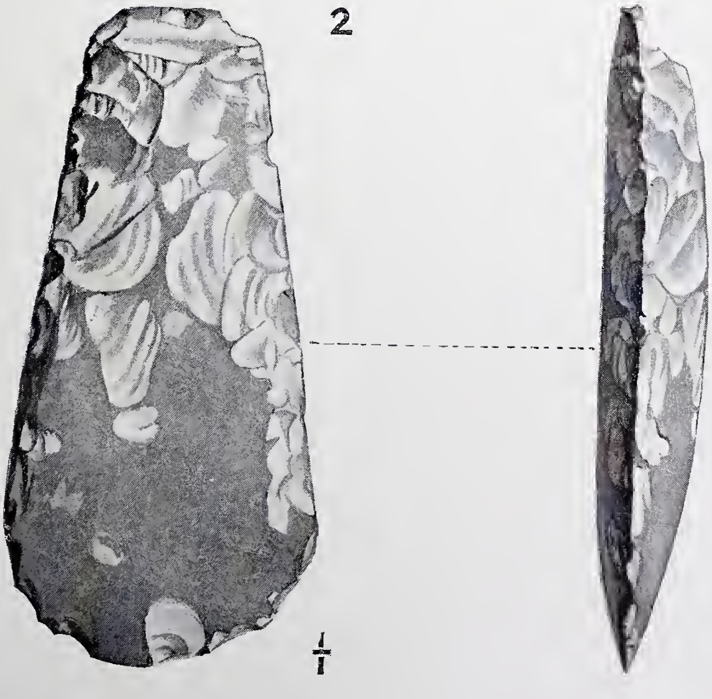

TWO FLINT IMPLEMENTS FROM WOR BARROW, HANDLEY DOWN.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE 260.

FLINT IMPLEMENTS AND POTTERY FROM THE DITCH OF WOR BARROW, HANDLEY DOWN.

Fig. 1.—Chipped flint celt, without any trace of polish. Found at a depth of 4 feet in the mixed mould and chalk silting; 26 in Plan and Section, Plates 249 and 250.

Fig. 2.—Portion of a partly polished flint celt, retouched at both ends. Found at a depth of 4·8 feet in the mixed mould and chalk silting; 27 in Plan and Section, Plates 249 and 250.

Fig. 3.—Flint saw. Found in the surface mould at a depth of 1 foot; 25 in Plan and Section, Plates 249 and 250. A similar object was found in the South Lodge Camp, Fig. 4, Plate 239 of this volume.

Fig. 4.—Flint scraper. Found at a depth of 4 feet in the mixed mould and chalk silting.

Fig. 5.—Finely-chipped thin flat arrowhead, of lozenge-shaped form; 4 mm. greatest thickness. Found between the two lower ribs of the secondary interment, Skeleton No. 8, at a depth of 8 feet in the chalk rubble; 29 in Plan and Section, Plates 249 and 250. This skeleton being the lowest of all the secondary interments, crouched, buried in chalk rubble, and having a very long head, is believed to be of the age of the primary interments for the reasons given in the description of the Barrow, page 63. It seems probable that this man was killed by the arrowhead. The skeleton was buried with that of a child at the feet.

Fig. 6.—Finely-chipped flint arrowhead, probably originally of leaf-shaped form, but the lower part has been chipped off; 3 mm. greatest thickness. Found at a depth of 4 feet in mixed mould and chalk silting; 28 in Plan and Section, Plates 249 and 250.

Fig. 7.—Spindle-whorl of earthenware of the 4th quality of British; the hole cylindrical and 9 mm. in diameter. Found in the surface mould at a depth of 1·2 feet; 20 in Plan and Section, Plates 249 and 250.

Fig. 8.—Fragment of pottery of No. 4, British quality, with grains of quartz in its composition, having a cylindrically cut hole in the middle, 5 mm. in diameter; perhaps used as a spindle-whorl. Found in the surface mould at a depth of 1·2 feet; 22 in Plan and Section, Plates 249 and 250.

Fig. 9.—Spindle-whorl of Romano-British pottery, with an irregularly bored hole, 7 mm. in diameter. Found in the surface mould at a depth of 1 foot; 19 in Plan and Section, Plates 249 and 250.

Fig. 10.—White earthenware pipe bowl, probably of a late date, perhaps 18th century. Found close to the surface in surface mould at a depth of 0·5 foot. A similar form of pipe bowl was found in King John's House, Tollard Royal, see "King John's House," by Genl. Pitt Rivers, Plate XVII., Fig. 6.

Fig. 11.—White earthenware pipe bowl, probably of the 17th century and earlier than Fig. 10, and having on the heel a shield with the initials E. R. on it. From its form, it may very probably have been fabricated in Salisbury.* Found close to the surface in surface mould at a depth of 0·4 foot.

Fig. 12.—Fragment of neck of bottle of Roman New Forest ware. Found in the surface mould at a depth of 1 foot. A similar fragment from Woodcuts is figured in "Excavations," Vol. I., Plate XL., Fig. 1; from Woodyates in Vol. III., Plate CLXXXVI., Fig. 9, and p. 145.

Fig. 13.—Fragment of neck of bottle of Roman New Forest ware. Found in the surface mould at a depth of 0·8 foot. A similar fragment from Rotherley is figured in "Excavations," Vol. II., Plate CXI., Fig. 12.

Fig. 14.—Fragment of rim of red pottery, covered with a yellow glaze. Found in the surface mould at a depth of 1 foot. For glazed pottery of the Roman age found in this neighbourhood, see "Excavations," Vol. II., Plate CXIV., Figs. 1 and 2 from Rotherley; Vol. II., Plate CXVI., Fig. 4 from Woodcuts; and Vol. III., Plate CLXXX., Fig. 1 from Woodyates.

Fig. 15.—Fragment of rim of a large vessel with yellow glaze on the outside; ornamented on the outside with indented strokes. Found in the surface mould at a depth of 1·4 feet. I am inclined to think from the character of the ornamental strokes on the outside that this fragment is mediæval.

Fig. 16.—Fragment of bottom of vessel of Roman New Forest ware. Found in the surface mould at a depth of 1 foot, with Fig. 17.

Fig. 17.—Fragment of fluted New Forest ware; Roman. Found with the last.

Fig. 18.—Fragment of red Roman ware, with a yellow glaze on the outside; ornamented with indented strokes. Found with five Celtic iron horse-shoe nails, Plate 258, Fig. 23, of this volume, in the surface mould at a depth of 1 foot. See references to Fig. 14. The ornamentation very much resembles

that of the fragments from Rotherley, "Excavations," Vol. II., Plate CXIV., Figs. 1 and 2.

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* "Jottings, Stonehenge Excursion," by E. T. Stevens, F.S.A., pp. 67 to 77.

Fig. 19.—Fragment of rim of Romano-British pottery, of the basin-shaped type, the form being one of the series represented in "Excavations," Vol. II., Plate CXVI., D. Q. and S., from Woodcuts and Rotherley. Found in the surface mould at a depth of 1·2 feet.

Fig. 20.—Fragment of red Samian ware, of superior quality, with a deep red glaze. Found in the surface mould at a depth of 1·2 feet.

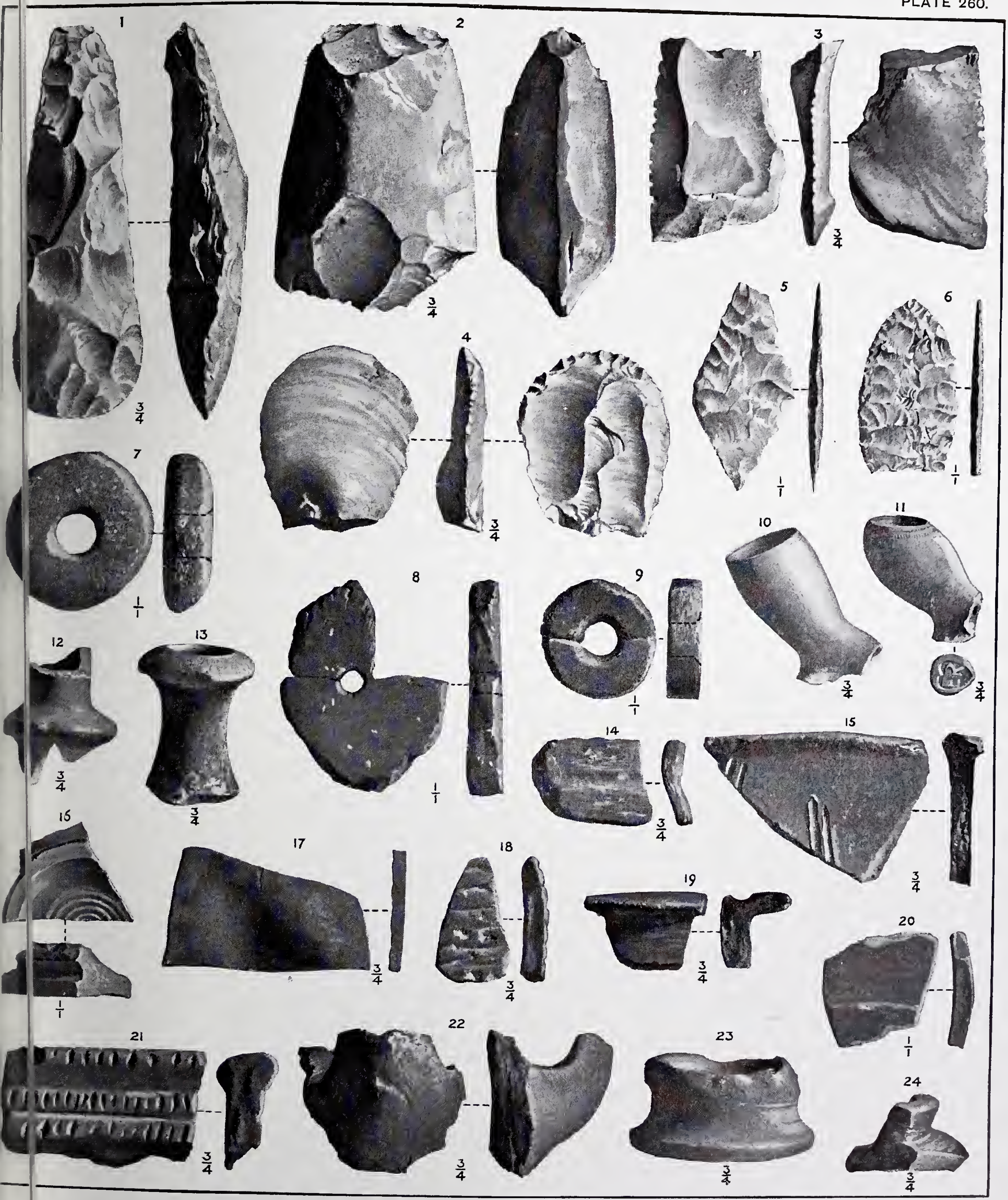
Fig. 21.—Fragment of rim of thick Romano-British grey pottery, ornamented with two horizontal grooves and three lines of vertical indented lines, the like of which from Woodyates is represented in "Excavations," Vol. III., Plate CLXXIX., Fig. 12. Found in the surface mould at a depth of 0·8 foot. Another fragment of rim of grey pottery, having one horizontal band beneath the rim, similarly ornamented with a row of vertical indented notches, was found just beneath the turf in surface trenching in Area R, Plate 248, on the east side of the drain, 265 feet to the south-west of the centre of Wor Barrow. This form of rim and ornamentation may therefore be assumed to be the prevalent one, in vessels of grey pottery. The three specimens show a diameter of rim of 9¾ inches, 13 inches and 15 inches respectively, so that they must all have belonged to large open vessels.

Fig. 22.—Fragment of an eyelet or loop of Romano-British pottery, of a form frequently found at Woodcuts, Rotherley and Woodyates. Found in the surface mould at a depth of 1·4 feet. See "Excavations," Table of Distribution, Vol. III., p. 53, and plates in all three volumes.

Fig. 23.—Bottom of a vessel of light brown Romano-British pottery, or perhaps a complete lamp or candle-stick. The surface of the upper part is so smooth and rounded as to suggest that it is an entire object, rather than a fragment. The diameter of the bottom is 50 mm.; exterior diameter at top, 42 mm.; interior diameter at bottom, 19 mm.; interior height, 15 mm. Found in the surface mould at a depth of 1 foot.

Fig. 24.—Fragment of bottom of a red Samian vessel, of superior quality, with a deep red glaze. Found in the surface mould at a depth of 0·6 foot. This figure is inserted in the plate upside down.

PLATE 260.



FLINT IMPLEMENTS AND POTTERY FROM THE DITCH OF WOR BARROW, HANDLEY DOWN.

O

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE 261.

POTTERY FROM THE DITCH OF WOR BARROW, HANDLEY DOWN.

Fig. 1.—Fragment of rim of light brown pottery, probably Romano-British. It is dark in the centre of the substance and approaches No. 2 quality of British in texture. Found in the surface mould at a depth of 1·2 feet.

Fig. 2.—Rim of a vessel of Roman grey pottery; exterior diameter, 5·2 inches. Found, in several pieces and restored, in the surface mould at a depth of 1·5 feet.

Fig. 3.—Fragment of rim of light brown pottery, probably Romano-British, but it has grains of quartz sand in its composition, and approaches in this respect the 4th quality of British; it is perfectly smooth and without grains of sand on the outside. It appears to be a piece of a large vessel, although somewhat resembling the "bead rimmed" vessels of the Romano-British period; it is thicker and the rim is more bevelled on the outside. Found in the surface mould at a depth of 0·8 foot.

Fig. 4.—Fragment of rim of light brownish-red hard Romano-British pottery, of a form common in the Romano-British Villages. Found in the surface mould at a depth of 1 foot.

Fig. 5.—Fragment of rim of twisted rope pattern, with grains of quartz sand in its composition; common in all the Romano-British Villages, see "Excavations," Vol. III., Table, p. 53, and Vol. I., Plate XXXVIII., Figs. 9 and 10; Vol. II., Plate CX., Figs. 6 and 7; and Vol. III., Plate CLXXVIII., Figs. 19 and 20. Found in the surface mould at a depth of 0·8 foot.

Fig. 6.—Fragment of bottom of a vessel of Romano-British pottery, with grains of quartz sand in its composition, having the spiral mark of the potter's finger on the inside of the bottom; see Vol. III., Plate CLXXVII., Fig. 7, from Woodyates. Found in the surface mould at a depth of 1 foot.

Fig. 7.—Fragment of smooth red pottery, without grains of sand, of the quality known here as the 3rd quality of British; ornamented with 4 rows of bands of impressed oblong punch-marks. See "Excavations," Vol. II.,

Plate LXXVII. and Plate XCII.; Vol. III., Plate CCXIV.; and Vol. IV., Plate 242, Fig. 9, from the South Lodge Camp; and Plate 316, Figs. 4 to 12 of this Volume. Found in the surface mould at a depth of 1 foot. This is undoubtedly of the Bronze Age.

Fig. 8.—Fragment of red pottery of the same quality as the last; ornamented with horizontal and oblique indented lines; Bronze Age. Found in the surface mould at a depth of 0·8 foot.

Fig. 9.—Fragment of brownish-red pottery, of the same quality as Figs. 7 and 8; ornamented with bands of impressed punch-marks, but of a different pattern to the two last; Bronze Age. Found in the surface mould at a depth of 1·4 feet.

Fig. 10.—Fragment of rim and part of side of No. 2 quality, British pottery; smooth, without grains of sand or quartz, with a deep groove beneath the rim, and bulging below; ornamented on the rim and in the groove with rows of oblique or herring-bone indented lines, and beneath that on the swell of the vessel, with four rows of punch-marks of peculiar form, the facsimile of which I have not been able to find in any publication. In character, it somewhat resembles that figured by Dr. Thurnam in "Archæologia," Vol. XXXVIII., p. 418, and also that discovered in Barrow 24 on Handley Hill, Plate 298, Fig. 8, of this volume. Found in the surface mould at a depth of 1·2 feet. This is no doubt of the Bronze Age, but the style of ornament is unusual, and should receive further attention.

Fig. 11.—Fragment of rim of No. 1 quality, British; ornamented with rows of oblique punch-marks; the top of the rim ornamented with a herring-bone pattern Found at a depth of 4·4 feet in mixed mould and chalk silting, and consequently much below the Roman remains.

Fig. 12.—Fragment of rim of No. 2 quality, British; ornamented with rows of irregular vertical indented lines; the rim ornamented with two lines of the same; reddish-brown on the outside and inside, and black in the centre of the substance. Found in the surface mould at a depth of 1·2 feet.

Fig. 13.—Fragment of rim of brown pottery of the 4th quality of British, or Romano-British, with quantities of quartz sand in its composition; the rim resembling in form the Romano-British fragment, Plate 264, Fig. 3, from the Angle Ditch. Found in the surface mould at a depth of 1 foot.

Fig. 14. —Fragment of pottery of No. 2 quality, British; ornamented on the outside by crossed indented lines, of very irregular form; brown on the outside and black on the inside. Found at a depth of 2·7 feet in mixed mould and chalk silting, and consequently below the Roman remains.

Fig. 15.—Fragment of rim of No. 1 quality, British; ornamented inside and out with rows of peculiar punch-marks; light red outside and in, and black in

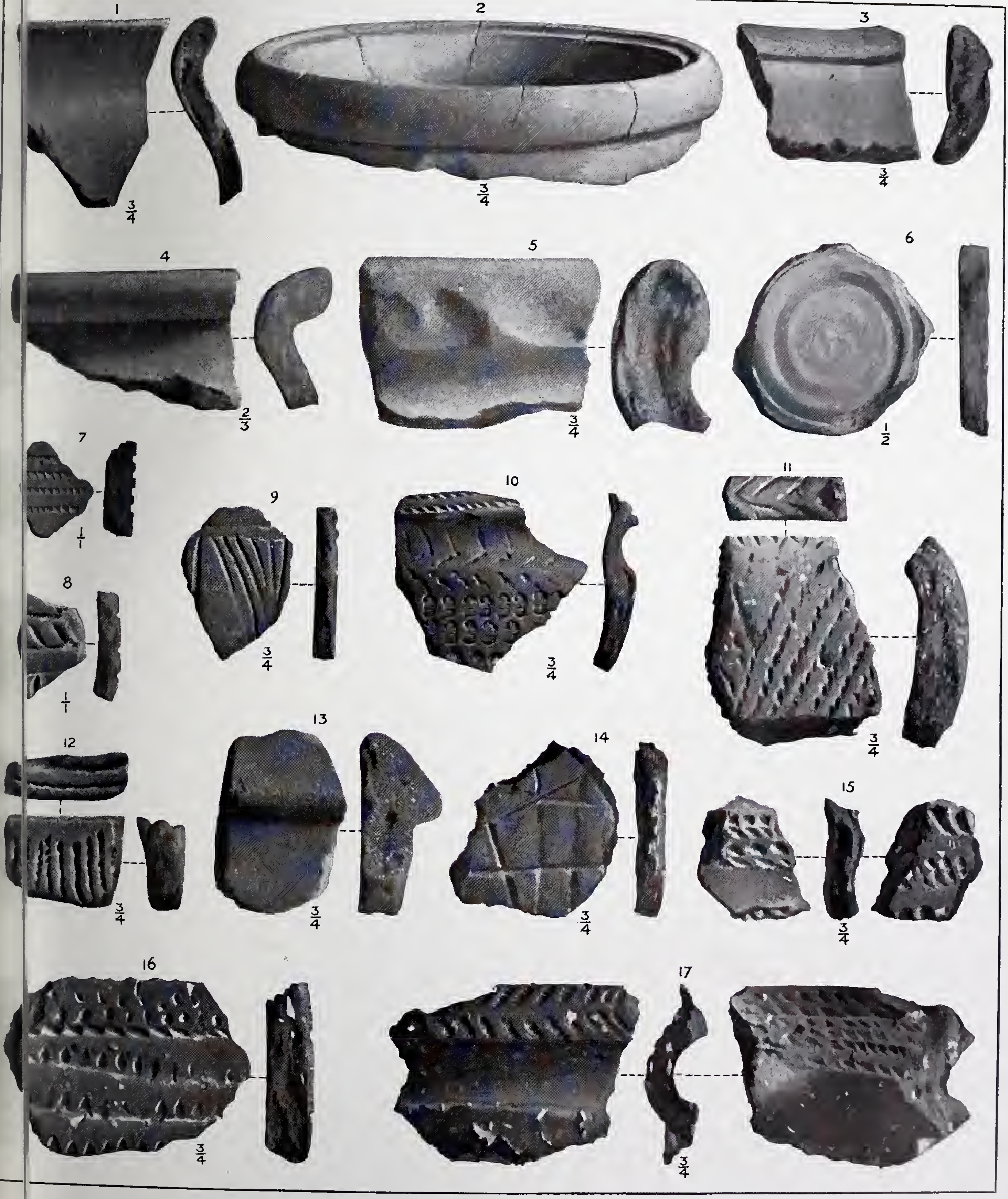
the centre of the substance. Found at a depth of 2·5 feet, in mixed mould and chalk silting, and consequently below the Roman remains.

Fig. 16.—Fragment of pottery of No. 1 quality, British; ornamented by three indented lines and rows of circular and oval punch-marks; reddish-brown on the outside and black on the inside. Found at a depth of 3 feet in mixed mould and chalk silting, and consequently below the Roman remains.

Fig. 17.—Fragment of rim of No. 1 quality, British; ornamented on the rim with a herring-bone pattern, and on the inside by rows of oblique oval punch-marks; blackish-brown inside and out; resembling the fragment, Plate 298, Fig. 8, of this volume, found in Barrow 24, Handley Hill, and also a fragment, Fig. 7, Plate 304, found low down near the centre of Barrow 29, Handley. This specimen was found at a depth of 1·1 feet in the surface mould. The peculiarity of this ornamentation consists in the transverse ribs across the bottom of the oval punch-marks, in which respect it resembles the ornamentation of the fragments above referred to, and also a fragment from West Kennet Long Barrow, represented in "Archæologia," Vol. 38, p. 418, Fig. 15, where it was supposed to be of the Stone Age; but these comparisons make it clear that this remarkable pattern can only be of the Bronze Age, and that the specimen found in West Kennet Long Barrow must probably have got in subsequently to the construction of that barrow. The latter specimen is also figured in Lubbock's "Prehistoric Times," p. 168. It is also alluded to and commented upon in Greenwell's "British Barrows," p. 508.

Studying the depths at which these various kinds of pottery were found in the silting of the Ditch, a sequence appears clearly to be established, the Bronze Age relics extending to about 2 to 3 feet below the Roman remains. The whole Barrow, however, and chiefly the silting of the Ditch, was found to be full of badger bones, most of which were no doubt modern, and it is not unlikely that the position of the pottery and relics may have been to some extent altered by the burrowing of those animals.

PLATE 261.



POTTERY FROM THE DITCH OF WOR BARROW, HANDLEY DOWN.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE 262.

AVERAGE SECTION OF THE ANGLE DITCH, HANDLEY DOWN, DORSET.

In the account of Plate 248, giving a description of Wor Barrow and the downland adjoining it, the outline of a deep ditch, to which I gave the name of the Angle Ditch, was noticed. I assumed for the reasons there mentioned, that it was a ditch guarding or draining the north-east corner of an oblong area, occupied in the Bronze Age and Roman times by a British and subsequently a Romano-British camp or area of residence. The present plate gives two average sections of this Ditch, with the pottery and relics from the whole length of the Ditch, viz., 225 feet, projected into it, in accordance with the practice that I have pursued in recording the excavation of other ditches of the same nature. The Ditch was so uniform in width and depth all along, that an average section represents very fairly the dimensions at any one point. The ground was perfectly smooth at the top, without any depression or even discoloration of the grass, and was traced only on the surface by beating with the flat side of a pick, an effectual means of discovering the position of an ancient filled-in ditch on a grass-covered area, the sound being deeper on a spot in which the ground was comparatively loose below, than on ground which is entirely undisturbed. The contents consisted of 1·2 feet of brown mould, beneath which was about 2·6 feet of mixed silting composed of chalk with a slight admixture of mould, like that of Wor Barrow and the South Lodge Camp, and at the bottom of all 2·6 feet of pure chalk rubble in comparatively large pieces, which had evidently fallen from the sides by the action of the frost and rain, before the mixed silting and surface mould had accumulated.

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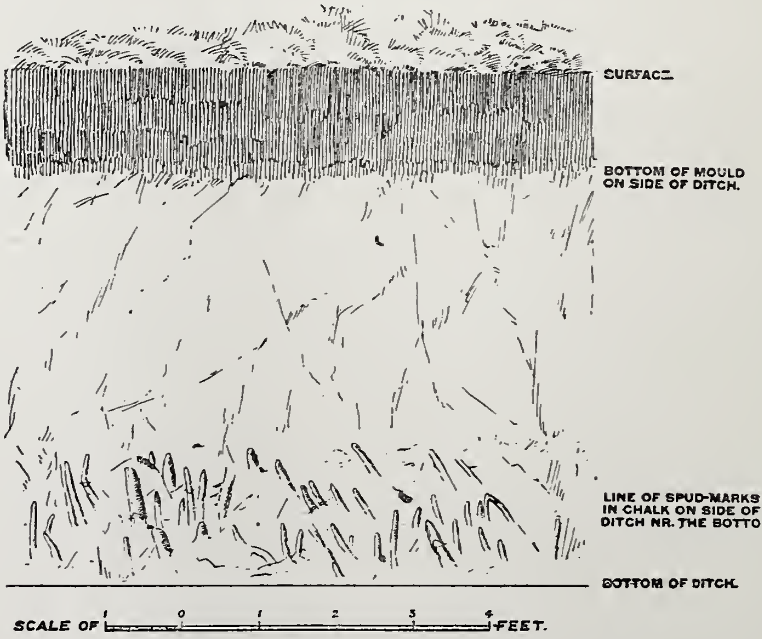
The section on the left of the plate gives the position by measurement of every fragment of the various classes of pottery found throughout the Ditch, the classification of the various qualities with the number of pieces of each quality being given in the table below, as determined by long experience in the numerous other excavations of similar works in this neighbourhood. The usual results of a Bronze Age entrenchment are shown to have presented themselves. In the chalk rubble at the bottom, none but the rudest No. 1 quality of British pottery was found. In the mixed silting above, this same quality was mixed with a proportion of No. 2 quality (soft British); 2 fragments only of fine British No. 3 quality, or drinking vessel type of the Bronze Age; and nine fragments of No. 4 hard British, a quality which I have only been able in the more recent excavations to differentiate from the commoner quality of Romano-British. In the surface mould above this, the Romano-British quality of pottery predominated largely, mixed with a few fragments of other well-known Roman kinds, 1 fragment of Red Samian quite near the surface, and a certain proportion of purely British pottery, as is often the case elsewhere. (See Sections of the Ditches of Wor Barrow, South Lodge Camp and Martin Down Camp.) To any one well acquainted with the classification of pottery by its quality, as determined by my excavations in this particular district, this record of the position of the several fragments would be amply sufficient to demonstrate the succession of the periods during which this Ditch was gradually filled up; but few, if any, explorers have experience of this nature, and are obliged to form their opinions solely by the position of the more generally known relics of the different ages found mixed with the pottery in the Ditch. If we now turn to the right hand section which is the same average section recording the position of the relics and omitting the pottery, we see that they tally completely with the evidence afforded by the pottery. At the bottom was found a medium-sized British urn of No. 1 quality of British, Fig. 4, Plate 263; a sandstone rubber, Fig. 5, Plate 263; and a bronze looped palstave of the well-known Bronze Age type, G, Fig. 1, Plate 263. A little above, about 2·4 feet from the bottom, half of the blade of a so-called bronze razor, F, similar to those found both in the Ditch of Wor Barrow and the South Lodge Camp, and a bronze awl, E, both of which are described in the plate allotted to them. Still higher up in the mixed silting, two bone chisels, C and D, used probably for scraping skins, shown in Plate 263, Figs. 8 and 9; and a bone awl, B, Fig. 7, Plate 263. In this same deposit, viz., about half-way down the Ditch in mixed silting, was found the "skull-cap," lower jaw and sacrum of a human skeleton, not together in sequence, but probably put in as bones, the sacrum being 8 feet from the skull. All the edges of the fragments of skull appear weathered. The pieces of the skull when put together show that it was the skull of a very long-headed person (Glabello-occipital length 195 mm.; ophryo-occipital length 198 mm.), and the jaw was well formed and rather wide; see table of measurements. Above all, at the bottom of the surface mould, was a fragment of a carefully polished flint hammer-stone, with a hole to receive a handle, described in Fig. 10, Plate 263. No relics were found anywhere in the surface mould, and for the Roman age of this part we must rely on the pottery, which, however, is amply sufficient to prove it to be Roman, one piece of red Samian having been found with the rest of the well-known Roman types.

In excavating the silting towards the bottom of the Ditch near the angle, an interesting discovery was made, calculated to throw light on the possibly occasional use of the bronze celts, so well known as perhaps the most characteristic class of implements of this period. On laying bare the hard chalk sides of the Ditch, where it contracts to a width of not more than a foot near the bottom, the sides were found to be scored with nearly vertical indentations for about 2 feet in height. These indentations all enlarged towards the lower part of them, as if formed by some kind of spud pressed downwards, touching the chalk sides lightly at first, and penetrating deeper and wider towards the bottom. These indentations, though somewhat rounded at the edges with time and moisture, fitted fairly well the blade of the bronze celt, "G," which, as above stated, was found lying on the bottom of the Ditch near by. The celt was broken, as seen in the description of it, Fig. 1, Plate 263, and it appears to me not at all impossible that this very celt may have been employed to dig out the narrow bottom of the Ditch, at the spot where the sides of the Ditch were hardest, and being broken in consequence of the flaws in the metal, which are apparent, may have been left and lost in the rubble which accumulated over it. The sides of the Ditch, it will be seen, are convex in section, a form caused no doubt by the upper parts of the sides having fallen down when the Ditch was open, through the action of frost and rain, and the materials thus accumulated in the narrow bottom of the Ditch would fill it up, and thus preserve the sides in that part from further disintegration. Any scorings on the sides would, in this manner, be preserved, together with any relics dropped at that time, which would be quickly covered over. The accompanying woodcut is a drawing of the side of the Ditch with these scorings marked upon it.

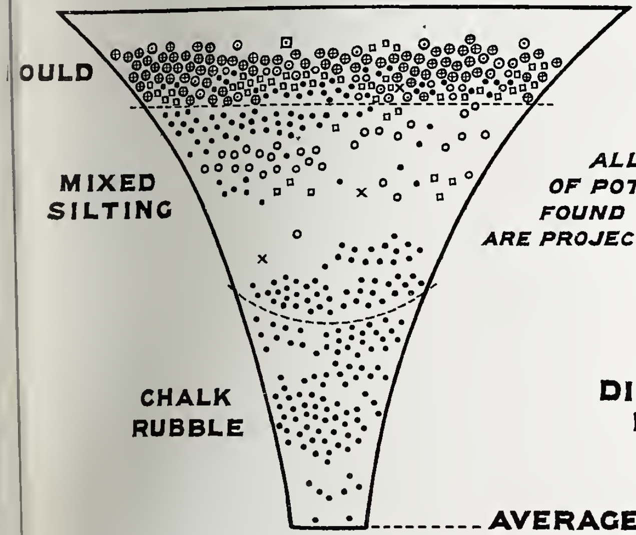

SURFACE
BOTTOM OF MOULD ON SIDE OF DITCH.
LINE OF SPUD-MARKS IN CHALK ON SIDE OF DITCH NR. THE BOTTOM.
BOTTOM OF DITCH.
SCALE OF
1
0
1
2
3
4
FEET.

For Average Section of the Angle Ditch, see Plate 262.

ANGLE DITCH, HANDLEY DOWN, DORSET,
77 YDS. TO THE N.W. OF THE CENTRE OF WOR BARROW.

A ERAGE SECTION SHOWING THE POSITION B MEASUREMENT OF EVERY FRAGMENT OF HE VARIOUS KINDS OF POTTERY FOUND.

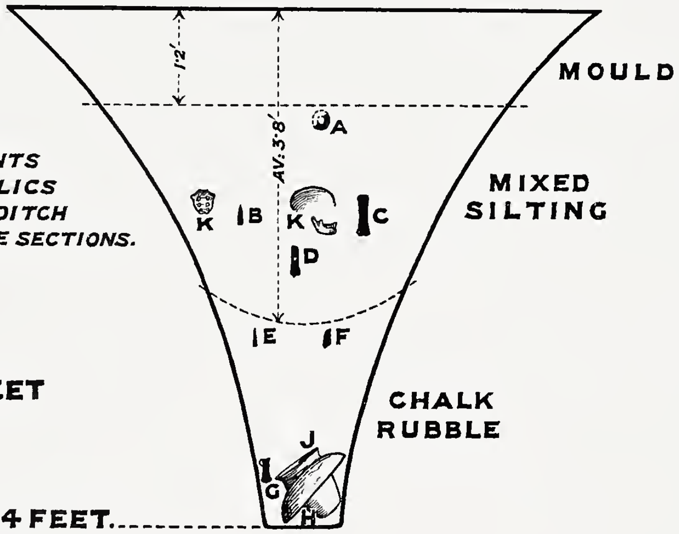
AVERAGE SECTION SHOWING THE POSITION OF THE RELICS IN THE SILTING.



ALL THE FRAGMENTS OF POTTERY AND RELICS FOUND IN THE ANGLE DITCH ARE PROJECTED INTO THESE SECTIONS.

DITCH 225 FEET IN LENGTH.

AVERAGE BOTTOM 6·4 FEET.



SCALE OF FEET.

REFERENCES TO FINDS.

A. *FRAGMENT OF POLISHED FLINT HAMMERSTONE WITH HOLE, DEPTH 1·5 FEET.*
B. *BONE AWL, DEPTH 2·5 FEET.*
C. *BONE CHISEL, DEPTH 2·5 FEET.*
D. *BONE CHISEL, DEPTH 3 FEET.*
E. *BRONZE AWL, DEPTH 4 FEET.*
F. *BLADE OF BRONZE RAZOR, DEPTH 4 FEET.*
G. *BRONZE PALSTAVE, DEPTH 6 FEET.*
H. *SANDSTONE GRAIN RUBBER, DEPTH 6·5 FEET.*
J. *BRITISH URN FOUND IN FRAGMENTS, DEPTH 7 FEET.*
K. *PORTION OF HUMAN SKULL AND SACRUM, DEPTH 2·5 F.T.*

T BLE OF FRAGMENTS OF POTTERY FOUND IN THE ANGLE DITCH, HANDLEY DOWN.

	BRITISH POTTERY.				POTTERY OF THE ROMAN PERIOD.			
	No. 1. • COARSE BRITISH.	No. 2. ○ SOFT BRITISH.	No. 3. × FINE BRITISH, DRINKING VESSEL TYPE	No. 4. □ HARD BRITISH.	⊕ ROMANO BRITISH.	⊙ OTHER ROMAN POTTERY, *VIZ:-* THIN GREY, *15.* SOFT NEW FOREST WARE, *2,* AND RED POTTERY, *1.*	⊡ RED SAMIAN.	*TOTALS.*
				THESE TWO QUALITIES CAN ONLY BE DISTINGUISHED WITH DIFFICULTY.				
U FACE MOULD...	*33*	*13*	*1*	*37*	*79*	*18*	*1*	*182*
IX D SILTING......	*105*	*31*	*2*	*9*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*147*
HA K RUBBLE.....	*95*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*95*
	233	*44*	*3*	*46*	*79*	*18*	*1*	*424*

THE VARIOUS KINDS OF POTTERY WERE CLASSIFIED INDEPENDENTLY OF DEPTH, AND ASSIGNED TO THEIR RESPECTIVE DEPTHS IN THE SECTION AFTERWARDS.

J. Akerman, Photo-lith London

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE 263.

FLINT, BONE, BRONZE AND IRON OBJECTS, FOUND IN THE ANGLE DITCH, NEAR WOR BARROW, ON HANDLEY DOWN, DORSET.

Fig. 1.—Three views of a portion of a bronze looped palstave, found on the bottom of the Angle Ditch, 18 feet from the angle, at a depth of 6 feet from the surface of the silting; G on Plan and Average Section, Plates 248 and 262; found in association with British Pottery only. It must have been deposited on the bottom of the Ditch, before it began to silt up through the disintegration of the sides, and this, as the Ditch was only 0·9 foot broad at the bottom, must have taken place almost immediately. It is consequently of the age of the construction of the Ditch. It is broken off just above the loop, and in the fracture may be seen parts of 8 air-holes or flaws in the casting, which have no doubt been the cause of the fracture. It is of an ordinary type, one of which, from Ireland, is represented in Wilde's Catalogue, Fig. 273, p. 381 (Bronze). The blade is entirely devoid of ornament. This kind of bronze celt is called "palstave" from the Icelandic word "paalstav," the name given to a kind of narrow spade now used in that country, to break the ice in winter, and to part the clods of earth, which in Iceland is dug and not ploughed. These Icelandic implements were brought to notice by Mr. Yates in the "Archæological Journal,"* who derived his information from Councillor Thomsen of Copenhagen, and it is further commented upon by Sir John Evans,† who appears to have arrived more closely than his predecessors at the derivation of the term, meaning *pall*, Latin *pala*, French *pelle*, a spade, and *stab*, a staff, a "spade staff," which perfectly corresponds to the implement figured in the "Archæological Journal." This use of the implement, in this case, appears to me to be confirmed by the fact that the chalk sides of the lower one foot of this drain or ditch, which was only 0·9 foot wide at bottom, and upon which the marks of the tool with which it was formed, had been well preserved, by the

falling down of the upper portion of the sides almost immediately after its construction, was scored all along by vertical grooves, an illustration of a portion of which is shown on p. 104. Some of these grooves coincide with the width of the flat side of the palstave, whilst others are narrower, and may have been formed by the edge of the same instrument. All, however, are vertical or sloping at a slight angle, and were formed by an instrument pressed down from above. It is therefore not an unreasonable conjecture that this very bronze palstave may have been used in the construction of this Ditch, and that having broken in two above the loop, owing to the flaws in its construction, it was left in the Ditch immediately below the marks which it had made on the sides of the trench. In a paper on "Primitive Warfare," read at the United Service Institution on June 18th, 1869, I gave a table showing the classification and gradual development of the form of the copper and bronze celt, which has not been over-ruled by subsequent discoveries. The particular form of this implement, I termed the pocket type, class G., and supposed that it immediately preceded the Socket, type H., although I was doubtful whether this or class E., the overlapping flange type, was to be regarded as the most advanced. The transition to the socket being represented in one case by casting, and in the other by the bending over of the cast flanges. At any rate it is certainly not an early type of bronze implement, and it seems to show that the Angle Ditch must belong to a comparatively late period in the Bronze Age.

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* "Archæological Journal," Vol. VII., p. 74.

† "Ancient Bronze Implements," 1881, p. 72.

Fig. 2.—Half of the blade of a bronze razor, similar to others already described as having been found in the Ditch of the South Lodge Camp in Rushmore Park; see Plate 238, Figs. 3 and 4. One of them was also found in the Ditch of Wor Barrow, at a depth of 1 foot on the edge of the Ditch, Fig. 16, Plate 258. It has had a hole through the centre of the blade, which has been broken through in the fracture. Such holes are frequently found in these implements, as already mentioned in reference to Fig. 4, Plate 238. This specimen was found in the silting of the Angle Ditch at a depth of 4 feet from the surface in chalk rubble, about 2½ feet from the bottom; F on Plan and Average Section, Plates 248 and 262. It must have been deposited shortly after the construction of the Ditch, and before it had time to fill up. The pottery found at this depth was entirely of British quality.

Fig. 3.—Fragment of a bronze awl or pricker, the like of which was found in Barrow 23 on Handley Hill, Fig. 8, Plate 296. Such implements are of frequent occurrence in the Bronze Age, and are commented upon in connection with Fig. 2, Plate 238. The lower end shows evidence of having been broken off. It was found at a depth of 4 feet in chalk rubble, on the same level as

the razor, Fig. 2, and close to it; E on Plan and Average Section, Plates 248 and 262.

Fig. 4.—An earthenware urn, resembling a cinerary urn; found in fragments at the bottom of the Angle Ditch, 7 feet beneath the surface; J on Plan and Average Section, Plates 248 and 262. It is of No. 1 quality of British pottery, and has been restored. It is 7½ inches exterior diameter at mouth, and 9 inches high. This is the second urn found in this neighbourhood at the bottom of a ditch of the Bronze Age, and unconnected with an interment of any kind, the other being a large urn, found at the bottom of the Ditch of the South Lodge Camp, Plate 240, where it is described, and commented upon as evidence that this form of vessel was one in ordinary use during the Bronze Age, and not constructed expressly for burial purposes. No bones burnt or otherwise were found with the urn. It has no ornamentation.

Fig. 5.—Sandstone rubber, 14½ inches long and 7 inches greatest width. It is worked to a perfectly smooth surface on the flat side. The flat side is slightly convex on the line of its longest section, rising to 3½ mm. in the centre, and on the cross section it is quite flat. This is different from the rubber found one foot deep in the Rampart of the South Lodge Camp, Fig. 10, Plate 242, which was very slightly concave on its long section; and the difference may perhaps imply a difference in the mode of use. It was found at the bottom of the Angle Ditch, at a depth of 6·5 feet from the surface in chalk rubble; H on Plan and Average Section, Plates 248 and 262. Three other fragments of sandstone, rubbed to a flat surface on one side, broken but slightly concave on one section, were found together in the Angle Ditch at a depth of 4·2 feet from the surface in chalk rubble. These may possibly have been fragments of an under-stone grain rubber, whilst the specimen under consideration may have been an upper-stone used with it.

Fig. 6.—Iron knife of presumably Roman form, single-edged, with tang. Found at a depth of 0·8 foot in surface mould in the Angle Ditch. This was at a depth at which Roman pottery was of common occurrence, and belongs to the period when the Ditch had almost completely filled up.

Fig. 7.—Bone awl or pricker, cut and ground to a point on one side, possibly by a whetstone, resembling Fig. 12. Found at a depth of 2·5 feet in mixed silting; B on plan and Average Section, Plates 248 and 262.

Figs. 8 and 9.—Bone chisel-shaped objects, one made out of a metatarsus and the other out of a metacarpus of an ox, about the size of an Alderney Cow and larger than a Kerry Cow. They are bevelled to a sharp smooth edge, and were probably used for flaying or dressing skins. The surfaces of the bevelled part and edge appear to be rubbed to a very smooth surface, probably by means of a sandstone. Fig. 8 was found in the Angle Ditch at a depth of 2·5 feet from the surface in mixed silting, C on Plan and Section, Plates 248 and 262; and Fig. 9 at a depth of 3 feet in mixed silting, D on Plan and Section, Plates 248 and 262. They belong therefore to a period preceding the Roman age, no Roman pottery having been found in the Ditch at that depth.

Fig. 10.—Fragment of a beautifully ground flint axe or hammer, bored with a hole 15 mm. in diameter in the middle, and splaying to 17 mm. at both ends. The fracture passes nearly through the centre of the hole, but the surface of the fracture on either side of the hole is not exactly in the same plane. The surface of the hole is quite smooth without any striations on it, and it appears to have been bored from both sides. The exterior surface has been formed by grinding, as there are slightly flattened surfaces upon it, and it seems to be the back end of an axe or hammer. It was found at a depth of 1·5 feet from the surface, that is 2·5 feet above the bronze razor blade and awl, 4·5 feet above the bronze palstave, and not far from the razor blade, but below any fragment of Roman pottery; A on Plan and Average Section, Plates 248 and 262. The evidence of the gradual silting up of the Ditch is so clear, that I am able to say, with something like certainty, that it must have been deposited some time after the Ditch had begun to fill up, probably late in the Bronze Age and previously to the Roman conquest.

Fig. 11.—Flint hammer-stone, with marks of abrasion, of a form usually believed to have been used for forming flint flakes. Found at a depth of 2 feet in the silting of the Ditch.

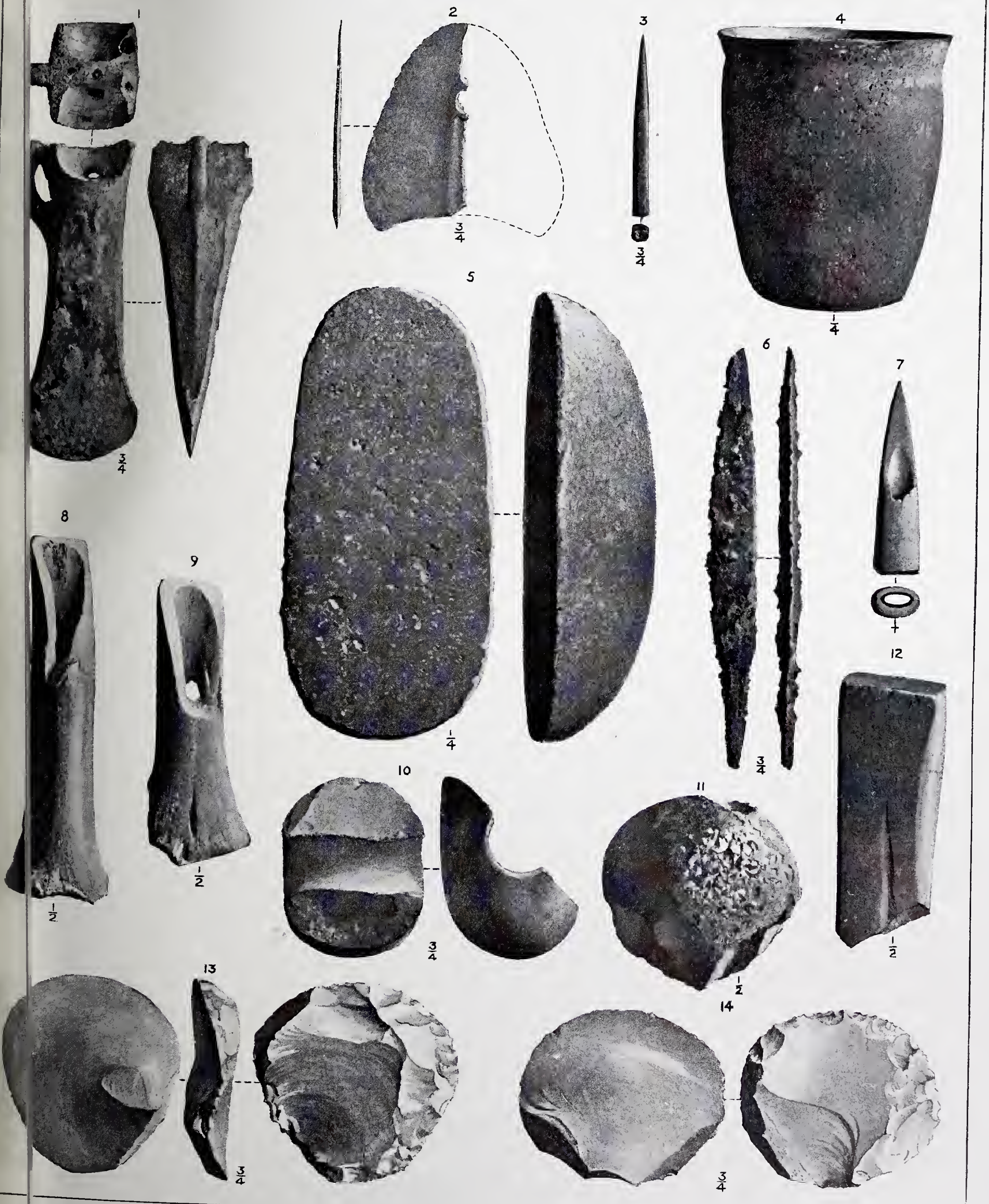
Fig. 12.—Whetstone of sandstone, trimmed square on all sides, with a mark on one side of the rubbing of a pointed tool, similar perhaps to the bone awl, Fig. 7. Found at a depth of 5 feet in chalk rubble. One from Ty Mawr, Island of Anglesea, attributed to the Bronze Age, is figured in p. 243, Evans' "Stone Implements." They are of common occurrence. One similar was found in the Romano-British Settlement at Woodyates; see Vol. III., "Excavations," Plate CLXXXVII., Fig. 17. Another was found in the Romano-British Village of Rotherley, Vol. II., Plate CXXI., Fig. 4. Sir John Evans says "there can be little doubt that these sharpening stones belong to a period when the use of metal for cutting and piercing instruments was fully established."

Figs. 13 and 14.—Well-formed flint scrapers; found at a depth of 4 feet in mixed mould and chalk silting. Flint scrapers were found in the Rampart of the South Lodge Camp, Figs. 2 and 5, Plate 239, and they are of common occurrence amongst relics of the Bronze Age.

HUMAN REMAINS FROM THE ANGLE DITCH.

A portion of a human skull, lower jaw, and sacrum, were found in the Angle Ditch 2·5 feet beneath the surface. Both sides of the skull were wanting, and the edges of the remaining portion appeared to be a good deal weathered. The glabello-occipital length of the skull could be measured and was found to be 195 mm. This is longer than any of the Romano-British skulls found in any of the localities in this neighbourhood, and approaches the longest of the hyperdolichocephalic skulls in the primary interments of Wor Barrow. The conjecture as to its being the skull of an individual of the previous Stone Age presents itself. In this, as in other cases in this neighbourhood in which the greater portion of the bones of a skeleton have been found wanting, cannibalism or re-interment may be put forward to account for it. The sacrum was 8 feet distant from the skull. The ophryo-occipital length was 198 mm. The jaw was somewhat shallow, 32 mm. in height, but the chin fairly projecting. See K on Plan and Average Section, Plates 248 and 262.

PLATE 263.



INT, BONE, BRONZE AND IRON OBJECTS, FOUND IN THE ANGLE DITCH, NEAR WOR BARROW, HANDLEY DOWN.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE 264.

POTTERY FOUND IN THE ANGLE DITCH, NEAR WOR BARROW, ON HANDLEY DOWN, DORSET.

Fig. 1.—Fragment of rim of brown Romano-British pottery, with basin-shaped rim and overhanging flange. See "Excavations," Vol. II., Plate CXVI., L, from Woodcuts, and numerous illustrations in all the volumes. Found in the surface mould at a depth of 0·5 foot.

Fig. 2.—Fragment of rim of grey Romano-British pottery. See "Excavations," Vol. I., Plate XXXII., Figs. 4 and 6 from Woodcuts; Vol. II., Plate CXII., Fig. 12, from Rotherley; and Vol. III., Plate CLXXVII., Fig. 21, from Woodyates. Found in the surface mould at a depth of 1 foot.

Fig. 3.—Fragment of rim of brown Romano-British pottery, the precise form of which does not appear to have been found before in this neighbourhood, the nearest representative being "Excavations," Vol. I., Plate XXXVIII., Fig. 6, from Woodcuts. Found in the surface mould at a depth of 1 foot.

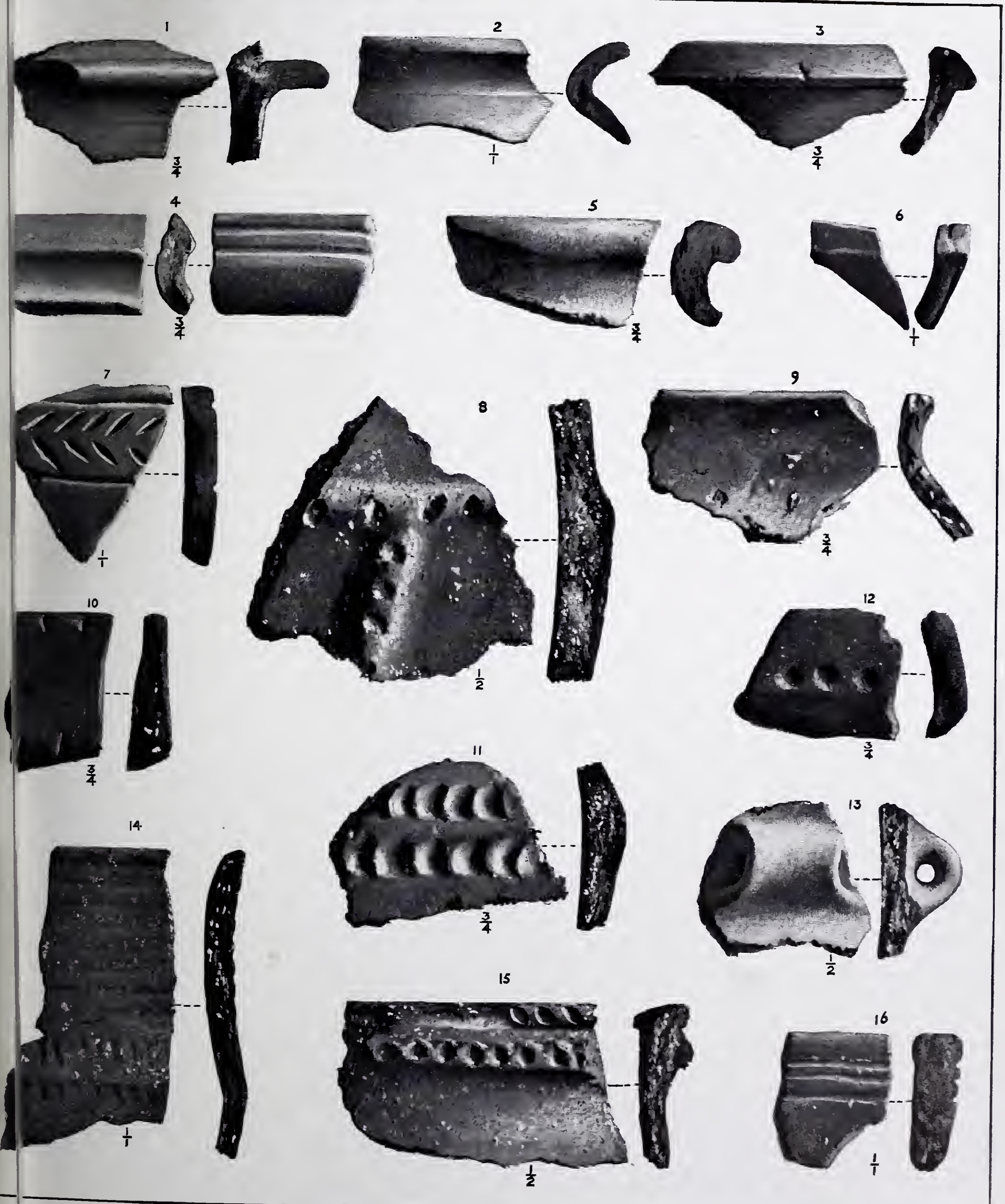
Fig. 4.—Fragment of rim of grey Romano-British pottery, the exact form of which does not appear to have been found before in this neighbourhood. The inside of the rim is ornamented by two horizontal indented lines. Found in the surface mould at a depth of 0·8 foot.

Fig. 5.—Fragment of rim of grey Romano-British pottery. This form was more commonly found in Wansdyke, of the Roman age. Compare "Excavations," Vol. III., Plate CCXXII., Fig. 16, and Plate CCXXIII., Fig. 5. Found in the surface mould at a depth of 1 foot.

Fig. 6.—Fragment of red Samian pottery, with a deep red polish. Found in the surface mould at a depth of 0·5 foot.

Fig. 7.—Fragment of red pottery; the ornamentation is peculiar and consists of oblique oval punch-marks, herring-bone pattern, and two horizontal indented lines above and below. This might either be of the 3rd quality of British or Romano-British. Nothing of the Romano-British period was, however, found at the same depth, viz., 3 feet in mixed mould and chalk silting.

Fig. 8.—Fragment of side of a large British urn of No. 1 quality, British; ornamented on the outside by raised bands and circular punch-marks. Compare, Plate



POTTERY FOUND IN THE ANGLE DITCH, NEAR WOR BARROW, HANDLEY DOWN.

241, Figs. 4 and 7, from the South Lodge Camp; Vol. II., Plate LXXXVII., Fig. 3, from a barrow in Scrubbity Copse, and elsewhere. Bronze Age. Found in the chalk rubble at a depth of 4·5 feet.

Fig. 9.—Fragment of very rude pottery of No. 1 quality, British; light brown, with large grains of flint; hand-made, and of pasty texture. Bronze Age. Found in mixed mould and chalk silting at a depth of 3·5 feet.

Fig. 10.—Fragment of reddish-brown upright rim, of No. 1 quality, British; ornamented with rows of pointed oval punch-marks on the outside. Compare "Excavations," Vol. II., Plate LXXXVI., Fig. 11, from a barrow in Rushmore Park, near the South Lodge Camp. Found at the bottom of the surface mould at a depth of 2 feet.

Fig. 11.—Fragment of pottery of No. 1 quality, British; ornamented with a raised band and two horizontal rows of finger-nail marks. Compare, Plate 299, Figs. 4 and 7, of this volume, from Barrow 24, Handley Hill. Bronze Age. Found at a depth of 2 feet in mixed silting.

Fig. 12.—Fragment of reddish-brown pottery of the 4th quality of British; ornamented with a row of circular punch-marks. Compare Plate 241, Fig. 6, of this volume, from the South Lodge Camp, and Plate 296, Fig. 7, from Barrow 23, Handley Hill. Found in the surface mould at a depth of 1·5 feet.

Fig. 13.—Loop of a vessel of No. 1 quality of British. The least diameter of the hole in the middle is 7 millimetres and its length 35 millimetres, which is considerably longer than any of the loops of vessels of the Romano-British period, as frequently described in connection with Woodcuts, Rotherley and elsewhere; see "Excavations," Vol. III., p. 53. It is the only loop of this exact form found in this neighbourhood, and must have been intended for the insertion of a cord or a thin stick. It was found at a depth of 4 feet in the Angle Ditch in chalk rubble.

Fig. 14.—Fragment of upright rim of No. 1 quality, British; ornamented with eight horizontal rows of very shallow indented lines, with two rows of slightly oblique vertical strokes, and a shallower horizontal band. Found on the bottom of the ditch in chalk rubble at a depth of 6 feet.

Fig. 15.—Fragment of rim of a large urn of No. 1 quality; ornamented with horizontal raised bands and rows of circular punch-marks. Found on the bottom of the ditch in chalk rubble at a depth of 6·8 feet.

Fig. 16.—Fragment of rim of No. 3 quality, British, of reddish-brown colour; ornamented with three horizontal rows of indented lines. It is black on the inside. A nearly similar fragment of the same quality was found in the ditch of Barrow 23, Handley Hill, see Plate 296, Fig. 4 of this volume. Found in the chalk rubble at a depth of 5 feet.

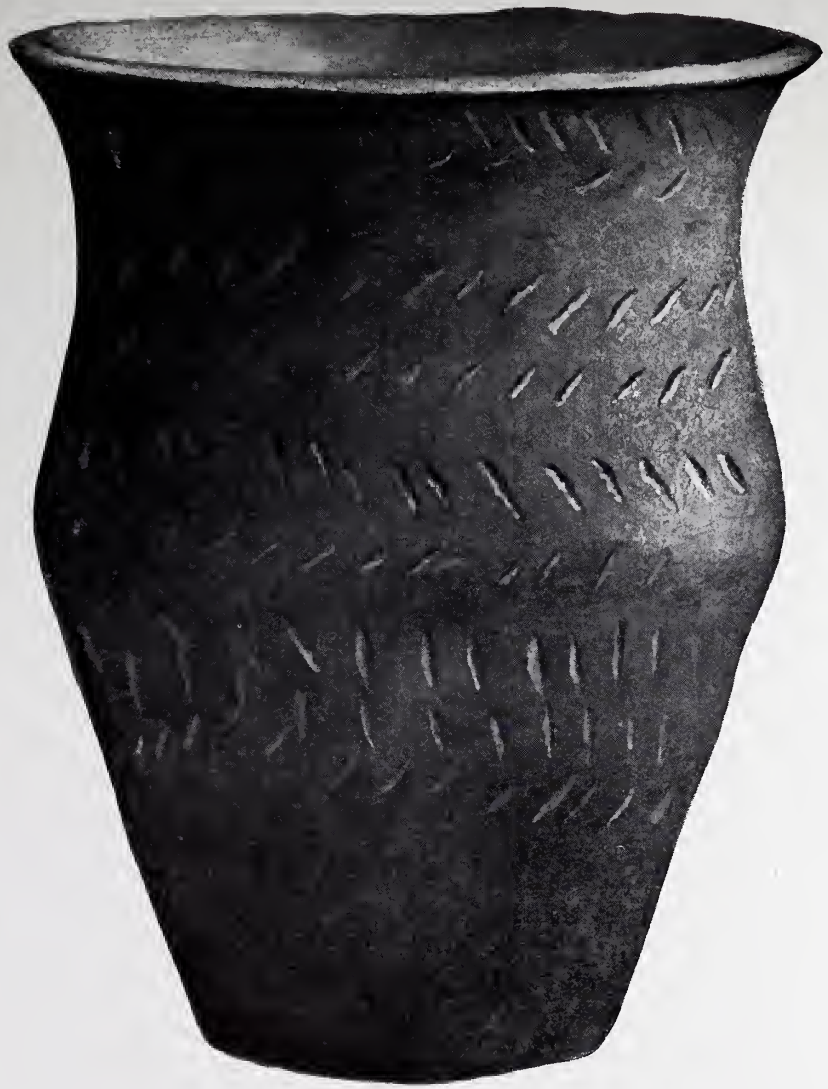
DESCRIPTION OF PLATE 265.

PLAN AND SECTION OF GRAVE OF THE BRONZE AGE 200 FEET TO THE SOUTH - WEST OF THE CENTRE OF WOR BARROW, SHOWING THE POSITION OF THE CROUCHED SKELETON WITH DRINKING VESSEL AT FEET.

See T on general plan of the ground, Plate 248.

This grave showed no indication on the surface, beyond the grass over it being a little green, which led to its being excavated. It is a typical Bronze Age grave. Two other skeletons, both crouched, and having drinking vessels near the feet, have been found near here : one in the centre of the Romano-British Village of Rotherley, Vol. II., Plate XCII., and the other covered by a small tumulus in Susan Gibb's Walk, Rushmore Park, Vol. II., Plates LXXVII., LXXVIII., and LXXIX. The skull in this example, like that of Susan Gibb's Walk, is brachycephalic or round ; the cephalic indices being 806 and 845 respectively. In the third, the measurement was unreliable. In all three cases the drinking vessels were of the same form, and composed of the 3rd quality of British pottery. This drinking vessel is rather smaller, and the ornamentation coarser than in the other specimens. No other fragments of pottery were found in the grave. The stature of the skeleton, 5 feet 4·6 inches, is small for a Bronze Age skeleton and probably male. The Drinking Vessel is of light red colour inside and out and roughly made ; height 5¼ inches, exterior diameter at top 4¼ inches, exterior diameter at bottom 2¼ inches. For photographs of the skull, see Plate 271 ; and for full-size profile of skull, see Plate 288.

DRINKING VESSEL FOUND NEAR FEET.



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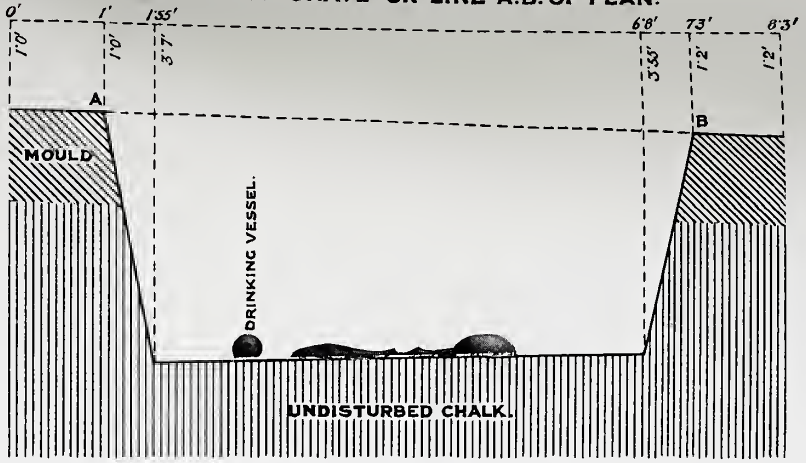
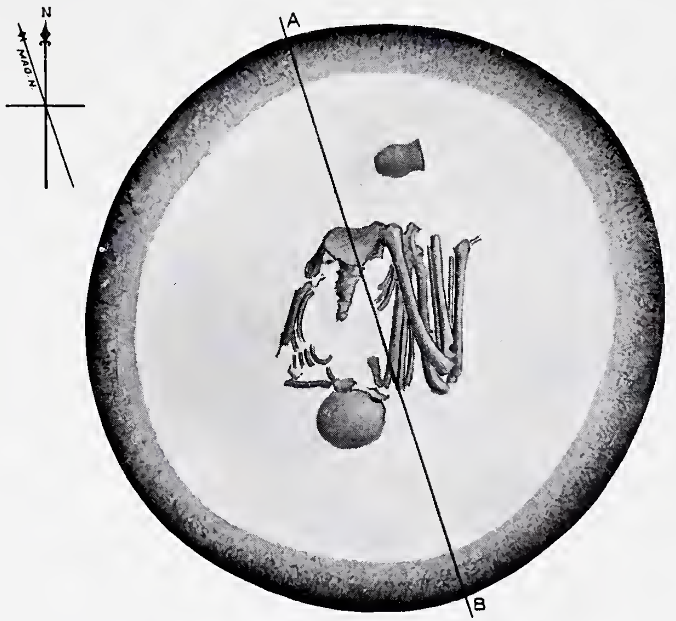
SECTION OF GRAVE ON LINE A.B. OF PLAN.





PLAN OF GRAVE OF THE BRONZE AGE
FOUND 200 FT. TO THE S.W. OF THE CENTRE OF WOR BARROW.
SKULL BRACHYCEPHALIC.
SKELETON CROUCHED WITH DRINKING VESSEL AT FEET.

SCALE OF 1 0·5 0 1 2 3 FEET

Q 2

DESCRIPTION OF PLATES 266 TO 271 INCLUSIVE.

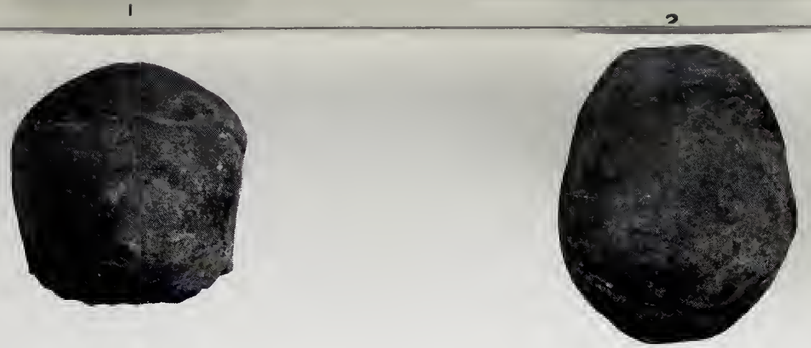
PHOTOGRAPHS OF SKULLS

Of the primary and secondary interments found in Wor Barrow, see Plan, Plate 249, and Average Section, Plate 250; a Romano-British skull found as a secondary interment in the Ditch of Barrow 27, Plate 293; a skull of uncertain period, probably the Bronze Age, from the Pit near Handley Hill Entrenchment, see Plan and Section of Pit, Plate 245; and a Bronze Age skull found with a crouched skeleton and a drinking vessel, near Wor Barrow, T on Plan, Plate 248, and Plate 265; all one-quarter of their natural size.

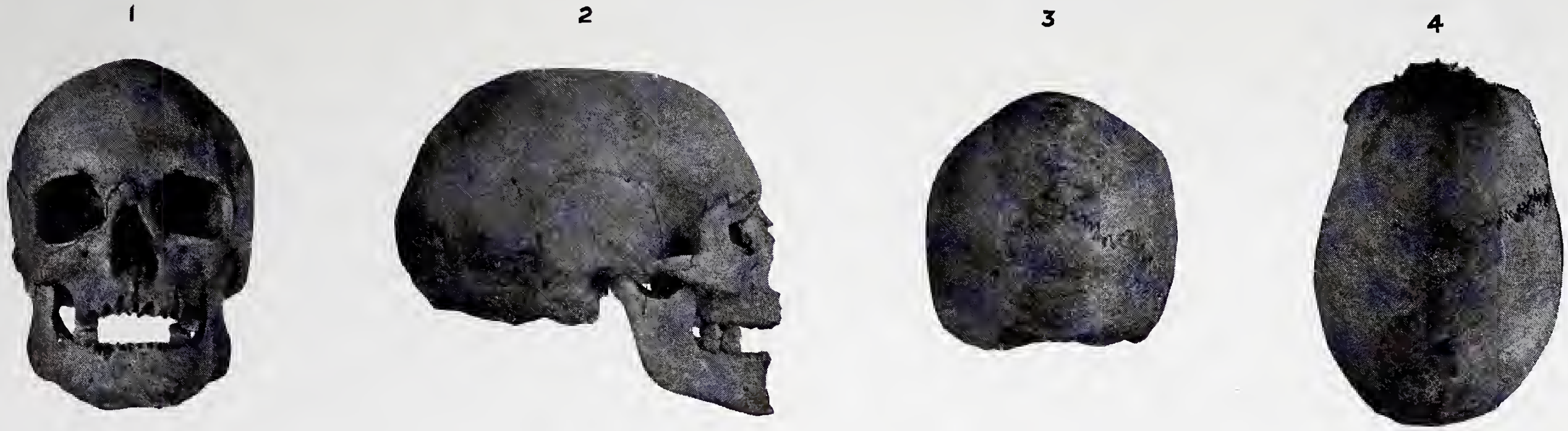
Four views, when practicable, have been taken of each. The skulls were set up for photographing on the condylo-alveolar horizontal line in every case, according to the method pursued by Dr. Garson, M.D.

No photographs of skulls can be taken that are perfectly true. The rounding of the surfaces and the perspective, preclude the possibility of representing the photograph of a skull in such a manner as to agree with the measurements. The photographs, however, give a good general idea of the forms, from the several points of view taken, and coupled with the diagrams of the profiles of these same skulls, taken by a machine, and shown in the following Plates, Nos. 273 to 288, may be relied upon as affording a perfectly accurate record of their form and dimensions.

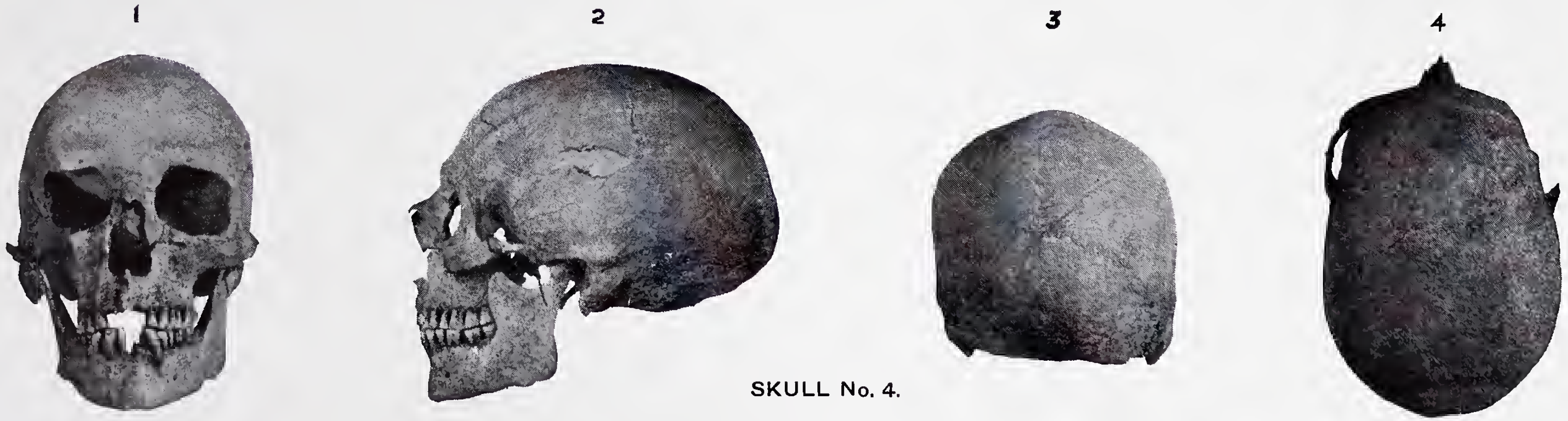
The skeletons found in the Primary Interment of Wor Barrow afford the only available evidence of the Barrow being of the Stone Age, and on this account the utmost possible attention has been paid to recording the forms of the skulls; see Table of Breadth Indices, p. 68.



SKULL No. 1.



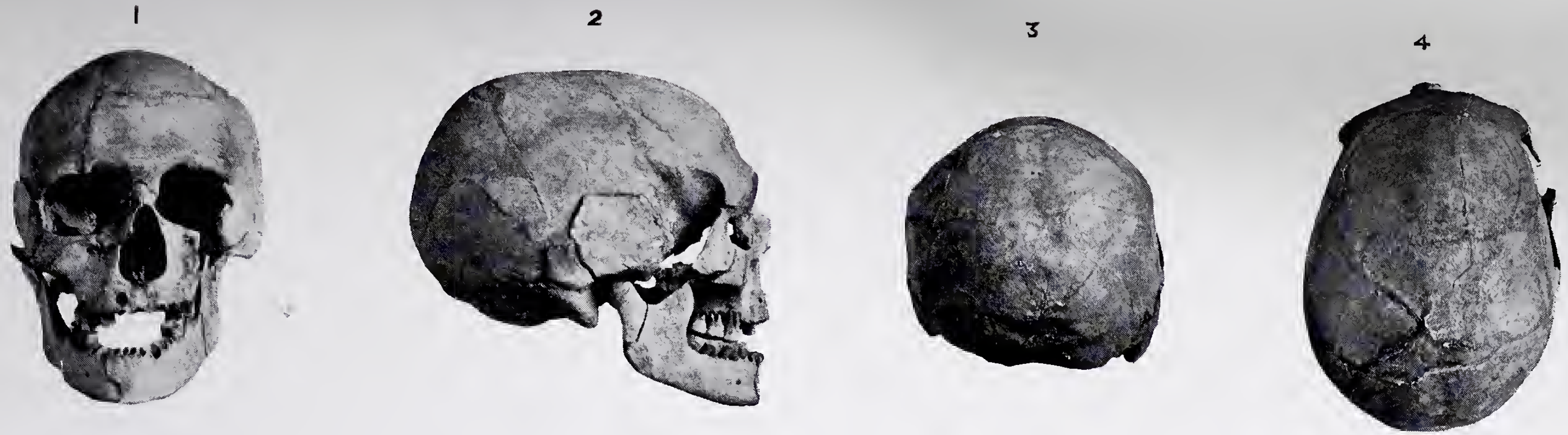
SKULL No. 3.



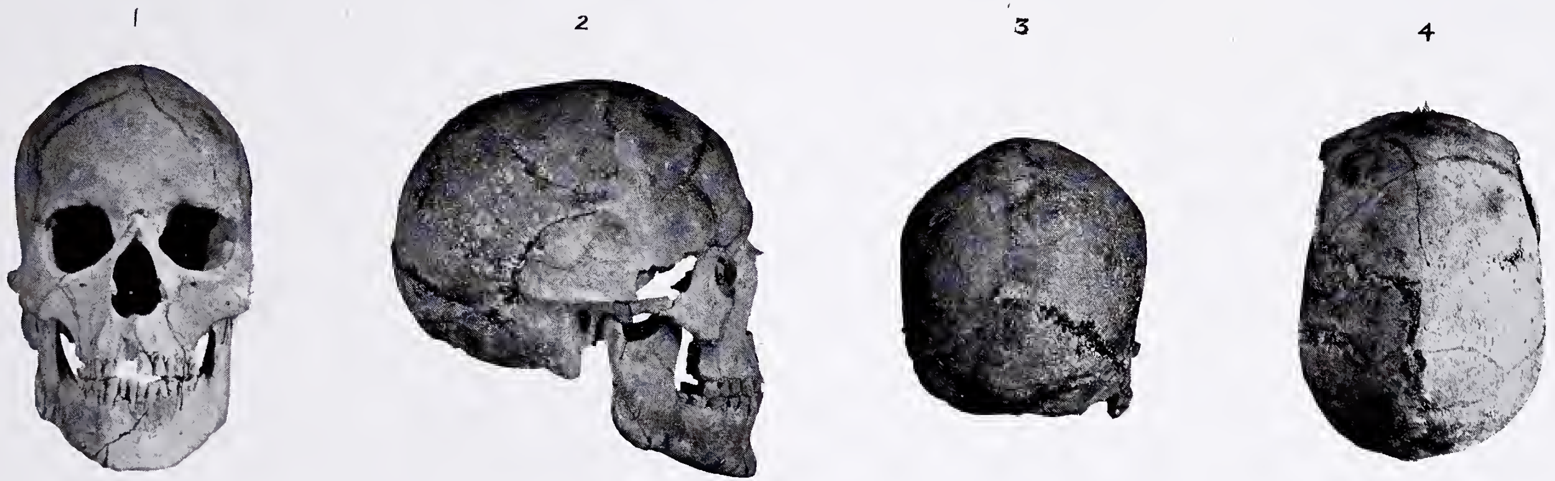
SKULL No. 4.

$\frac{1}{4}$

SKULLS OF THE PRIMARY INTERMENTS, WOR BARROW, HANDLEY DOWN.

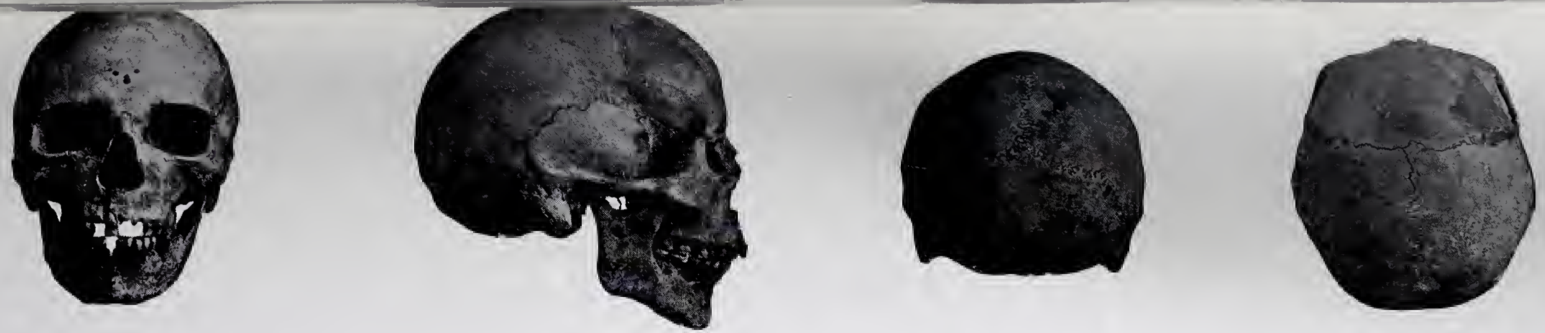


PRIMARY INTERMENT, WOR BARROW, HANDLEY DOWN.
SKULL No. 5.

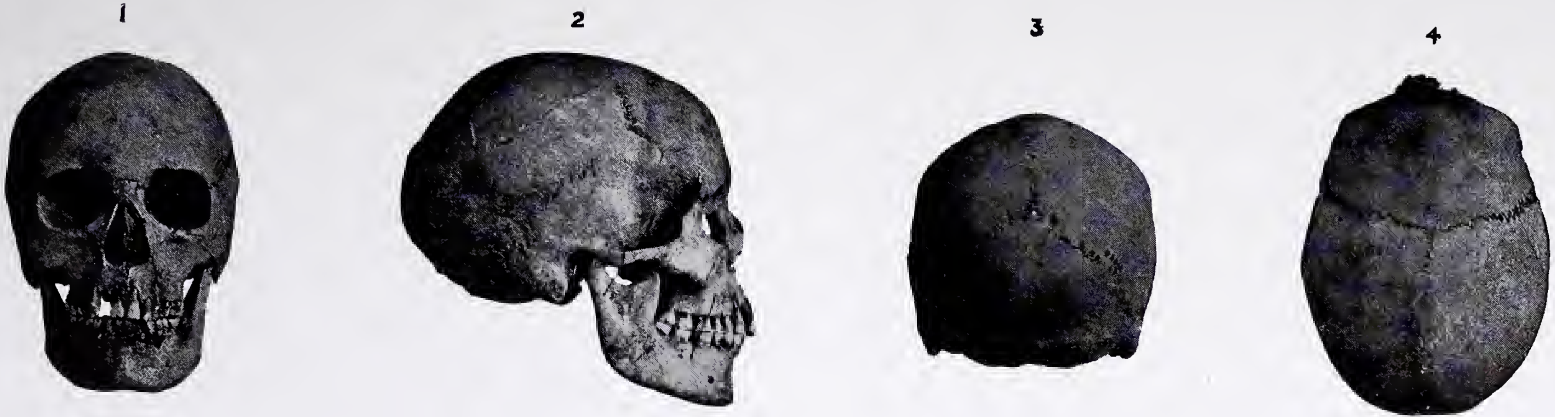


SECONDARY INTERMENT, WOR BARROW, HANDLEY DOWN.
SKULL No. 8, FOUND AT A DEPTH OF 8-ft. IN THE SILTING OF THE DITCH.

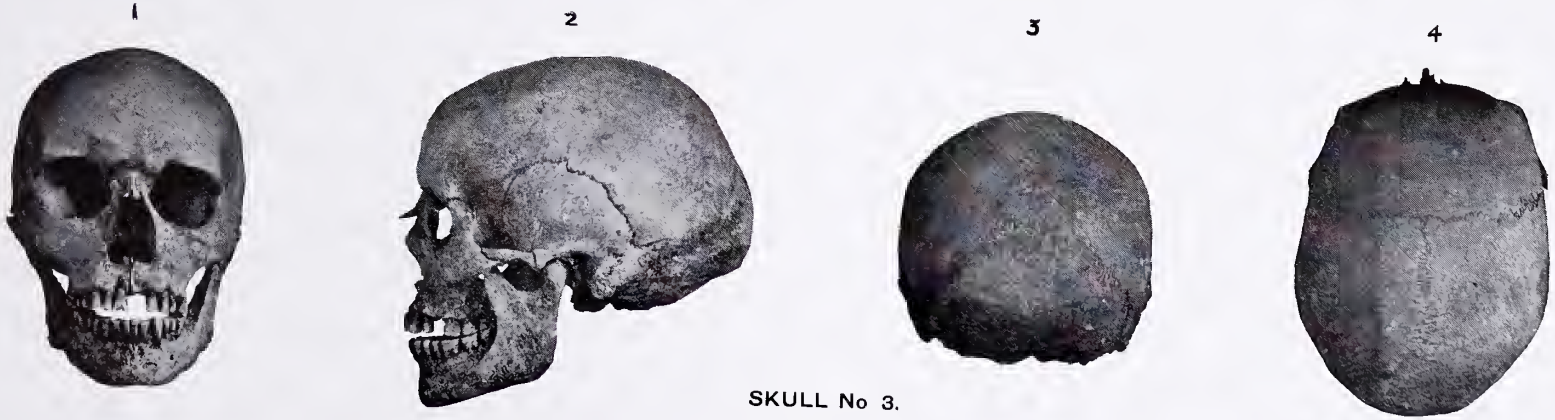
$\frac{1}{4}$



SKULL No. 1.

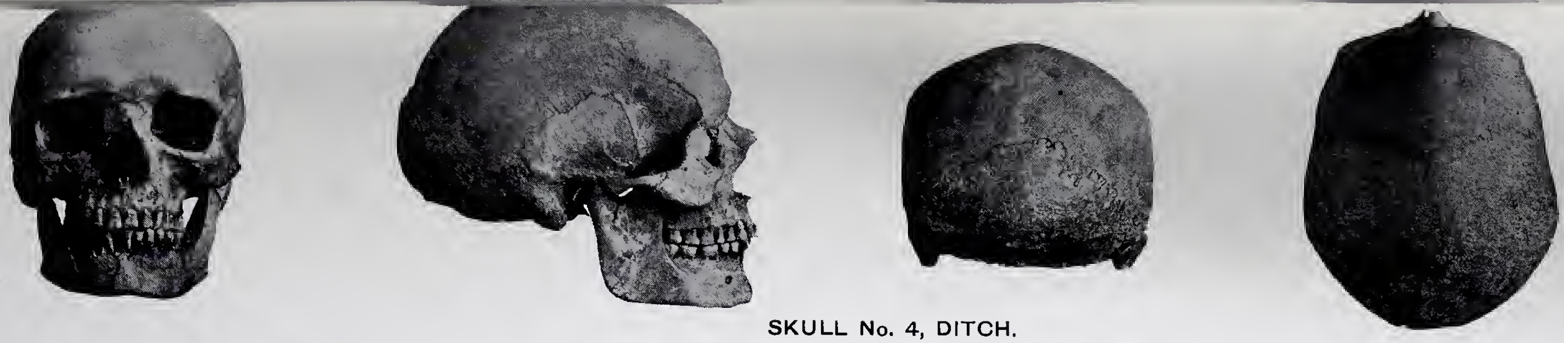


SKULL No. 2.

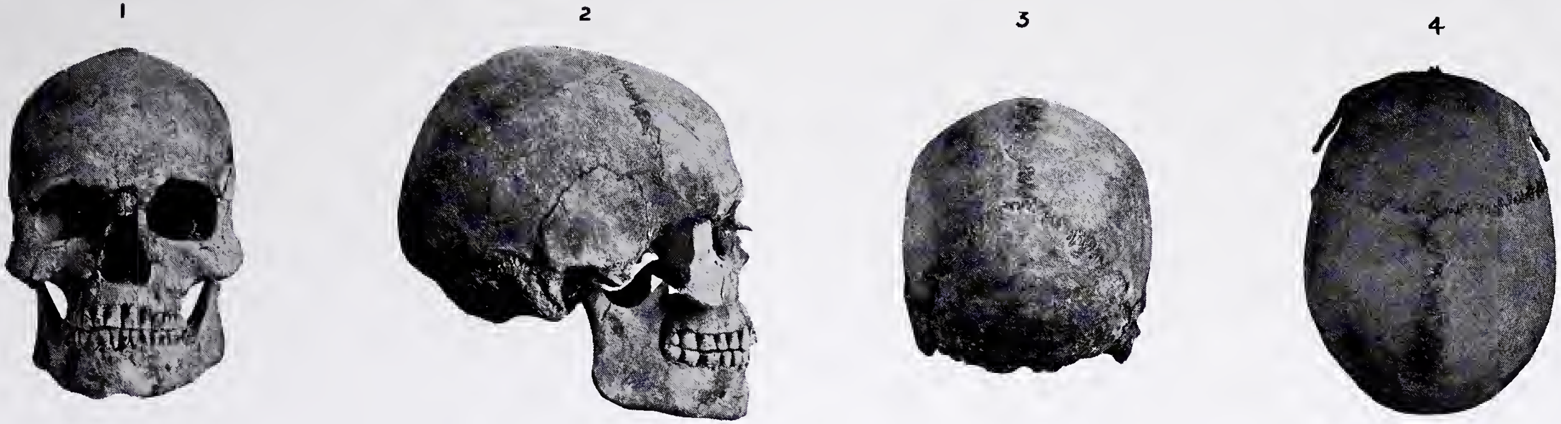


SKULL No 3.

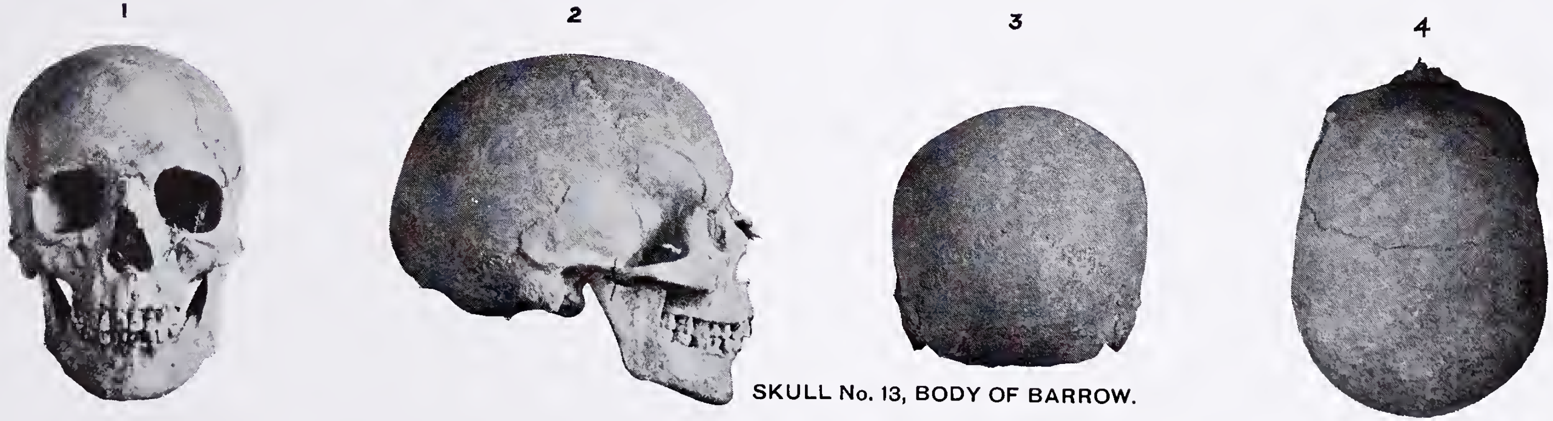
SKULLS OF THE SECONDARY INTERMENTS FROM THE DITCH OF WOR BARROW, HANDLEY DOWN.



SKULL No. 4, DITCH.



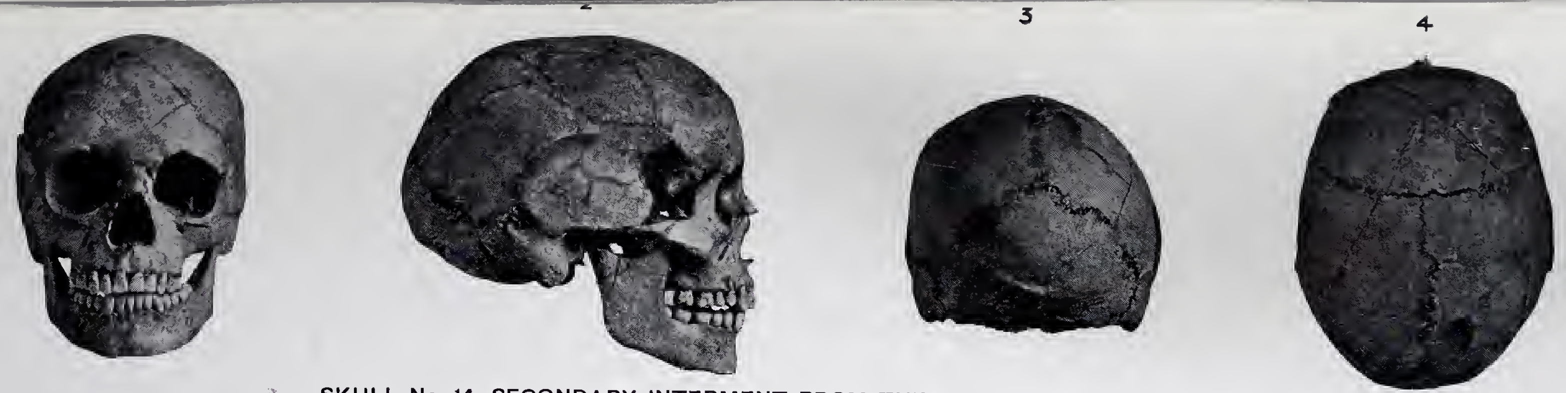
SKULL No. 7, DITCH.



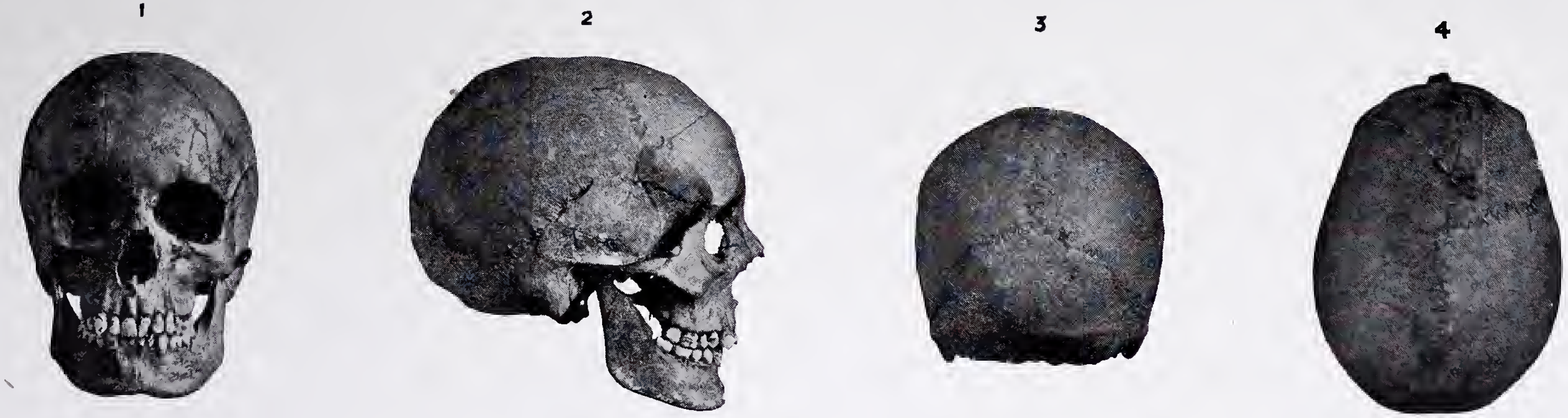
SKULL No. 13, BODY OF BARROW.

$\frac{1}{4}$

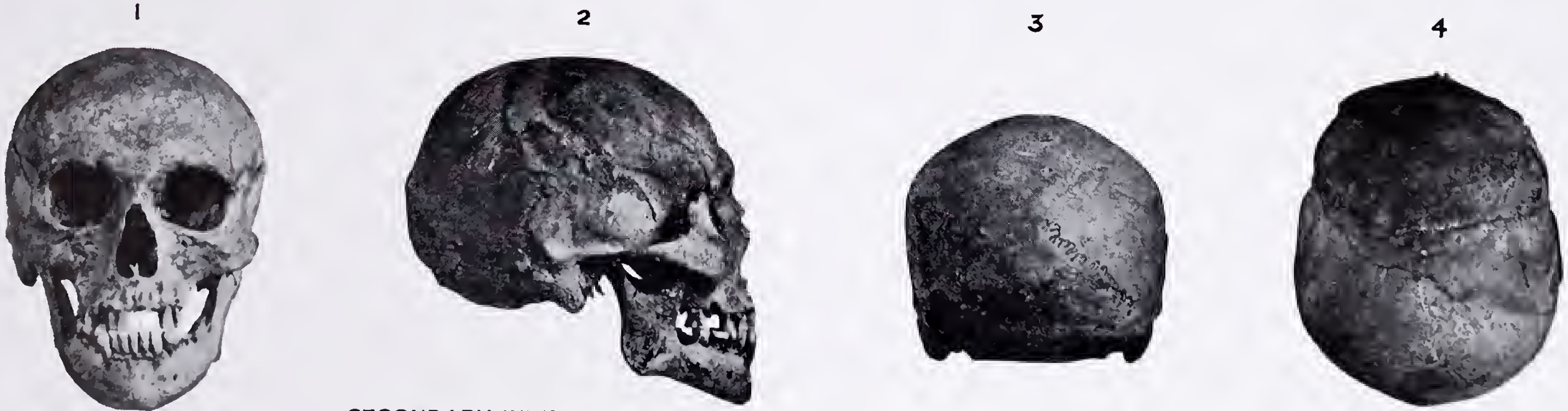
SKULLS OF THE SECONDARY INTERMENTS FROM THE DITCH AND BODY OF WOR BARROW, HANDLEY DOWN.



SKULL No. 14, SECONDARY INTERMENT FROM THE BODY OF WOR BARROW.

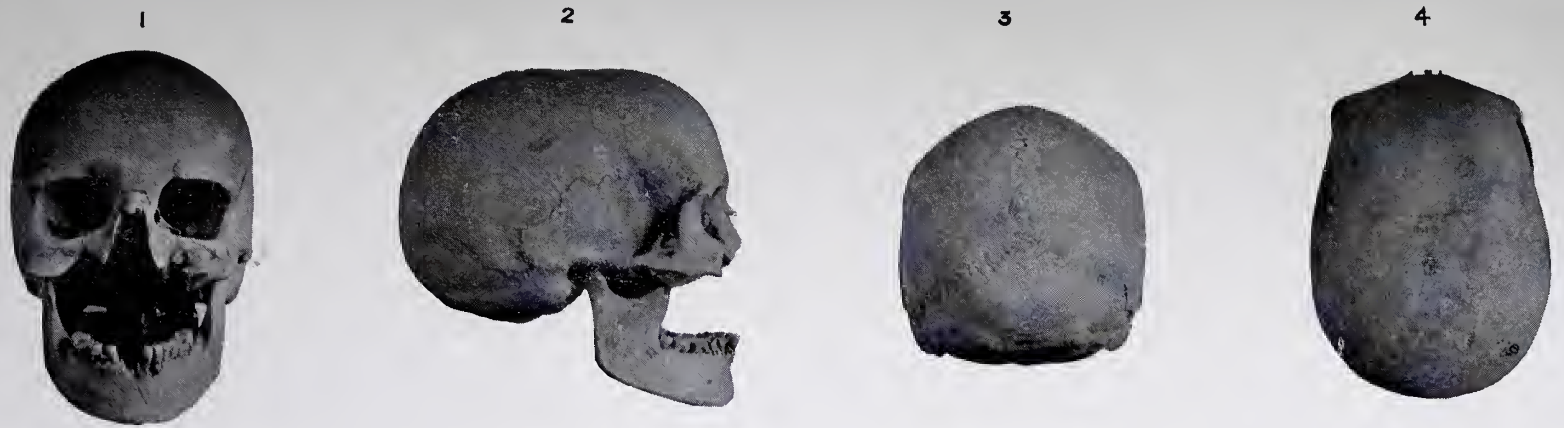


SKULL No. 15, SECONDARY INTERMENT FROM THE BODY OF WOR BARROW.

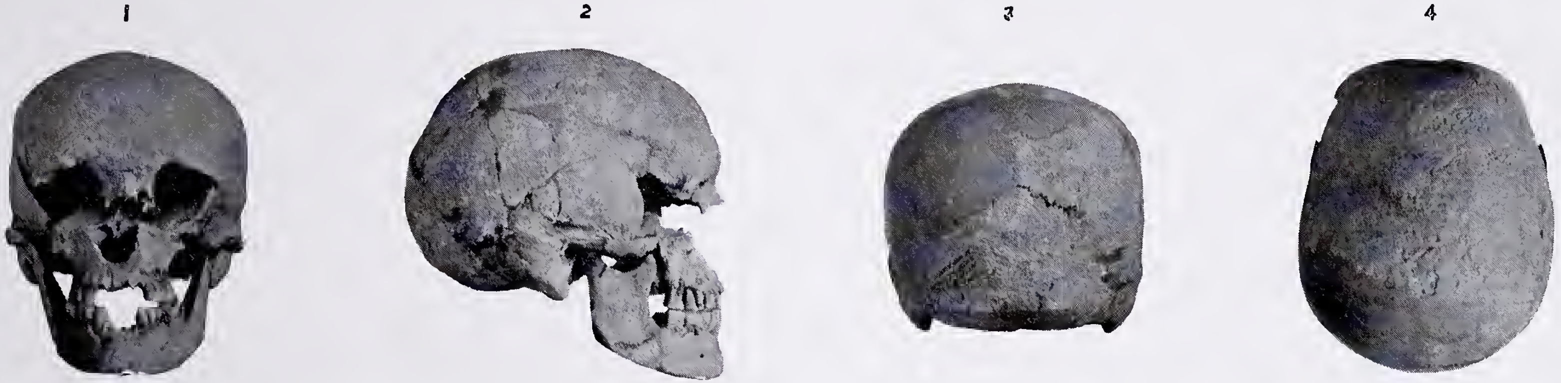


SECONDARY INTERMENT, FOUND IN DITCH OF BARROW 27, HANDLEY DOWN.

$\frac{1}{4}$



SKULL FOUND IN THE PIT NEAR HANDLEY HILL ENTRENCHMENT. PERHAPS BRONZE AGE.



SKULL OF BRONZE AGE INTERMENT, FOUND IN CIRCULAR GRAVE WITH DRINKING VESSEL AT FEET,
NEAR WOR BARROW, HANDLEY DOWN.

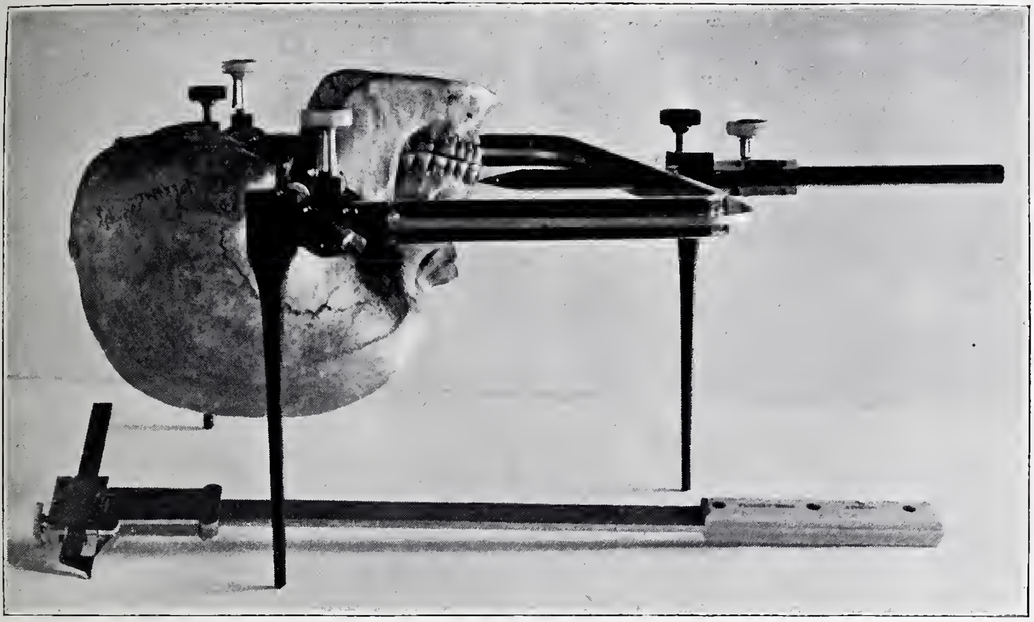
$\frac{1}{4}$

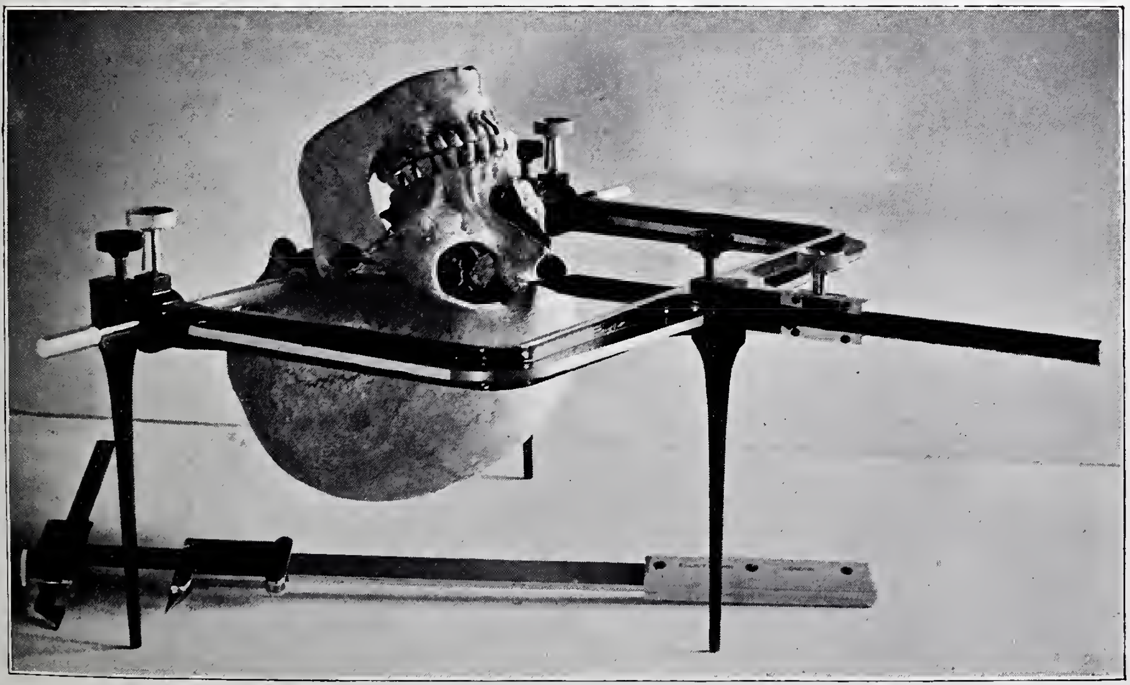
DESCRIPTION OF PLATE 272.

CRANIOMETER FOR MEASURING THE PROFILES OF SKULLS AND LIVING HEADS.

The photographs of skulls being unsatisfactory for the reasons stated in the description of the preceding Plates, Nos. 266 to 271, I have contrived an instrument for taking the profiles with perfect accuracy. The skull is fixed by means of a blunt point into the ear openings on either side, which, though oval, retain the pins with sufficient firmness, to enable the skull to revolve on a single point in the centre of the opening (meatus auditorius). The scale, in millimetres, is engraved on a horizontal bar, moved by a screw, which enables the distance on a vertical plane between the centre of the meatus auditorius and any point on the profile of the skull and lower jaw, to be read off with great precision. The measurements along the profile are taken with a pair of compasses, commencing usually with the bregma, and fixing in the first place several points on the occipital bone, foramen magnum, and bones on the central line of the face, from which the intermediate points are subsequently fixed. The profile only can be taken in this way, but as the object is to project all the side features into the plane of the centre of the skull, space is allowed within the instrument to push the skull to either side, so as to bring any point on the side of the skull in line with the point of the horizontal bar. To further facilitate this process, I have had calipers made on the principle of Sir W. Flower's calipers, but with the upper bar movable by a screw, so as to read off the distance between any fixed point of the profile and any point on the side of the skull, taken on the central plane of the skull. These lateral features can thus be projected into the diagram representing the profile, and the measurements thus obtained can be used for reference in the comparison of different skulls. The lateral measurements of the side points of the face and cranium (breadth) are written at the points on which they are taken; so that the diagram contains all the necessary measurements of the head, although the profile only can be shown.

It is the practice of Anthropologists to take the measurements of the skull from the anterior margin of the foramen magnum, and as long as this custom exists, no record of any measurements can be valuable, unless the measurements from the





CRANIOMETER FOR MEASURING THE PROFILES OF SKULLS AND LIVING HEADS.

anterior margin are included ; but as the anterior margin is one of the points fixed in the profile by my instrument, it is easy to include the measurements from this point with the others in the diagram : and the alveolar index and other indices are taken from it. So that no difficulty arises in the comparison of other measurements in which my instrument is not employed. This is of great importance, as I cannot expect that my craniometer, though extremely accurate, is likely to supersede the system already established by Anthropologists, or if it did, it would not enable comparisons to be made with measurements already taken the other way. Precision in the comparison of skulls is of course the chief object of all such measurements.

There are other considerations which may perhaps operate in ultimately bringing about a change of system. Mr. Busk, F.R.S., was a strong advocate for measuring from the meatus auditorius, and contrived an instrument for the purpose, but it was somewhat clumsy in use, and was not generally adopted on that account. His method, however, was sound in principle. No comparison between the skull and the living head can be made by any measurements other than those taken from the meatus. Three profiles of living heads taken by my instrument are given in Plates 290 to 292, and they are recognized as striking likenesses of the originals. The instrument is made of aluminium, and the legs are removable, so as to be light enough for use with a living subject. The profile can be taken much more quickly than with Mr. Busk's instrument. There is also this great objection to the anterior margin of the foramen magnum as a base for measurement, that in ancient skulls, which have been buried for ages, it is one of the first parts of the skull to decay, whereas the meatus auditorius is much more frequently preserved, and a larger number of skulls can therefore be measured by this method ; a point of great importance, when it is considered what a small number of the ancient skulls found in tumuli and other places are sufficiently perfect to be available for measurement.

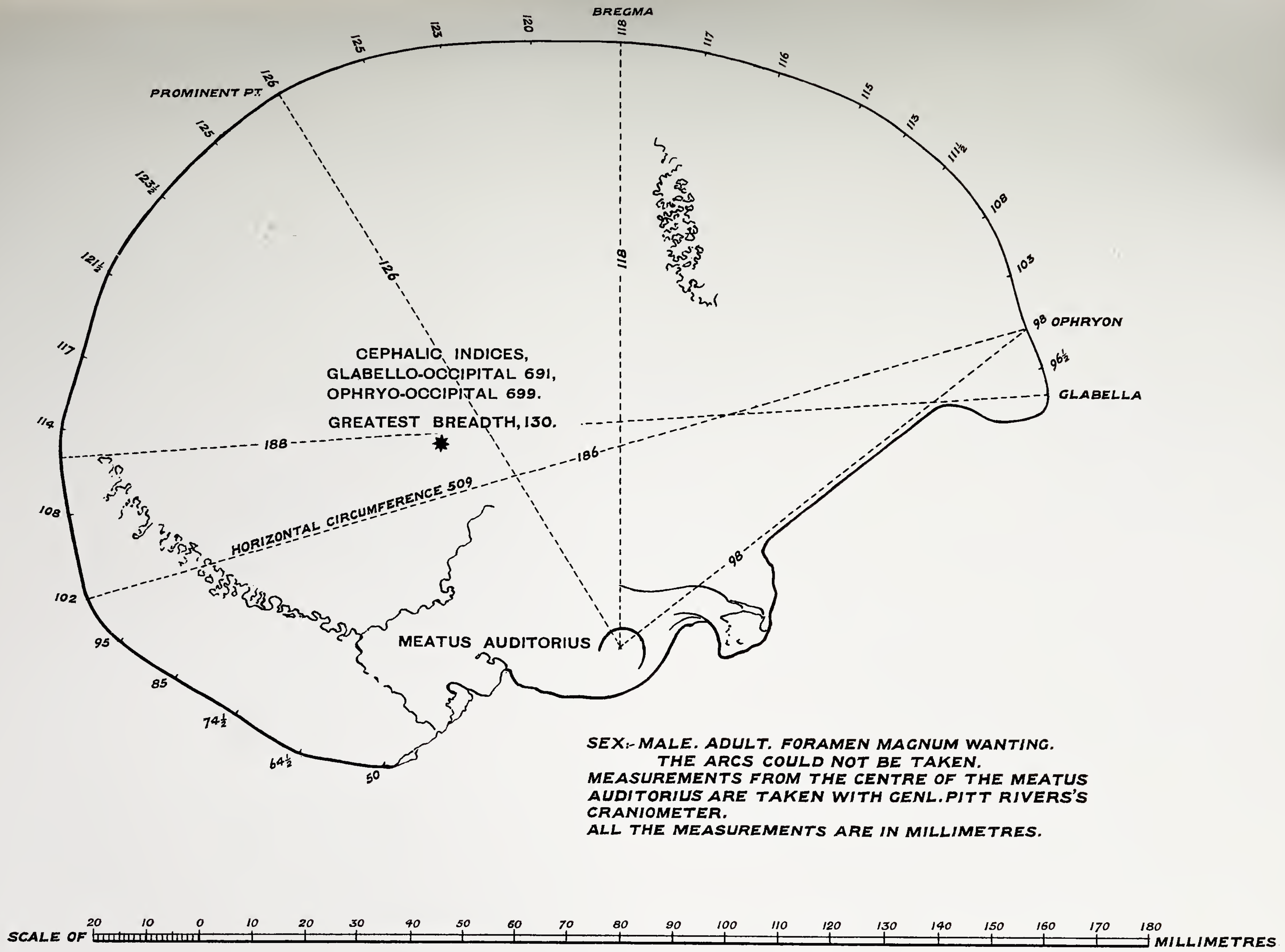
DESCRIPTION OF PLATES 273 TO 289.

DIAGRAMS OF SKULLS

Of the primary and secondary interments found in Wor Barrow, see Plan, Plate 249, and Average Section, Plate 250; a Romano-British skull found as a secondary interment in the Ditch of Barrow 27, Plate 293; a skull of uncertain period, probably the Bronze Age, from the Pit near Handley Hill Entrenchment, see Plan and Section of Pit, Plate 245; and a Bronze Age skull found with a crouched skeleton and a drinking vessel, near Wor Barrow, "T" on Plan, Plate 248, and Plate 265. The diagrams of the skulls are all full size.

These are diagrams taken with my Craniometer, of all the skulls shown in the photographs, Plates 266 to 271. The lateral features are put in with my movable calipers, so that the whole profile with the side features are projected into the vertical plane of the profile of the skull. The breadths of the skulls and features are shown in figures at the spots at which they are taken. The measurements from the meatus auditorius and the anterior margin of the foramen magnum are both shown in the diagrams. The indices are given on the parts relating to them. The primary interments in Wor Barrow are easily distinguished from the secondary by the greater length of the majority of them. The points of greatest breadth of the skulls are marked by a star. The measurements shown in the diagrams are those adopted by Dr. Garson, M.D. In some of the skulls the medial line on which the profile is taken does not agree accurately with the side projections shown in the photographs. Where this is the case, the side projections are shown by a dotted line, the medial line being shown by a continuous line. This applies more particularly to the base of the skull and chin. In cases where the measurements are not given, the skulls were imperfect on the line of the measurement, and could not therefore be taken accurately. Before taking the photographs these defects were made up by plaster.

WOR BARROW, HANDLEY DOWN.
SKULL No. I.



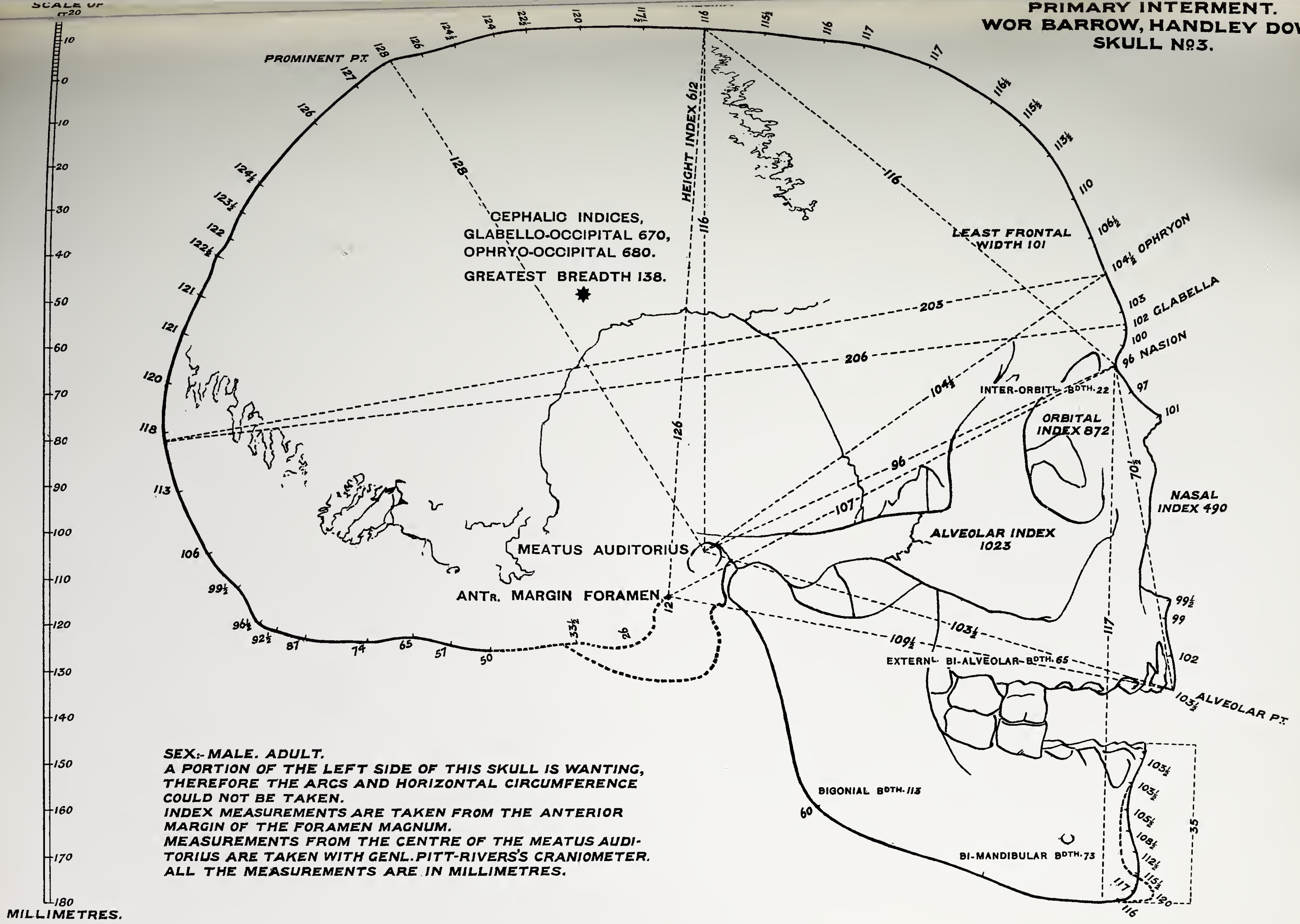
CEPHALIC INDICES,
GLABELLO-OCCIPITAL 691,
OPHRYO-OCCIPITAL 699.

GREATEST BREADTH, 130.

SEX:- MALE. ADULT. FORAMEN MAGNUM WANTING.
THE ARCS COULD NOT BE TAKEN.
MEASUREMENTS FROM THE CENTRE OF THE MEATUS AUDITORIUS ARE TAKEN WITH GENL. PITT RIVERS'S CRANIOMETER.
ALL THE MEASUREMENTS ARE IN MILLIMETRES.

J. Akerman, Photo-lith London.

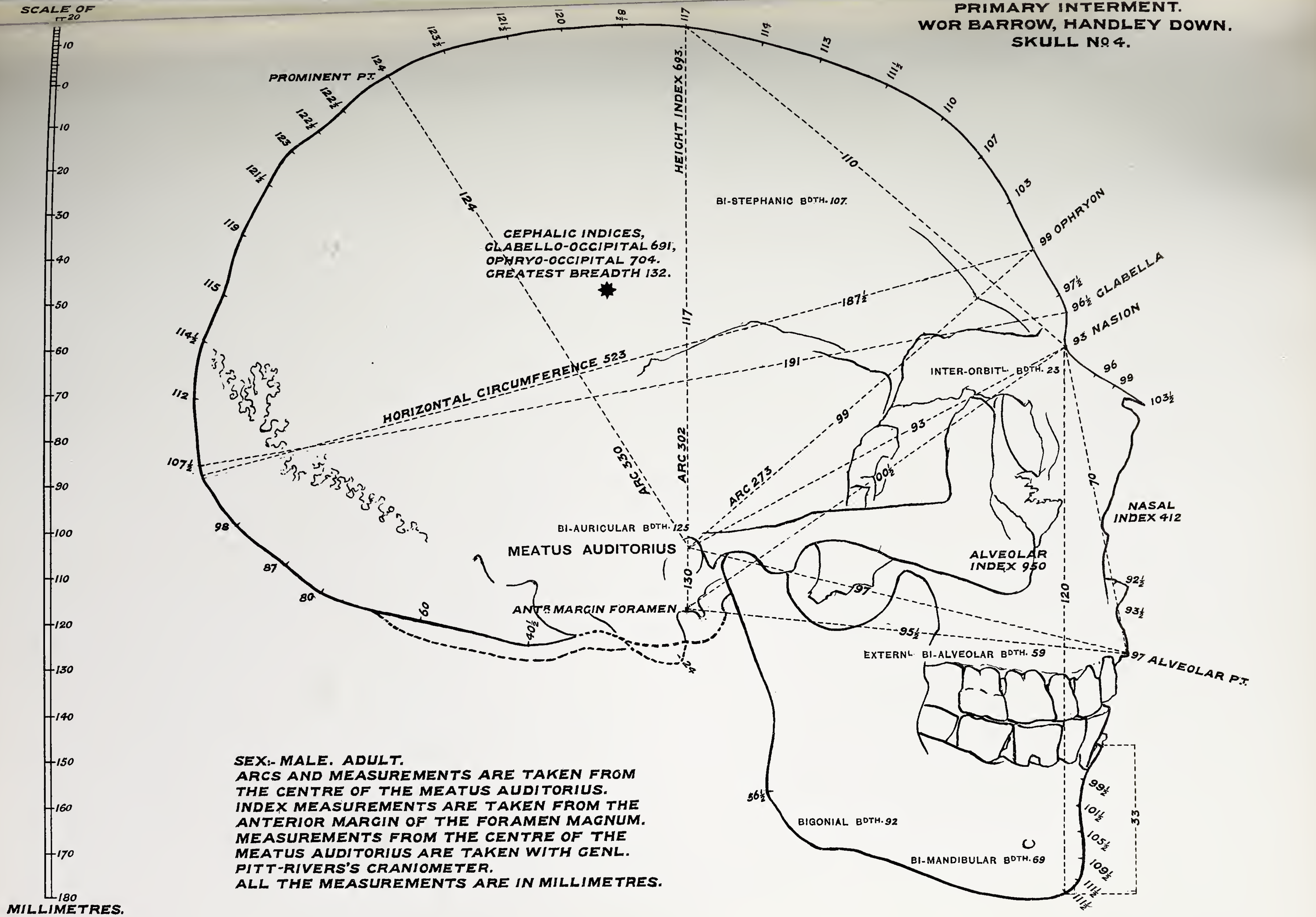
PRIMARY INTERMENT.
WOR BARROW, HANDLEY DOWN.
SKULL Nº3.



SEX:- MALE. ADULT.
A PORTION OF THE LEFT SIDE OF THIS SKULL IS WANTING, THEREFORE THE ARCS AND HORIZONTAL CIRCUMFERENCE COULD NOT BE TAKEN.
INDEX MEASUREMENTS ARE TAKEN FROM THE ANTERIOR MARGIN OF THE FORAMEN MAGNUM.
MEASUREMENTS FROM THE CENTRE OF THE MEATUS AUDITORIUS ARE TAKEN WITH GENL. PITT-RIVERS'S CRANIOMETER.
ALL THE MEASUREMENTS ARE IN MILLIMETRES.

J. Akerman, Photo-lith London.

PRIMARY INTERMENT.
WOR BARROW, HANDLEY DOWN.
SKULL Nº 4.

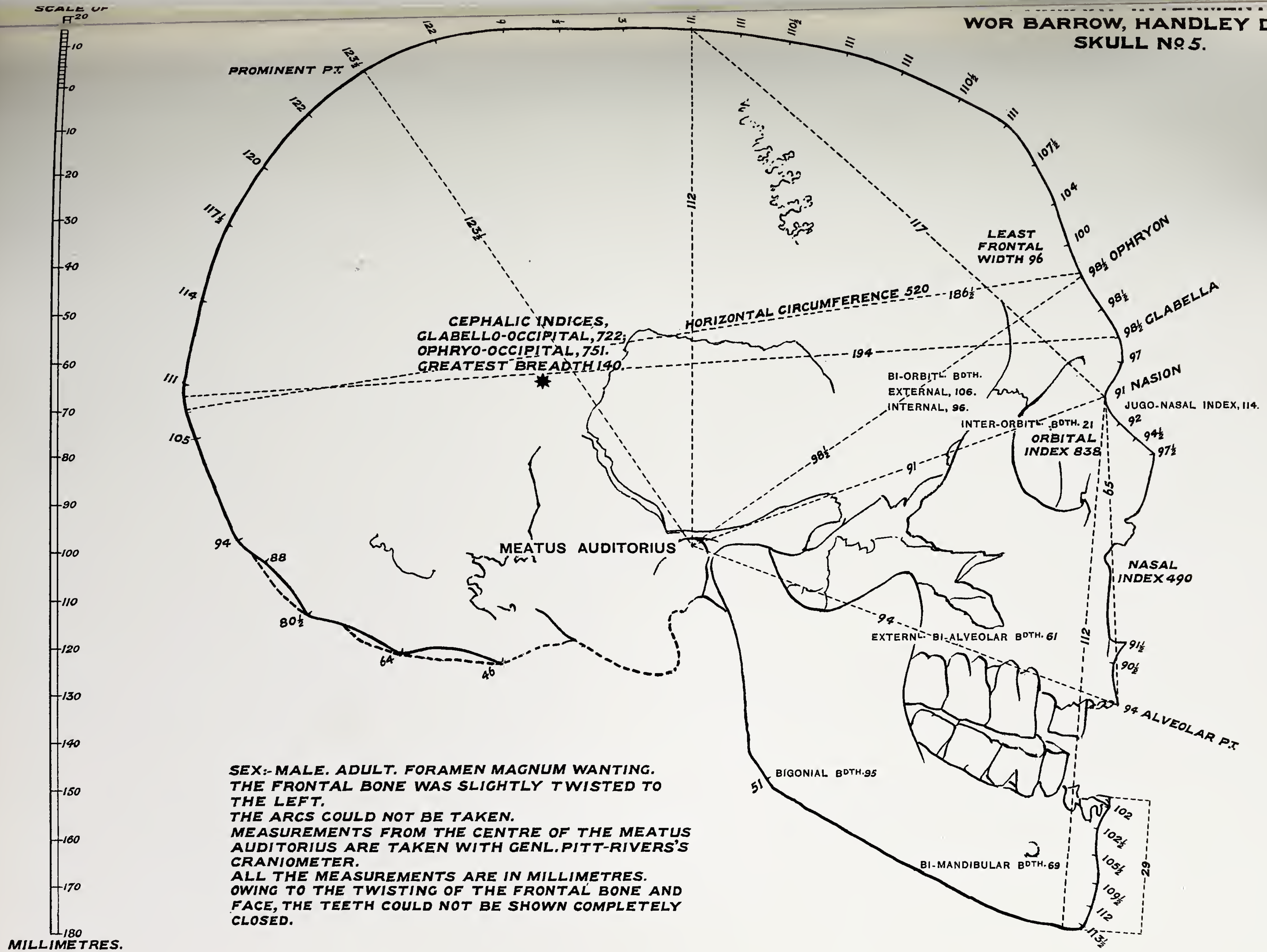


CEPHALIC INDICES,
GLABELLO-OCCIPITAL 691,
OPHRYO-OCCIPITAL 704.
GREATEST BREADTH 132.

SEX:- MALE. ADULT.
ARCS AND MEASUREMENTS ARE TAKEN FROM THE CENTRE OF THE MEATUS AUDITORIUS.
INDEX MEASUREMENTS ARE TAKEN FROM THE ANTERIOR MARGIN OF THE FORAMEN MAGNUM.
MEASUREMENTS FROM THE CENTRE OF THE MEATUS AUDITORIUS ARE TAKEN WITH GENL. PITT-RIVERS'S CRANIOMETER.
ALL THE MEASUREMENTS ARE IN MILLIMETRES.

J. Akerman, Photo-lith. London

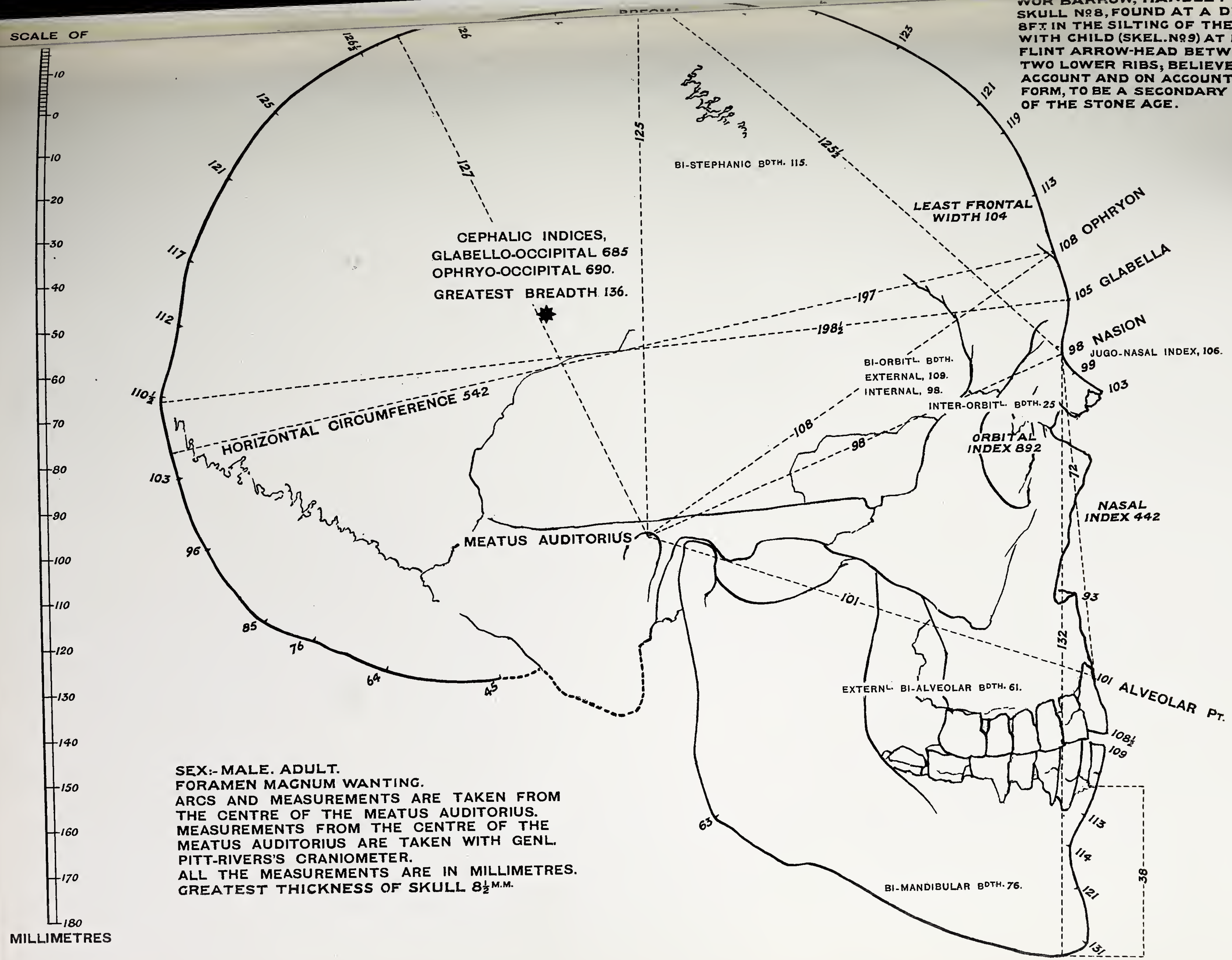
WOR BARROW, HANDLEY DOWN.
SKULL No. 5.



SEX:- MALE. ADULT. FORAMEN MAGNUM WANTING.
THE FRONTAL BONE WAS SLIGHTLY TWISTED TO THE LEFT.
THE ARCS COULD NOT BE TAKEN.
MEASUREMENTS FROM THE CENTRE OF THE MEATUS AUDITORIUS ARE TAKEN WITH GENL. PITT-RIVERS'S CRANIOMETER.
ALL THE MEASUREMENTS ARE IN MILLIMETRES.
OWING TO THE TWISTING OF THE FRONTAL BONE AND FACE, THE TEETH COULD NOT BE SHOWN COMPLETELY CLOSED.

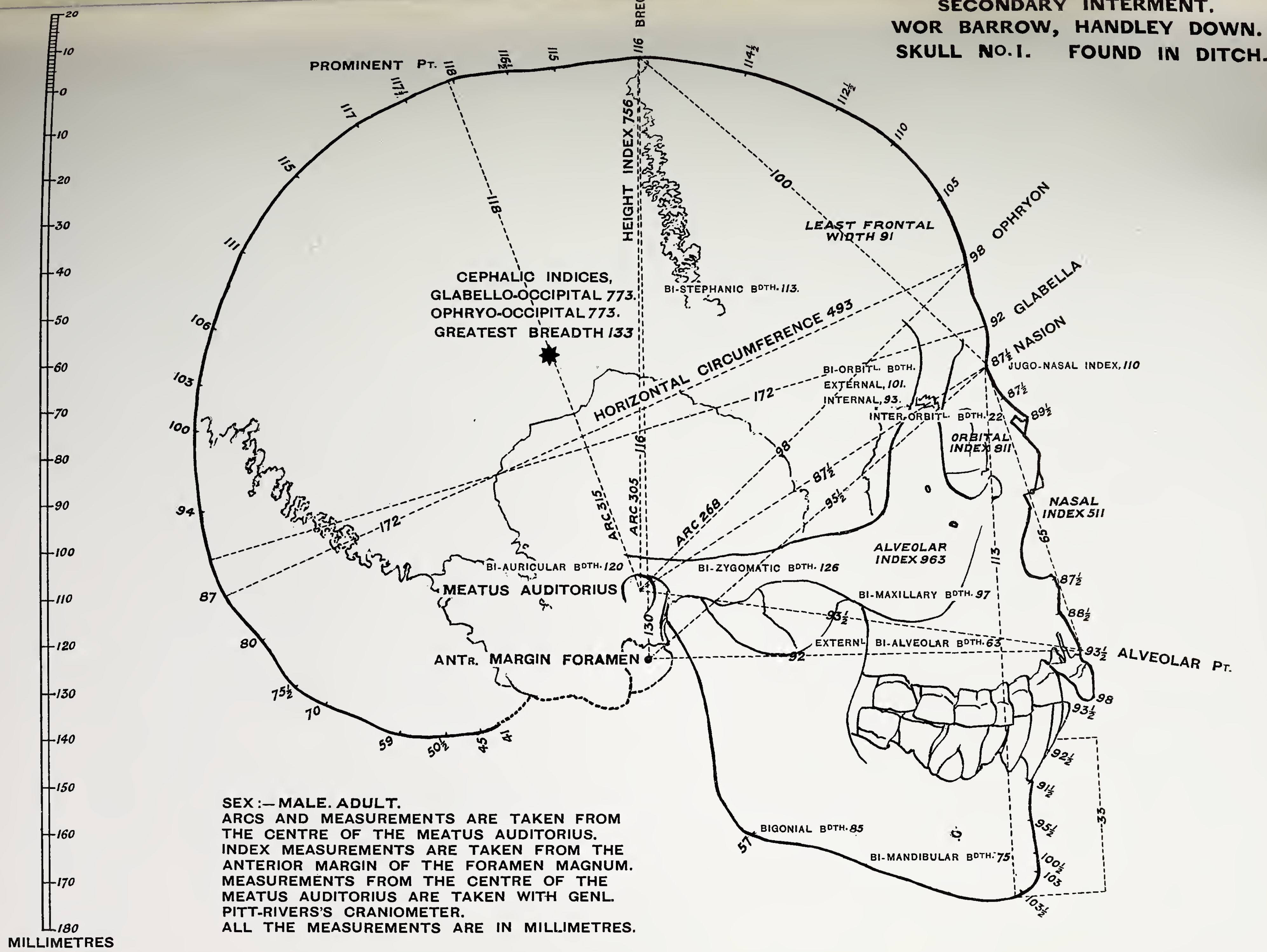
J. Akerman, Photo-lith London

WOR BARROW, HANDLEY DOWN.
SKULL No. 8, FOUND AT A DEPTH OF 8FT. IN THE SILTING OF THE DITCH WITH CHILD (SKEL. No. 9) AT FEET AND FLINT ARROW-HEAD BETWEEN THE TWO LOWER RIBS; BELIEVED ON THAT ACCOUNT AND ON ACCOUNT OF ITS FORM, TO BE A SECONDARY INTERMNT OF THE STONE AGE.



SEX:- MALE. ADULT.
FORAMEN MAGNUM WANTING.
ARCS AND MEASUREMENTS ARE TAKEN FROM THE CENTRE OF THE MEATUS AUDITORIUS.
MEASUREMENTS FROM THE CENTRE OF THE MEATUS AUDITORIUS ARE TAKEN WITH GENL. PITT-RIVERS'S CRANIOMETER.
ALL THE MEASUREMENTS ARE IN MILLIMETRES.
GREATEST THICKNESS OF SKULL $8\frac{1}{2}$ M.M.

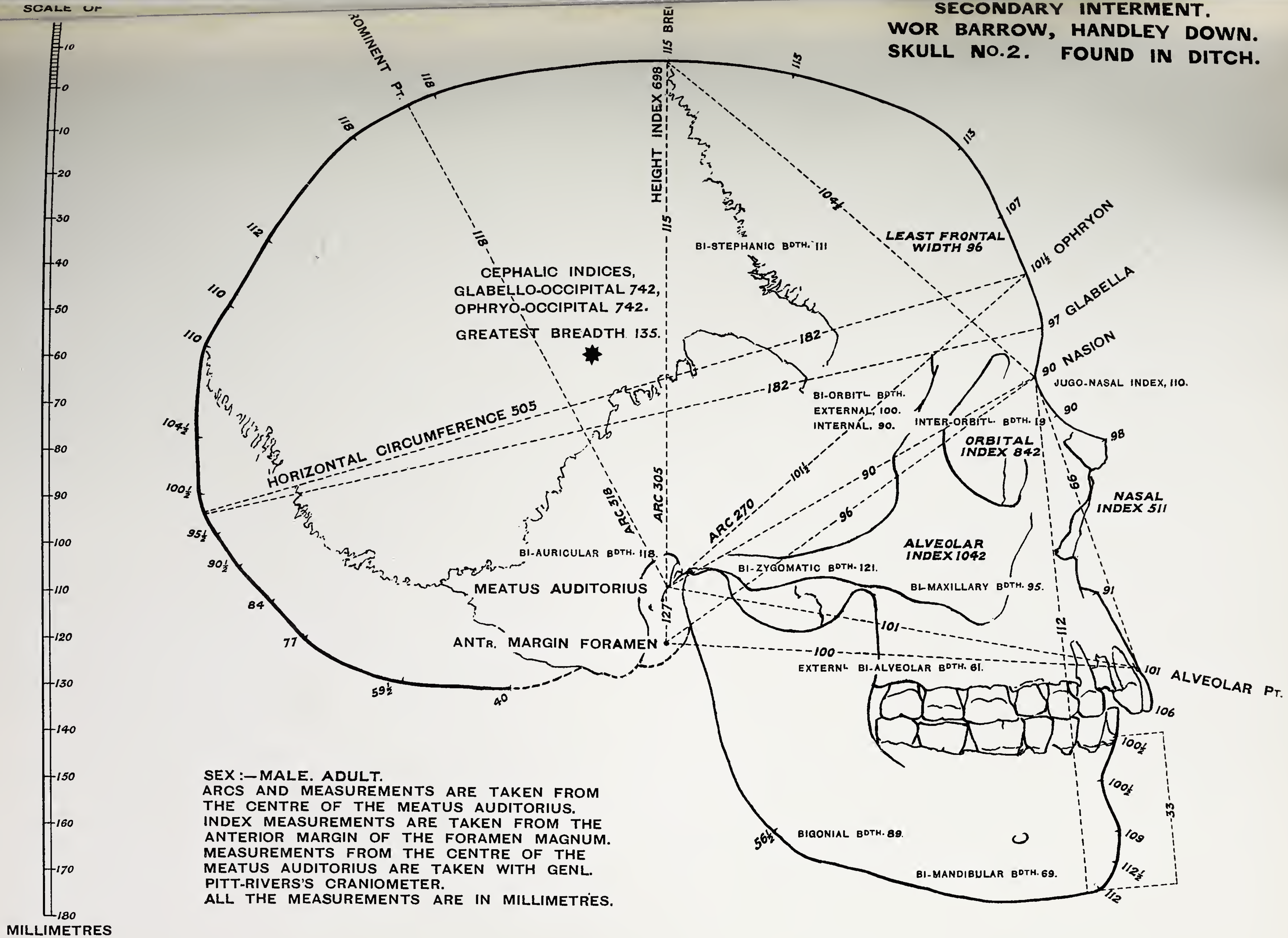
SECONDARY INTERMENT.
WOR BARROW, HANDLEY DOWN.
SKULL No. I. FOUND IN DITCH.



SEX:—MALE. ADULT.
ARCS AND MEASUREMENTS ARE TAKEN FROM THE CENTRE OF THE MEATUS AUDITORIUS.
INDEX MEASUREMENTS ARE TAKEN FROM THE ANTERIOR MARGIN OF THE FORAMEN MAGNUM.
MEASUREMENTS FROM THE CENTRE OF THE MEATUS AUDITORIUS ARE TAKEN WITH GENL. PITT-RIVERS'S CRANIOMETER.
ALL THE MEASUREMENTS ARE IN MILLIMETRES.

J Akerman, Photo-lith London.

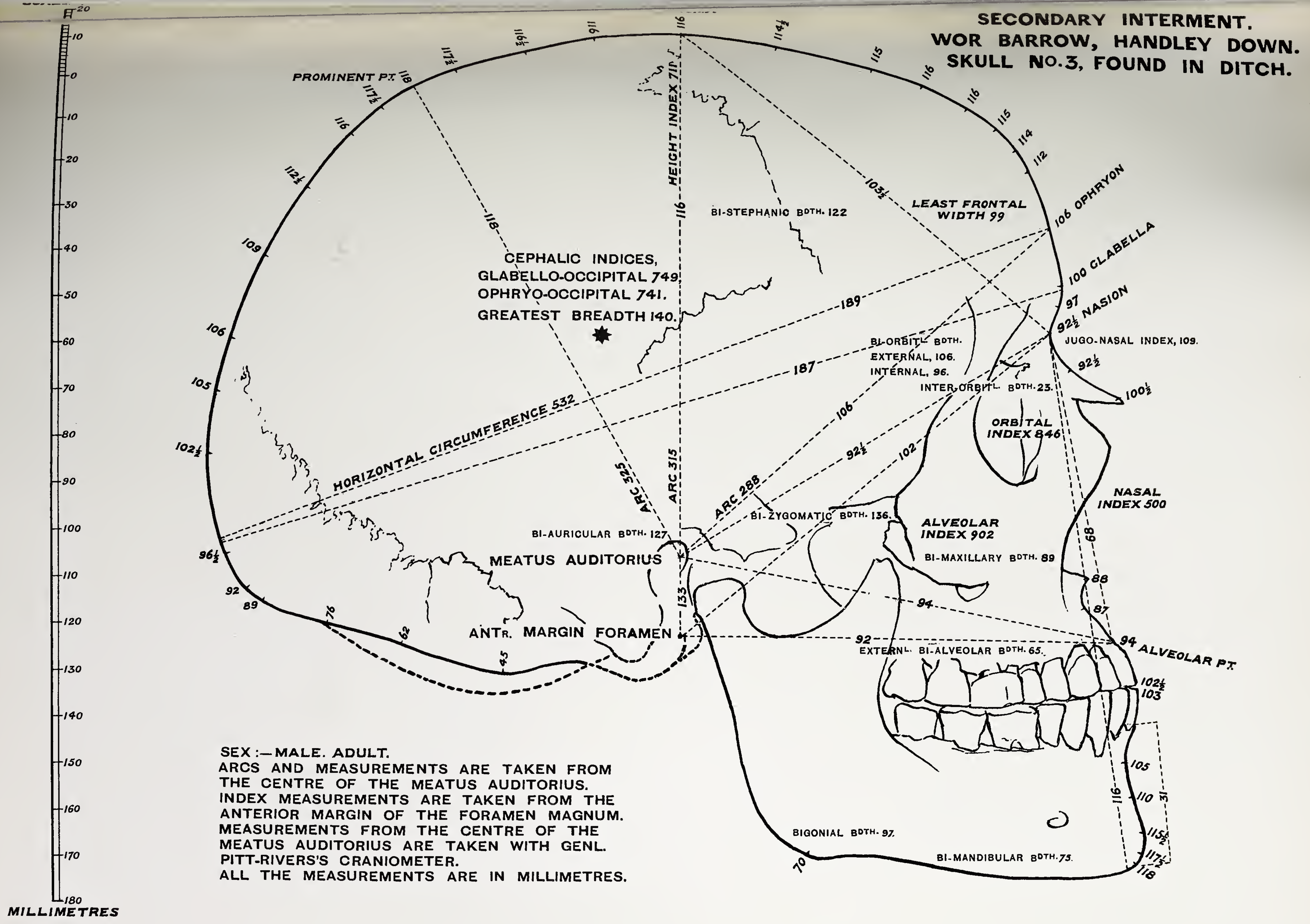
SECONDARY INTERMENT.
WOR BARROW, HANDLEY DOWN.
SKULL No. 2. FOUND IN DITCH.



SEX:—MALE. ADULT.
ARCS AND MEASUREMENTS ARE TAKEN FROM THE CENTRE OF THE MEATUS AUDITORIUS.
INDEX MEASUREMENTS ARE TAKEN FROM THE ANTERIOR MARGIN OF THE FORAMEN MAGNUM.
MEASUREMENTS FROM THE CENTRE OF THE MEATUS AUDITORIUS ARE TAKEN WITH GENL. PITT-RIVERS'S CRANIOMETER.
ALL THE MEASUREMENTS ARE IN MILLIMETRES.

J Akerman, Photo-lith London

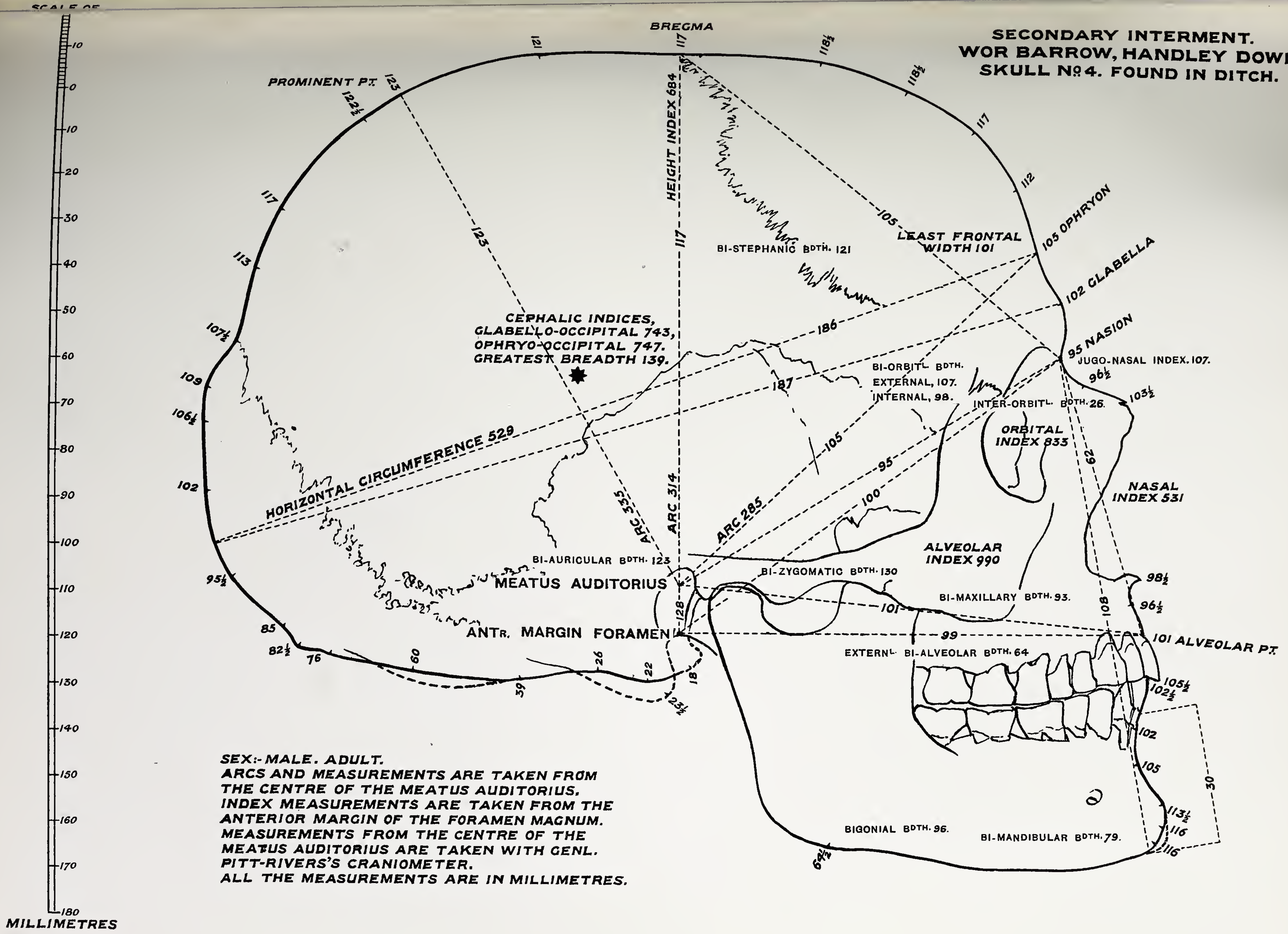
SECONDARY INTERMENT.
WOR BARROW, HANDLEY DOWN.
SKULL No.3, FOUND IN DITCH.



SEX :—MALE. ADULT.
ARCS AND MEASUREMENTS ARE TAKEN FROM THE CENTRE OF THE MEATUS AUDITORIUS.
INDEX MEASUREMENTS ARE TAKEN FROM THE ANTERIOR MARGIN OF THE FORAMEN MAGNUM.
MEASUREMENTS FROM THE CENTRE OF THE MEATUS AUDITORIUS ARE TAKEN WITH GENL. PITT-RIVERS'S CRANIOMETER.
ALL THE MEASUREMENTS ARE IN MILLIMETRES.

J Akerman Photo-lith London

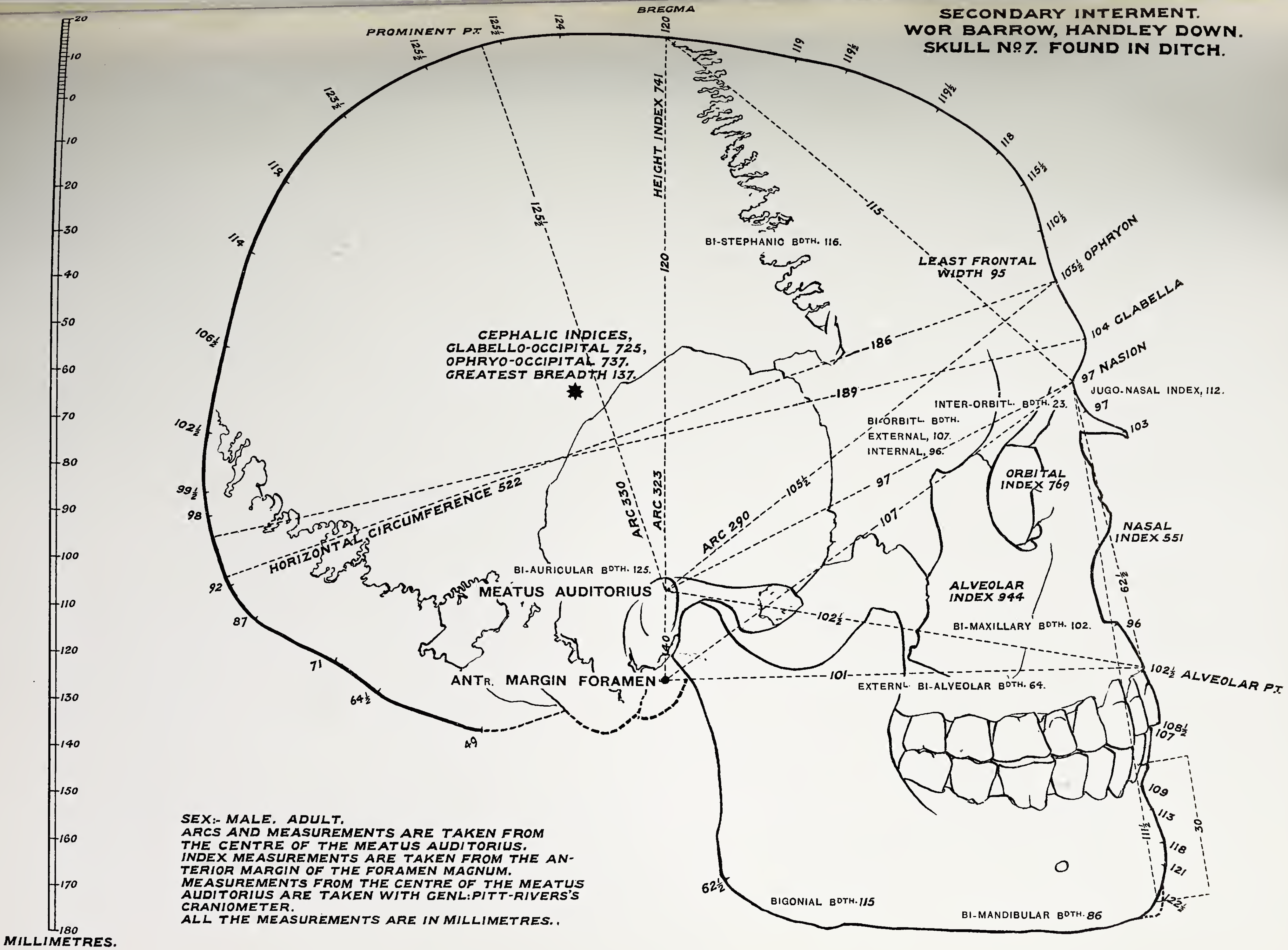
SECONDARY INTERMENT.
WOR BARROW, HANDLEY DOWN.
SKULL No. 4. FOUND IN DITCH.



SEX:- MALE. ADULT.
ARCS AND MEASUREMENTS ARE TAKEN FROM THE CENTRE OF THE MEATUS AUDITORIUS.
INDEX MEASUREMENTS ARE TAKEN FROM THE ANTERIOR MARGIN OF THE FORAMEN MAGNUM.
MEASUREMENTS FROM THE CENTRE OF THE MEATUS AUDITORIUS ARE TAKEN WITH GENL. PITT-RIVERS'S CRANIOMETER.
ALL THE MEASUREMENTS ARE IN MILLIMETRES.

J. Akerman. Photo-lith. London.

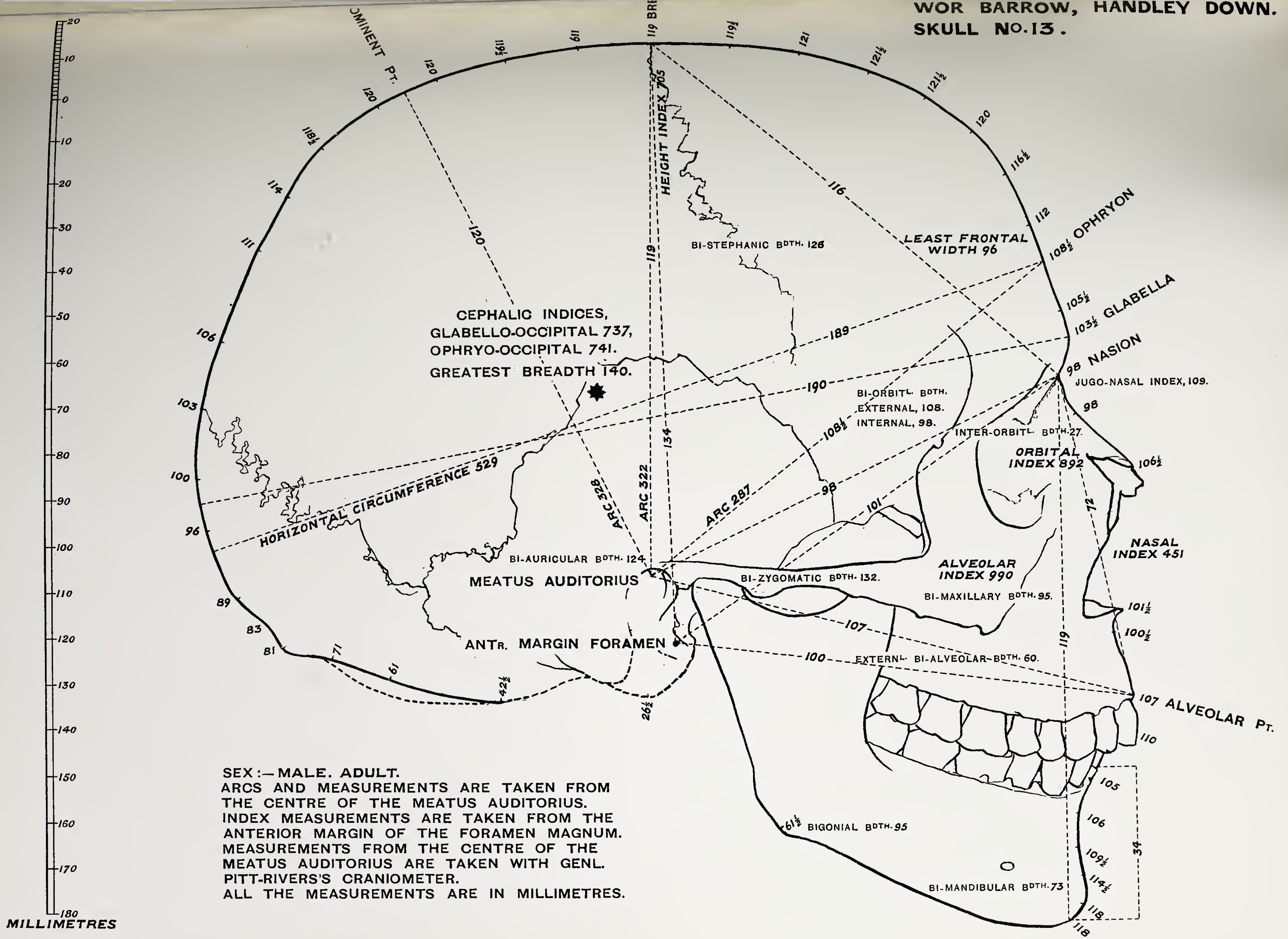
SECONDARY INTERMENT.
WOR BARROW, HANDLEY DOWN.
SKULL No. 7. FOUND IN DITCH.



SEX:- MALE. ADULT.
ARCS AND MEASUREMENTS ARE TAKEN FROM THE CENTRE OF THE MEATUS AUDITORIUS.
INDEX MEASUREMENTS ARE TAKEN FROM THE ANTERIOR MARGIN OF THE FORAMEN MAGNUM.
MEASUREMENTS FROM THE CENTRE OF THE MEATUS AUDITORIUS ARE TAKEN WITH GENL: PITT-RIVERS'S CRANIOMETER.
ALL THE MEASUREMENTS ARE IN MILLIMETRES.

J. Akerman, Photo-lith London

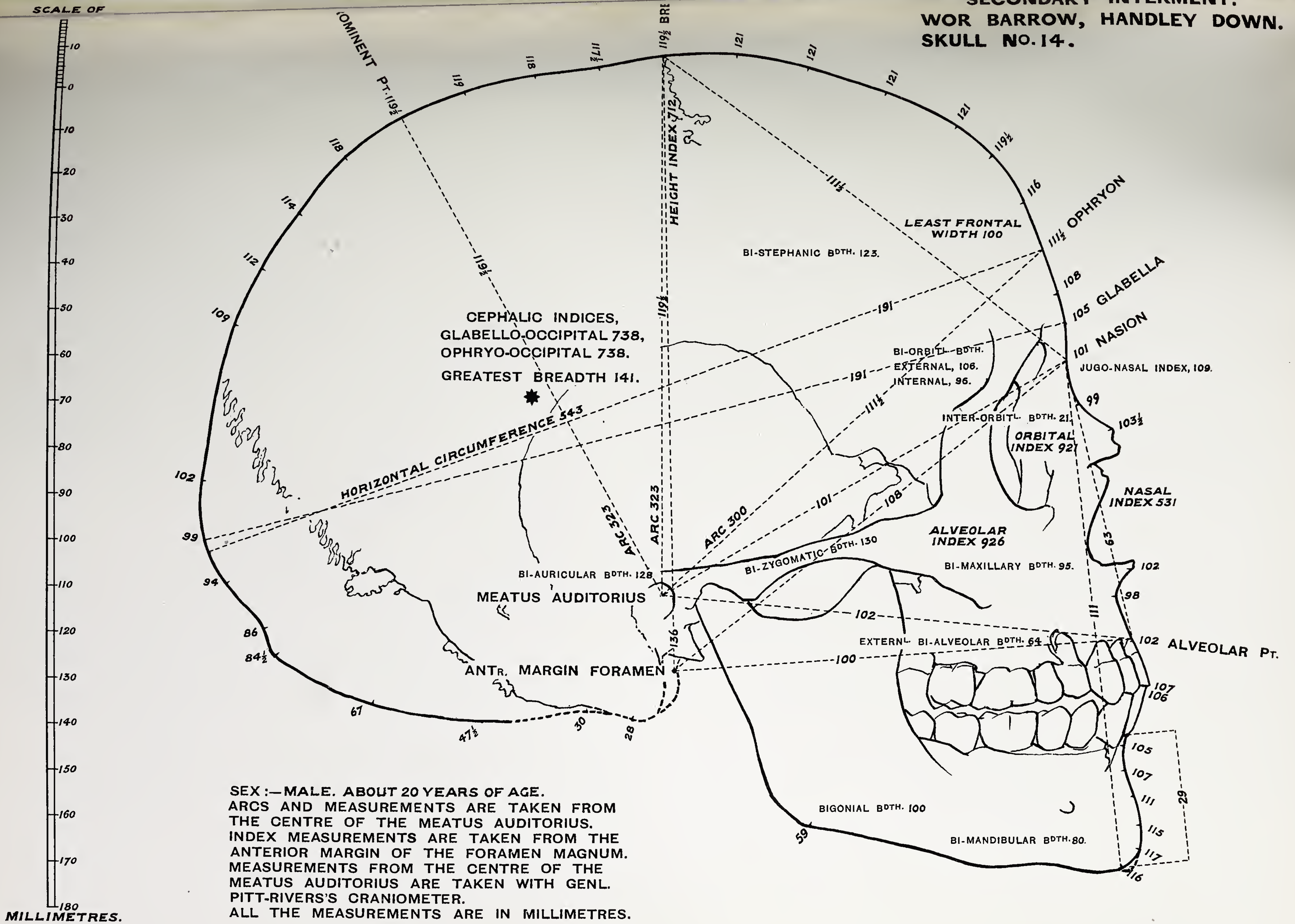
WOR BARROW, HANDLEY DOWN.
SKULL No.13.



SEX:—MALE. ADULT.
ARCS AND MEASUREMENTS ARE TAKEN FROM THE CENTRE OF THE MEATUS AUDITORIUS.
INDEX MEASUREMENTS ARE TAKEN FROM THE ANTERIOR MARGIN OF THE FORAMEN MAGNUM.
MEASUREMENTS FROM THE CENTRE OF THE MEATUS AUDITORIUS ARE TAKEN WITH GENL. PITT-RIVERS'S CRANIOMETER.
ALL THE MEASUREMENTS ARE IN MILLIMETRES.

J Akerman, Photo lith London

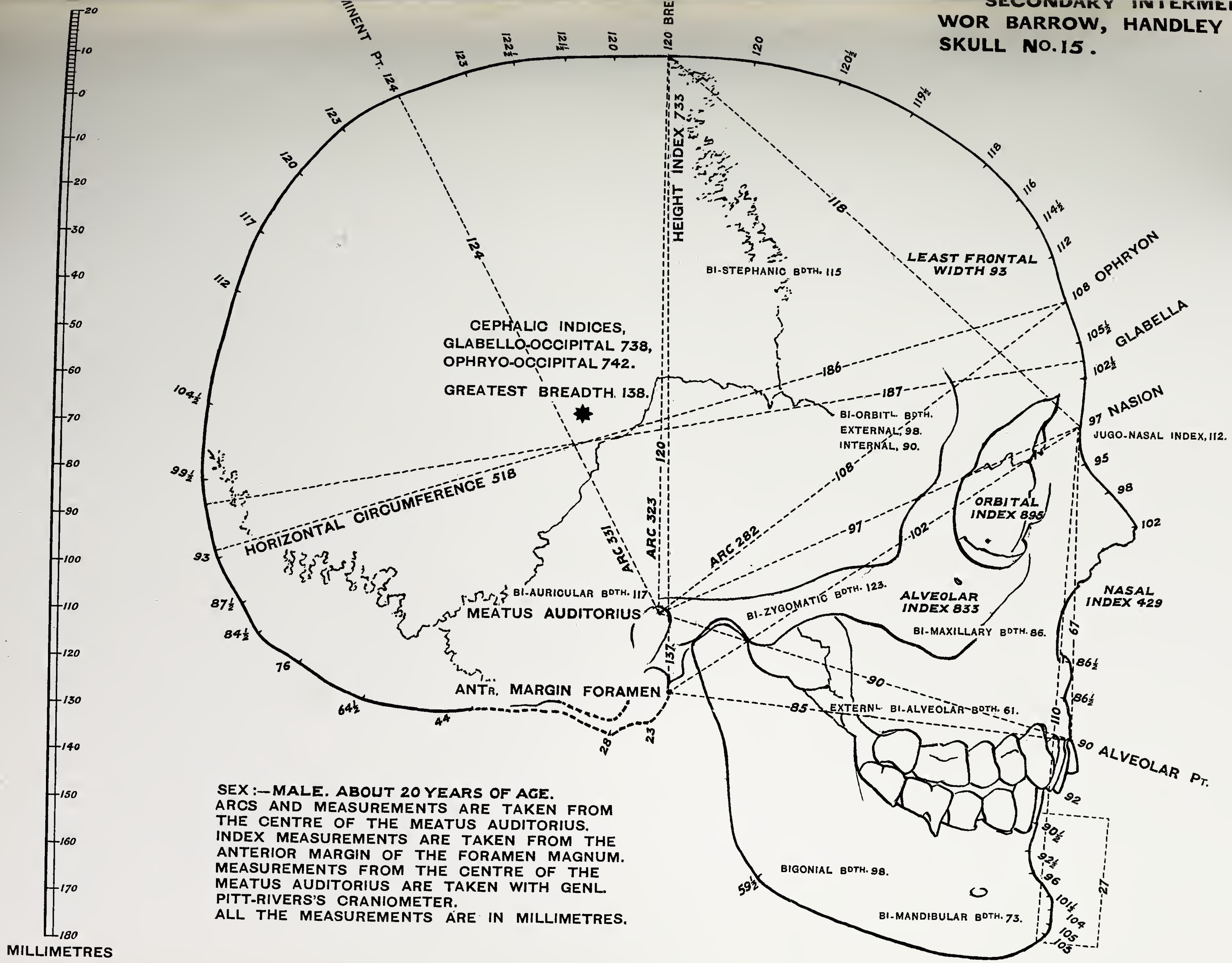
SECONDARY INTERMENT.
WOR BARROW, HANDLEY DOWN.
SKULL No. 14.



SEX:—MALE. ABOUT 20 YEARS OF AGE.
ARCS AND MEASUREMENTS ARE TAKEN FROM THE CENTRE OF THE MEATUS AUDITORIUS.
INDEX MEASUREMENTS ARE TAKEN FROM THE ANTERIOR MARGIN OF THE FORAMEN MAGNUM.
MEASUREMENTS FROM THE CENTRE OF THE MEATUS AUDITORIUS ARE TAKEN WITH GENL. PITT-RIVERS'S CRANIOMETER.
ALL THE MEASUREMENTS ARE IN MILLIMETRES.

J. Akerman, Photo-lith. London

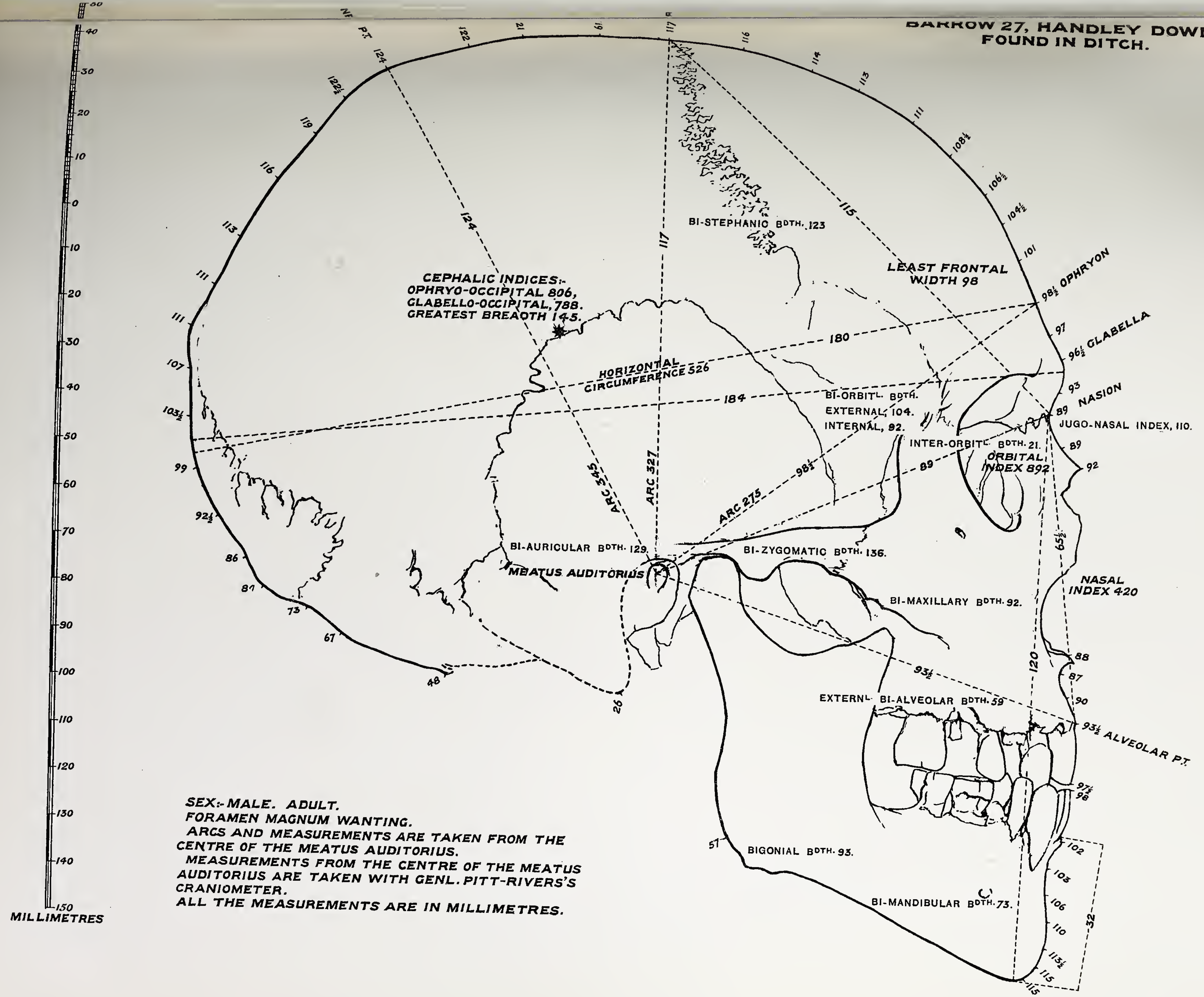
SECONDARY INTERMENT.
WOR BARROW, HANDLEY DOWN.
SKULL No. 15.



SEX:—MALE. ABOUT 20 YEARS OF AGE.
ARCS AND MEASUREMENTS ARE TAKEN FROM THE CENTRE OF THE MEATUS AUDITORIUS.
INDEX MEASUREMENTS ARE TAKEN FROM THE ANTERIOR MARGIN OF THE FORAMEN MAGNUM.
MEASUREMENTS FROM THE CENTRE OF THE MEATUS AUDITORIUS ARE TAKEN WITH GENL. PITT-RIVERS'S CRANIOMETER.
ALL THE MEASUREMENTS ARE IN MILLIMETRES.

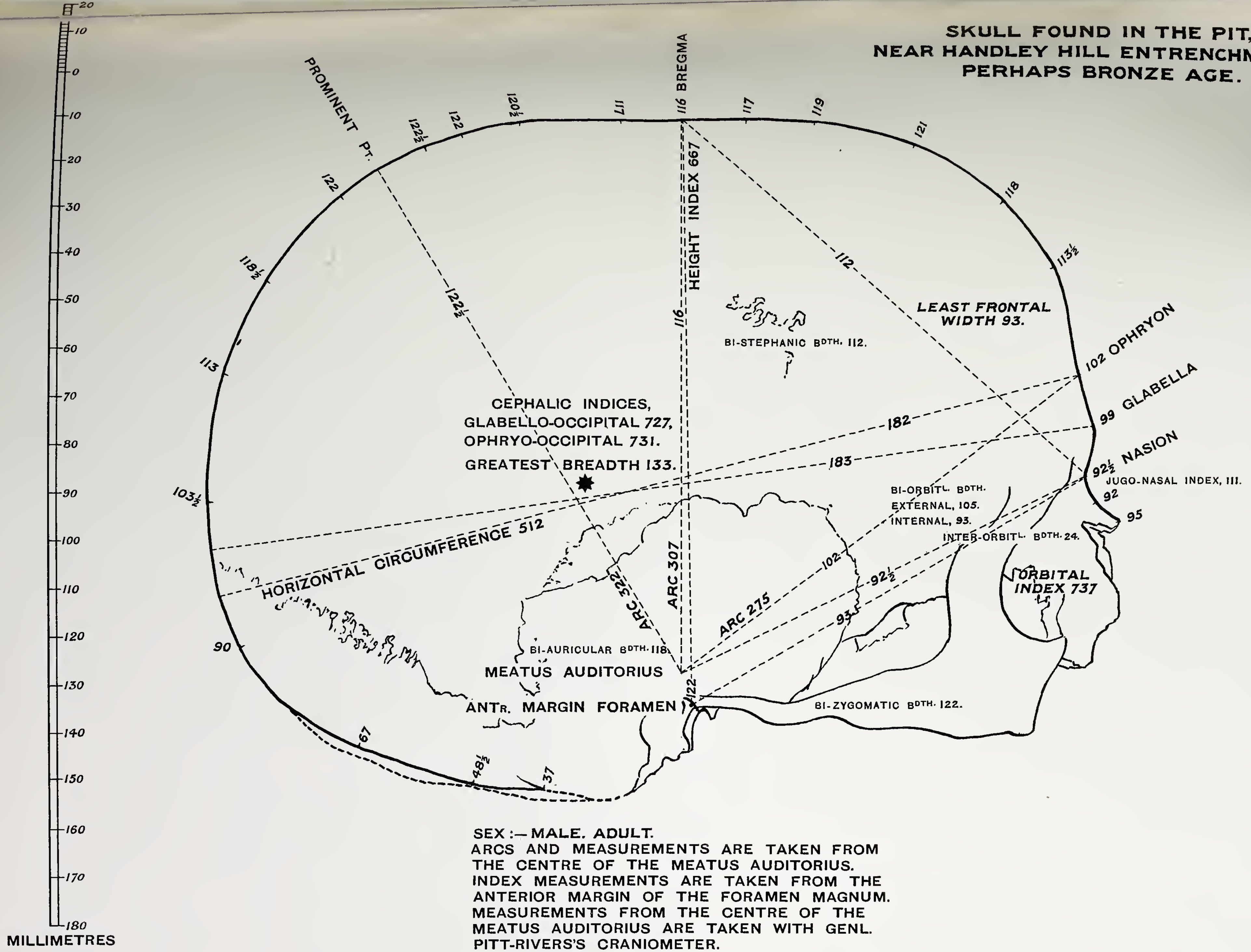
J. Akerman, Photo-lith London

BARROW 27, HANDLEY DOWN;
FOUND IN DITCH.



SEX:- MALE. ADULT.
FORAMEN MAGNUM WANTING.
ARCS AND MEASUREMENTS ARE TAKEN FROM THE CENTRE OF THE MEATUS AUDITORIUS.
MEASUREMENTS FROM THE CENTRE OF THE MEATUS AUDITORIUS ARE TAKEN WITH GENL. PITT-RIVERS'S CRANIOMETER.
ALL THE MEASUREMENTS ARE IN MILLIMETRES.

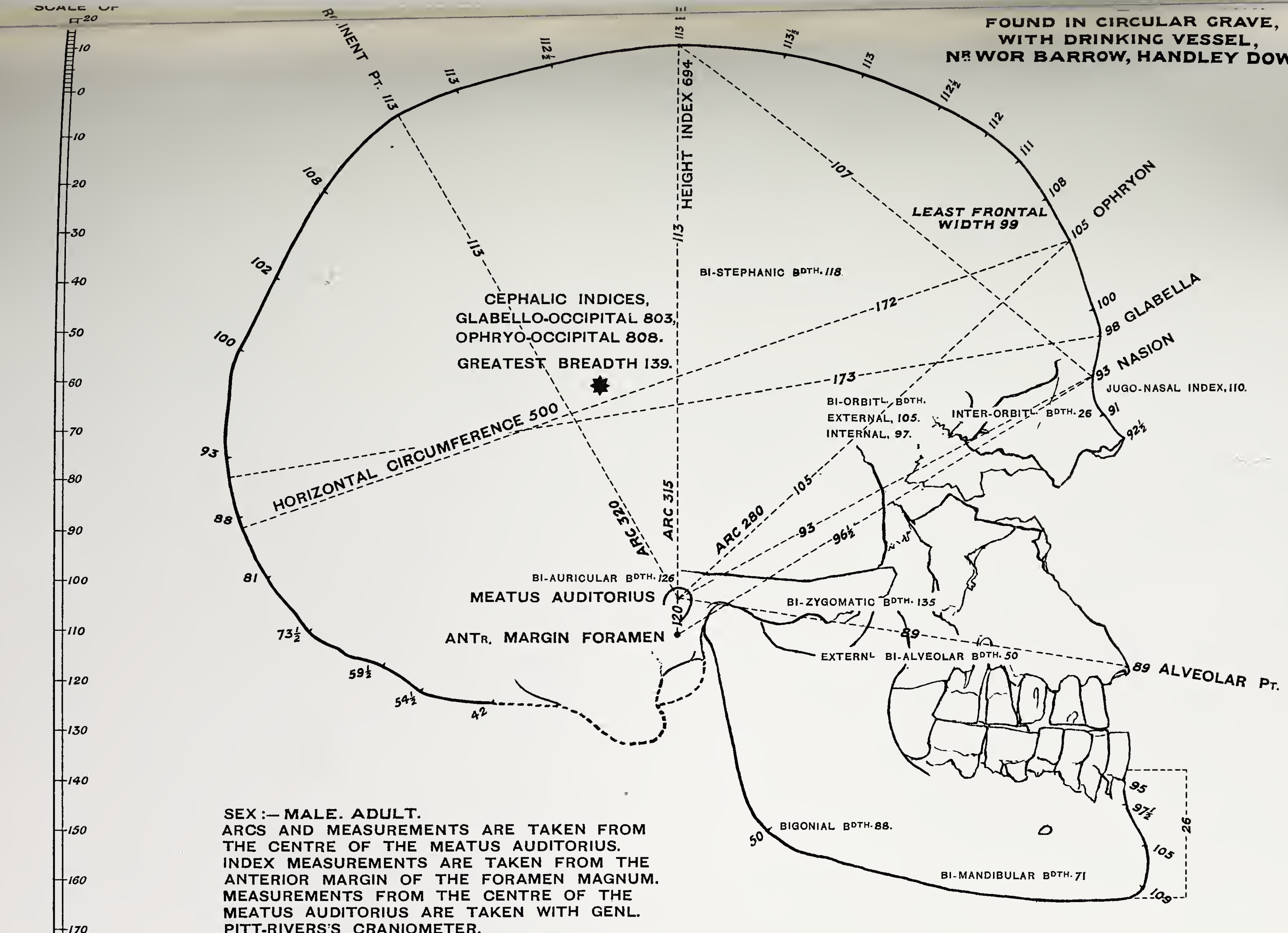
SKULL FOUND IN THE PIT, NEAR HANDLEY HILL ENTRENCHMENT. PERHAPS BRONZE AGE.



SEX:—MALE. ADULT.
ARCS AND MEASUREMENTS ARE TAKEN FROM THE CENTRE OF THE MEATUS AUDITORIUS.
INDEX MEASUREMENTS ARE TAKEN FROM THE ANTERIOR MARGIN OF THE FORAMEN MAGNUM.
MEASUREMENTS FROM THE CENTRE OF THE MEATUS AUDITORIUS ARE TAKEN WITH GENL. PITT-RIVERS'S CRANIOMETER.
ALL THE MEASUREMENTS ARE IN MILLIMETRES.

J. Akerman, Photo-lith London.

FOUND IN CIRCULAR GRAVE,
WITH DRINKING VESSEL,
Nr. WOR BARROW, HANDLEY DOWN.



SEX:— MALE. ADULT.
ARCS AND MEASUREMENTS ARE TAKEN FROM THE CENTRE OF THE MEATUS AUDITORIUS.
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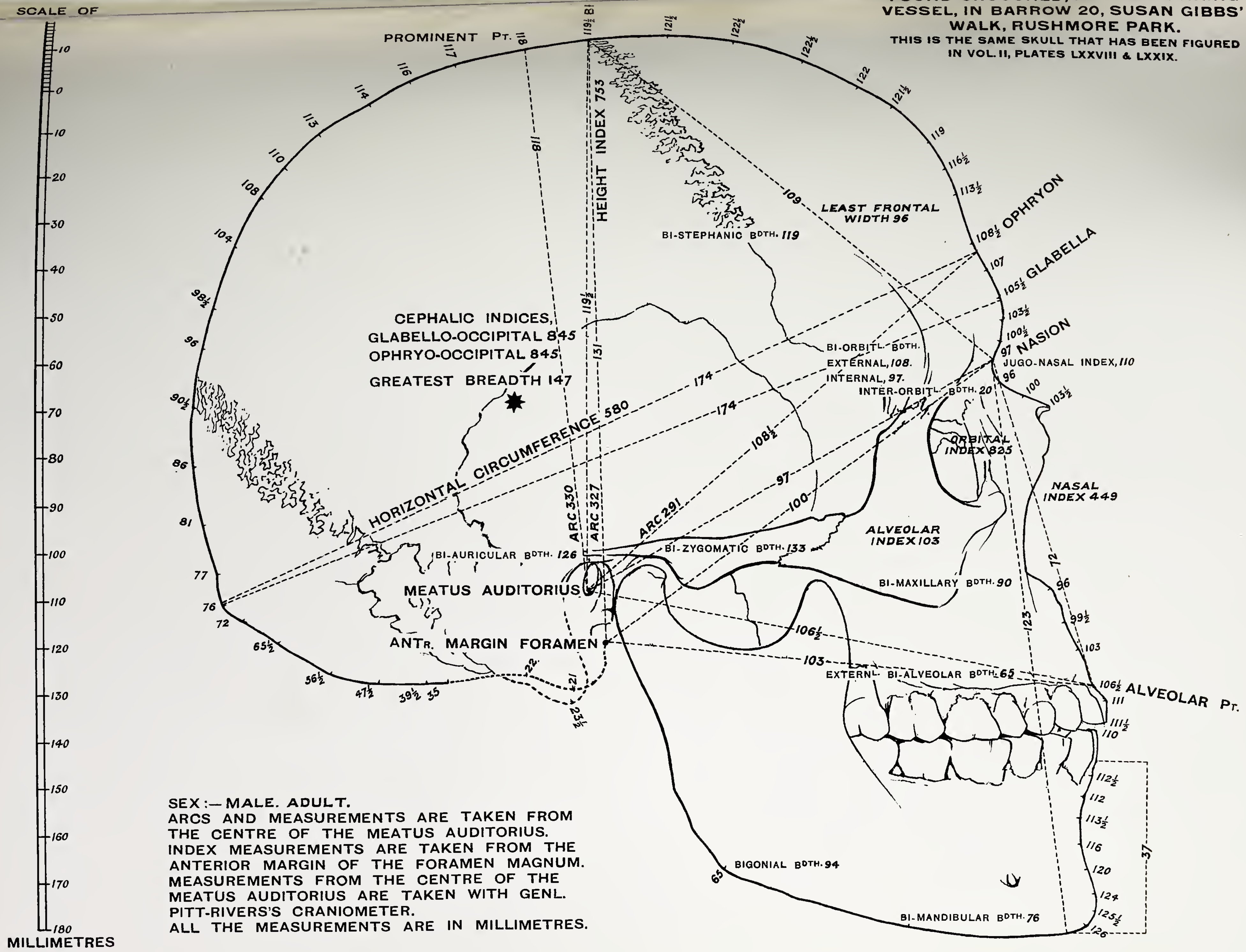
ALL THE MEASUREMENTS ARE IN MILLIMETRES.

OWING TO THE DECAY OF THE NASAL BONES, THERE MAY BE SOME SLIGHT ERROR IN THE NASIO-ALVEOLAR AND THE NASIO-MENTAL LENGTHS.

J. Akerman. Photo-lith. London.

FOUND CROUCHED, WITH A DRINKING VESSEL, IN BARROW 20, SUSAN GIBBS' WALK, RUSHMORE PARK.

THIS IS THE SAME SKULL THAT HAS BEEN FIGURED IN VOL. II, PLATES LXXVIII & LXXIX.



SEX:—MALE. ADULT.
ARCS AND MEASUREMENTS ARE TAKEN FROM THE CENTRE OF THE MEATUS AUDITORIUS.
INDEX MEASUREMENTS ARE TAKEN FROM THE ANTERIOR MARGIN OF THE FORAMEN MAGNUM.
MEASUREMENTS FROM THE CENTRE OF THE MEATUS AUDITORIUS ARE TAKEN WITH GENL. PITT-RIVERS'S CRANIOMETER.
ALL THE MEASUREMENTS ARE IN MILLIMETRES.

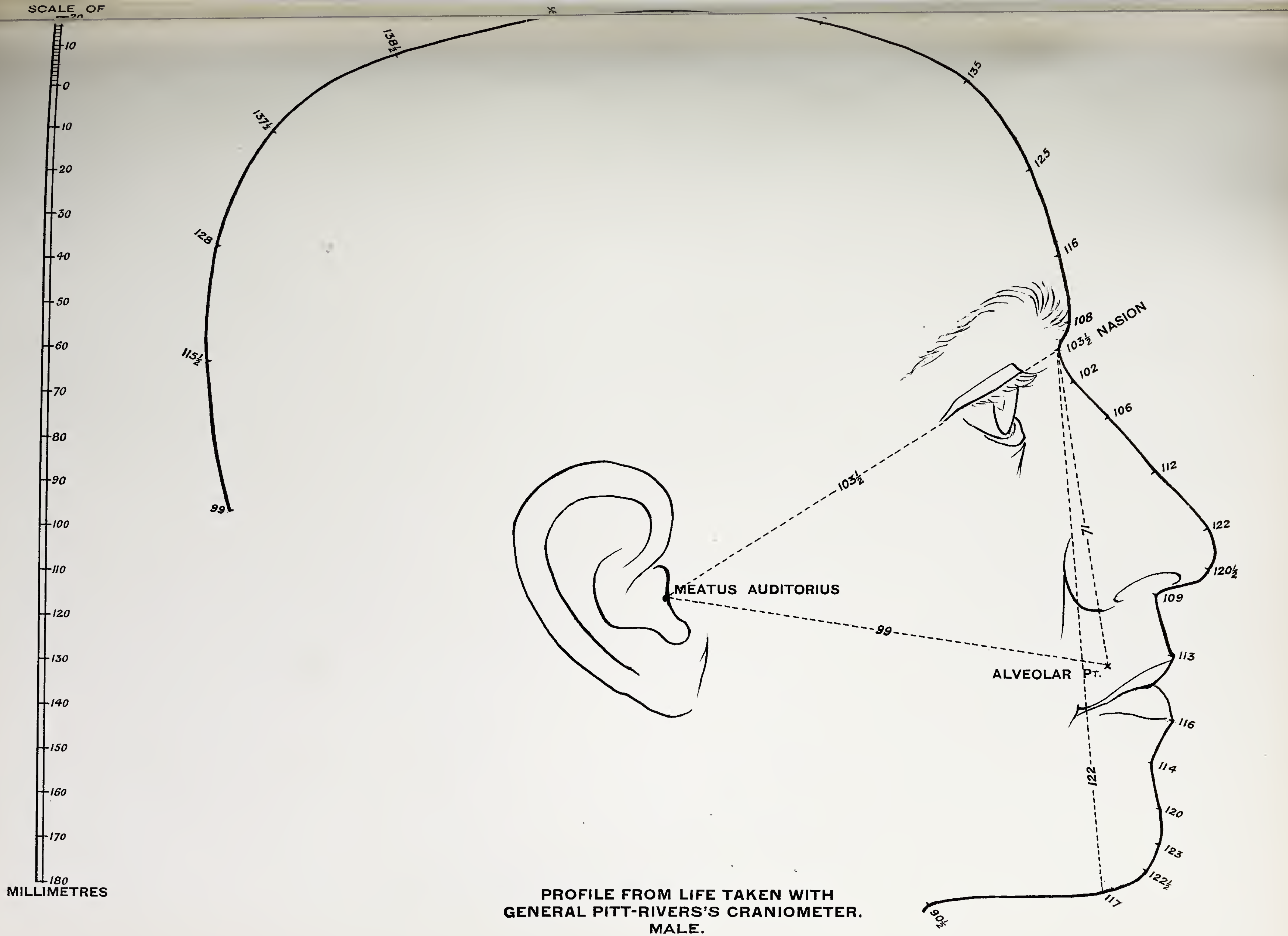
J Akerman, Photo-lith London

R

DESCRIPTION OF PLATES 290 TO 292.

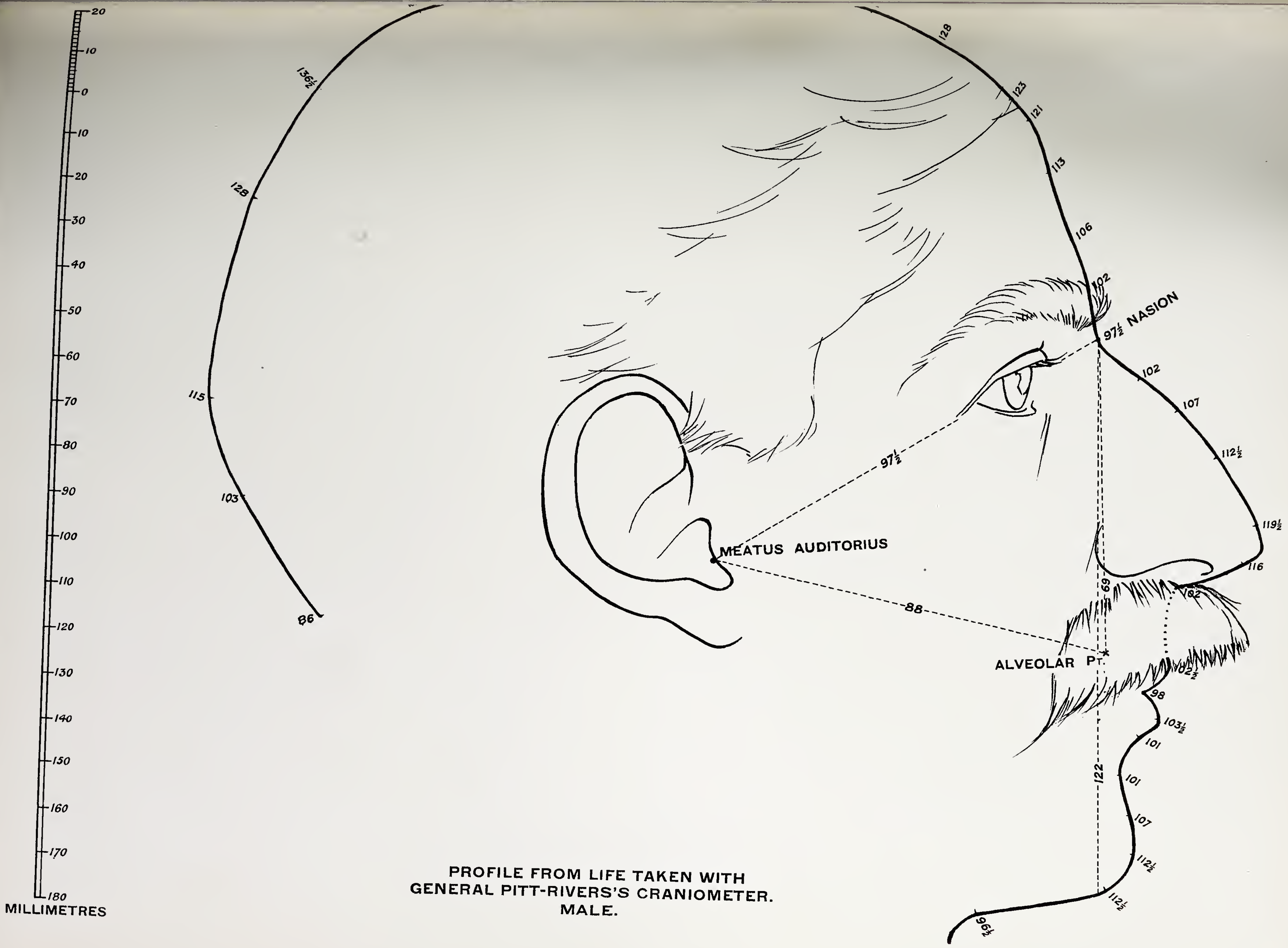
DIAGRAMS OF LIVING HEADS TAKEN WITH GENERAL PITT-RIVERS'S CRANIOMETER.

These may serve, to some extent, for comparison with the profiles of skulls, although allowance must be made for the thickness of the skin and flesh at the points measured from. The alveolar point can, however, be given in its true position by turning up the lips. The bregma of course is wanting, but living heads can be placed in nearly the same position as skulls, by drawing the audito-nasal line at an angle of 58° with the horizon, and taking all the measurements on the profile of the head from the nasion. All the profiles are recognised as good likenesses of the originals.



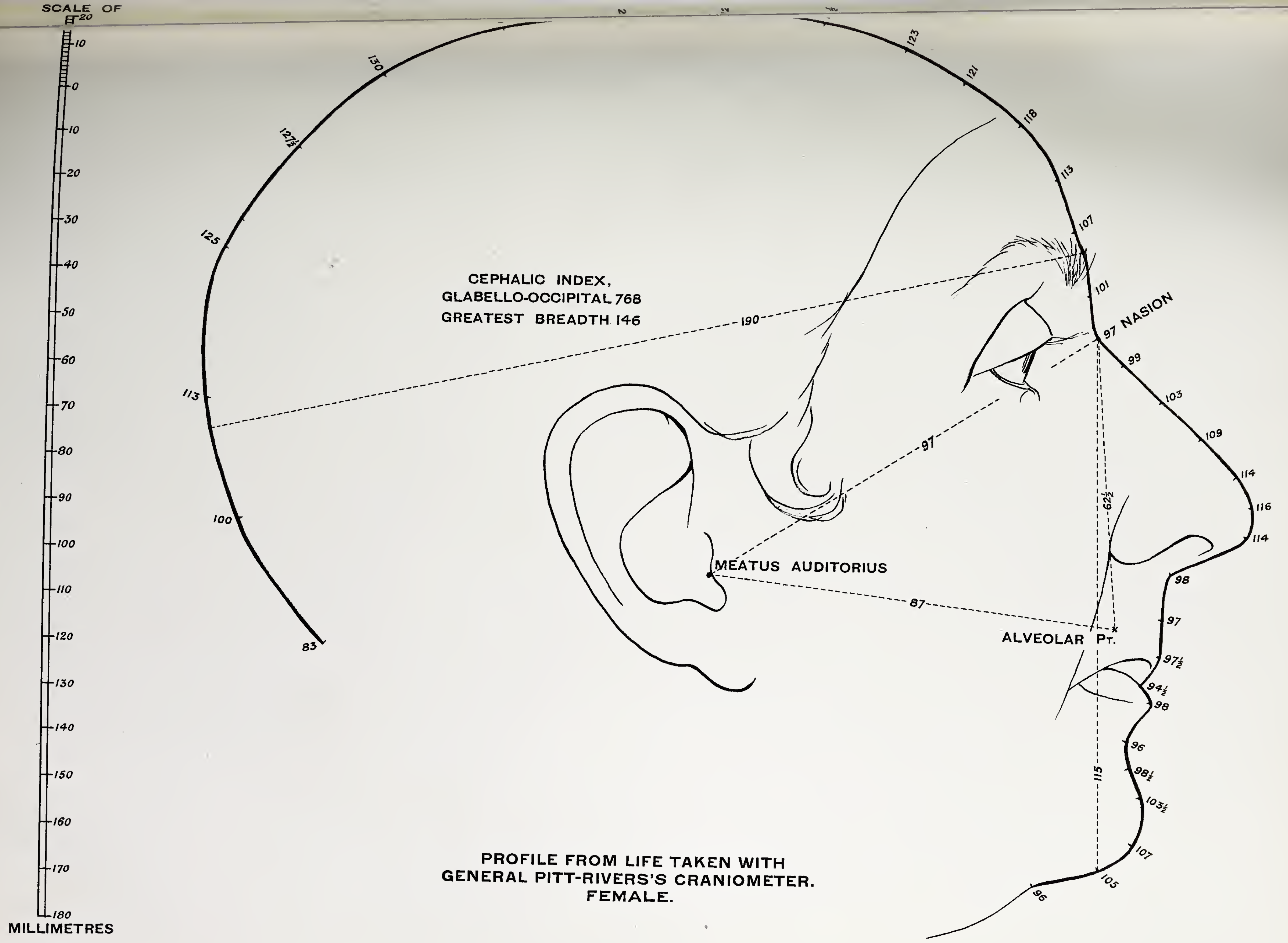
PROFILE FROM LIFE TAKEN WITH
GENERAL PITT-RIVERS'S CRANIOMETER.
MALE.

J. Akerman, Photo-lith. London.



PROFILE FROM LIFE TAKEN WITH
GENERAL PITT-RIVERS'S CRANIOMETER.
MALE.

J. Akerman, Photo-lith London



CEPHALIC INDEX,
GLABELLO-OCCIPITAL 768
GREATEST BREADTH 146

PROFILE FROM LIFE TAKEN WITH
GENERAL PITT-RIVERS'S CRANIOMETER.
FEMALE.

J Akerman, Photo lith London

GENERAL TABLE OF MEASUREMENTS OF HUMAN SKUL

PRIMARY INTERMENTS, FOUND TOGETHER ON THE OLD SURFAC LINE

References to Plates.	No. of Skull.	According to Sir William Flower's Method.																			CHIE	
		Greatest				Cephalic Index.		Height.			Basi-nasal Length from Basion to Nasion.	Basi-alveolar Length from Basion to Alveolar Point.	Alveolar Index.	Nasal.			Orbital.				Vertical.	
			Length.			1	2		Index.													
			1	2					1	2												
		Horizontal Circumference.	Glabello-occipital.	Ophryo-occipital.	Breadth.	Glabello-occipital Length and Greatest Breadth.	Ophryo-occipital Length and Greatest Breadth.	From Basion to Bregma.						Height.	Width.	Index.	Height.	Width.	Index.	Cubical Capacity.	Radius from Meatus Auditorius to Bregma.	Arc.
Plan, Plate 249; photographic views, Plate 256; photographs of skull, Plate 266; and full-size profile of skull, Plate 273	1	509	188	186	130	691	699	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w		118	w
Plan, Plate 249; and photographic views, Plate 256	2	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w		w	w
Plan, Plate 249; photographic views, Plate 256; photographs of skull, Plate 266; and full-size profile of skull, Plate 274	3	w	206	203	138	670	680	126	612	621	107	109½	1023	49	24	490	34	39	872		116	w
Plan, Plate 249; photographic views, Plate 256; photographs of skull, Plate 266; and full-size profile of skull, Plate 275	4	523	191	187½	132	691	704	130	681	693	100½	95½	950	51	21	412	w	w	w		117	3
Plan, Plate 249; photographic views, Plate 256; photographs of skull, Plate 267; and full-size profile of skull, Plate 276	5	520*	194	186½	140	722	751	w	w	w	w	w	w	51	25	490	31	37	838		112	
Plan, Plate 249; and photographic views, Plate 256	6	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w		w	
	Totals ...	1552	779	763	540	2774	2834	256	1293	1314	207½	205	1973	151	70	1392	65	76	1710		463	
	Average	517	195	191	135	693	708	128	646	657	104	102	986	50	23	464	32	38	855		116	

* Approximate.

w signifies that the measur ents were

F UND IN WOR BARROW, HANDLEY DOWN, DORSET.

O 20 FEET TO THE SOUTH-EAST OF THE CENTRE OF THE BARROW.

EM	FROM THE MEATUS TORIUS.				OTHER MEASUREMENTS.																Sex.	Remarks by Dr. GARSON and General PITT-RIVERS.
ntal	Parietal.		Radius from Meatus Auditorius.																			
Arc.	Radius from Meatus Auditorius to most prominent part of Parietal.	Arc.	To Nasion.	To Alveolar Point.	Least Frontal Width.	Bi-stephanic Breadth.	Bi-auricular Breadth.	External Bi-orbital Breadth.	Internal Bi-orbital Breadth.	Jugo-Nasal Index.	Minimum Inter-orbital Breadth.	Bi-zygomatic Breadth.	Bi-maxillary Breadth.	External Bi-alveolar Breadth.	Bigonial Breadth.	Bi-mandibular Breadth.	Height at Symphysis.	Nasio-bregmatic Length.	Nasio-alveolar Length.	Nasio-mental Length.		
w	126	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	97	73	32	w	w	w	MALE	Adult.
w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	72	34	w	w	w	MALE	Adult. This skull could not be restored. Only parts of the lower jaw could be measured.
w	28	w	96	103½	101	w	w	w	w	w	22	w	w	65	113	73	35	116	70½	117	MALE	Adult. About 24 years of age.
273	24	330	93	97	w	107	125	w	w	w	23	w	w	59	92	69	33	110	70	120	MALE	Adult.
w	23	w	91	94	96	w	w	106	96	114	21	w	w	61	95	69	29	117	65	112	MALE	Adult. In this skull the frontal bone was slightly twisted to the left.
w		w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	98	67	34	w	w	w	MALE	Adult. This skull was too much decayed for restoration; the lower jaw only was measured.
273	1	330	280	294½	197	107	125	106	96	114	66	w	w	185	495	423	197	343	205½	349		
273	5	330	93	98	98	107	125	106	96	114	22	w	w	62	99	70	33	114	68	116		

aken.

All the measurements are given in millimetres.

GENERAL TABLE OF MEASUREMENTS OF HUMAN LIMB-B NES

PRIMARY INTERMENTS, FOUND TOGETHER ON THE OLD SURF E LINE

References to Plates.	Number of Skeleton.	Arm Bones.												Pelvis.													
		Clavicle.			Humerus.			Radius.			Ulna.																
		Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	Sacral Length.	Sacral Breadth.	Sacral Index.	Width between anterior superior spines of Ilium.	Maximum crest width externally. (Maximum Pelvic Breadth.)	Maximum Length of Innominate Bone. Pelvic Height.	Height Breadth Index.	Breadth of Ilium.	Width between Posterior Superior Iliac Spines.	ysis Pubis.	Pubo-ischial depth.	Antero-Posterior Diameter of Pelvic Brim.
Plan, Plate 249; photographic views, Plate 256; photographs of skull, Plate 266; and full-size profile of skull, Plate 273	1 R. ...	w	w	w	300	57	190	w	w	w	249	33	133	111	111	100·0	205	246	200	123·0	150	80	.0	93	
	L. ...	w	w	w	300	58	193	226	40	177	247	32	130	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	
Plan, Plate 249; and photographic views, Plate 256	2 R. ...	w	36	w	w	59	w	245	38	155	264	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w		w	
	L. ...	w	w	w	324	51	157	243	38	156	w	32	w	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	
Plan, Plate 249; photographic views, Plate 256; photographs of skull, Plate 266; and full-size profile of skull, Plate 274	3 R. ...	w	38	w	314	64	204	w	w	w	w	37	w	w	112	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	13	w	
	L. ...	138	36	261	314	61	194	w	w	w	251*	36	143	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	
Plan, Plate 249; photographic views, Plate 256; photographs of skull, Plate 266; and full-size profile of skull, Plate 275	4 R. ...	w	36	w	331	63	190	w	w	w	267	34	127	w	115	w	w	265*	207	128·0	w	w		98	
	L. ...	w	33	w	325	60	185	244	w	w	263	34	129	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	
Plan, Plate 249; photographic views, Plate 256; photographs of skull, Plate 267; and full-size profile of skull, Plate 276	5 R. ...	w	w	w	w	57	w	215	37	172	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	09	90	
	L. ...	w	w	w	292	54	185	222	35	158	w	w	w	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	
Plan, Plate 249; and photographic views, Plate 256	6 R. ...	w	35	w	296	62	209	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w		w	
	L. ...	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	
	Totals ...	138	214	261	2796	646	1707	1395	188	818	1541	238	662	111	338	100·0	205	511	407	251·0	150	80	32	281	
	Average ...	138	36	261	311	59	190	232	38	164	257	34	132	111	113	100·0	205	255	203	125·5	150	80	11	94	

* Approximate.

All the measurements are given in millimetres, except t estimated

ELVI, FOUND AT WOR BARROW, HANDLEY DOWN, DORSET.

20 FEET TO THE SOUTH-EAST OF THE CENTRE OF THE BARROW.

			Leg Bones.												Estimated Stature.		Sex.	Remarks by Dr. Garson and General Pitt-Rivers.
			Femur.			Tibia.						Fibula.						
Antero-Posterior Diameter of Pelvic outlet.	Transverse Diameter of outlet.	Sub-pubic angle.	Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	Antero-Posterior Diameter.	Transverse Diameter of Shaft.	Latitudinal Index.	Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	By Femur + Tibia.	From all the Bones.		
84	90	54°	423	82	194	343	72	210	34	21	618	328	35	107	5′ 0·7″	5′ 0·7″	Male	1. Adult. Partly crouched on the right side, beside No. 2.
...	...	...	417	83	199	339	70	206	34	21	618	w	w	w				
w	w	w	454	81	178	387	75	194	34	22	647	w	w	w	5′ 7·2″	5′ 6·0″	Male	2. Adult. Partly crouched on the right side, beside No. 1. Only a few fragments of the skull found; lower jaw present.
...	...	...	457	82	179	382	72	188	35	22	629	358	w	w				
w	w	w	428	82	191	w	75	w	33	20	606	343	40	117	5′ 1·9″	5′ 2·3″	Male	3. About 24 years of age. Put in as bones and not in sequence, the limb-bones being laid out by the sides of the skulls.
...	...	...	428	83	194	347	74	213	32	20	625	w		w				
w	87	w	480	87	181	392	78	199	35	24	686	w	w	w	5′ 9·4″	5′ 7·3″	Male	4. Adult. Put in as bones and not in sequence.
...	...	...	474	86	181	w	75	w	33	24	727	370	35	95				
w	w	w	w	75	w	332	69	208	32	21	656	w	w	w	4′ 11·0″	4′ 10·8″	Male	5. Adult. Put in as bones and not in sequence.
...	...	...	409	76	186	328	69	210	34	21	618	w	29	w				
w	w	w	411	79	192	w	72	w	w	w	w	314	35	112	4′ 10·2″	4′ 10·0″	Male	6. Adult. Partly crouched on the right side, like Nos. 1 and 2; the skull decayed; lower jaw present.
...	...	...	w	w	w	320	73	228	32	21	656	311	w	w				
84	177	54°	4381	896	1875	3170	874	1856	368	237	7086	2024	174	431	Average Stature.			
84	88	54°	438	81	187	352	73	206	33	22	644	337	35	108	5′ 2·7″	5′ 2·2″		

and inches.

w signifies that the measurements were unable to be taken.

GENERAL TABLE OF MEASUREMENTS OF HUMA

SECONDARY INTERMENTS, FO

According to Sir William Flower's Method.

Locality and Reference to Plates.	No. of Skull.	Horizontal Circumference.	Greatest Length 1 Glabello-occipital.	Greatest Length 2 Ophryo-occipital.	Greatest Breadth.	Cephalic Index 1 Glabello-occipital Length and Greatest Breadth.	Cephalic Index 2 Ophryo-occipital Length and Greatest Breadth.	Height From Basion to Bregma.	Height Index 1	Height Index 2	Basi-nasal Length from Basion to Nasion.	Basi-alveolar Length from Basion to Alveolar Point.	Alveolar Index.	Nasal Height.	Nasal Width.	Nasal Index.	Orbital Height.	Orbital Width.	Orbital Index.	Cubical Capacity.
In the silting of the Ditch of Wor Barrow, with Nos. 3 and 4; Plan and Section, Plates 249 and 250; and Plates 268 and 278	1.	493	172	172	133	773	773	130	756	756	95½	92	963	47	24	511	30	37	811	12
In the silting of the Ditch of Wor Barrow, depth 0·6 foot; Plan and Section, Plates 249 and 250; and Plates 268 and 279	2.	505	182	182	135	742	742	127	698	698	96	100	1042	47	24	511	32	38	842	13
In the silting of the Ditch of Wor Barrow, with Nos. 1 and 4; Plan and Section, Plates 249 and 250; Plates 268 and 280	3.	532	187	189	140	749	741	133	711	704	102	92	902	52	26	500	33	39	846	w
In the silting of the Ditch of Wor Barrow, with Nos. 1 and 3; Plan and Section, Plates 249 and 250; and Plates 269 and 281	4.	529	187	186	139	743	747	128	684	688	100	99	990	49	26	531	30	36	833	14
In the silting of the Ditch of Wor Barrow, with No. 6, depth 1·3 feet; Fig. 1, Plate 254; and Plan and Section, Plates 249 and 250	5.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
In the silting of the Ditch of Wor Barrow, with No. 5; Fig. 1, Plate 254; and Plan and Section, Plates 249 and 250	6.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
In the silting of the Ditch of Wor Barrow, depth 2·3 feet; Plan and Section, Plates 249 and 250; and Plates 269 and 282	7.	522	189	186	137	725	737	140	741	753	107	101	944	49	27	551	30	39	769	1
In the chalk rubble of the Ditch of Wor Barrow, with No. 9, depth 8 feet; Plan and Section, Plates 249 and 250; and Plates 267 and 277	8.	542	198½	197	136	685	690	w	w	w	w	w	w	52	23	442	33	37	892	
In the silting of the Ditch of Wor Barrow, with No. 8, depth 8 feet; Plan and Section, Plates 249 and 250 ...	9.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
On the top of Wor Barrow, depth 0·9 foot; Plan, Plate 249	10.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
On the top of Wor Barrow, depth 1·4 feet; Plan, Plate 249	11.	498	173	174	139	803	799	135	780	776	97*	86*	887	41	19	463	31	34	912	
On the top of Wor Barrow, depth 1·5 feet; Plan, Plate 249	12.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
On the top of Wor Barrow, depth 1·7 feet, near Nos. 14 and 15; Plan, Plate 249; Fig. 2, Plate 254; and Plates 269 and 283	13.	529	190	189	140	737	741	134	705	709	101	100	990	51	23	451	33	37	892	
On the top of Wor Barrow, with No. 15, depth 1·2 feet; Plan, Plate 249; Fig. 2, Plate 254; and Plates 270 and 284	14.	543	191	191	141	738	738	135	712	712	108	100	926	49	26	531	35	38	921	
On the top of Wor Barrow, with No. 14, depths 1·2 feet; Plan, Plate 249; Fig. 2, Plate 254; and Plates 270 and 285	15.	518	187	186	138	738	742	137	733	737	102	85	833	49	21	429	34	38	895	
On the top of Wor Barrow, with No. 17, depth 1·8 feet; Plan, Plate 249 ...	16.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
On the top of Wor Barrow, with No. 16, depth 1·8 feet; Plan, Plate 249 ...	17.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
On the top of Wor Barrow, with No. 19, depth 1·1 feet; Plan, Plate 249 ...	18.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
On the top of Wor Barrow, with No. 18, depth 1·5 feet; Plan, Plate 249 ...	19.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Totals ...	5211	1856½	1852	1378	7433	7450	1199	6520	6533	908½	855	8477	486	239	4920	321	373	8613	0
	Average	521	186	185	138	743	745	133	724	726	101	95	942	49	24	492	32	37	861	2

* Approximate.

w signifies that the measu

ND AT WOR BARROW, HANDLEY DOWN, DORSET.

H AND BODY OF THE BARROW.

ROM THE MEATUS S.				OTHER MEASUREMENTS.																	
arietal.		Radius from Meatus Auditorius.																		Sex.	Remarks by Dr. GARSON and General PITT-RIVERS.
	Arc.	To Nasion.	To Alveolar Point.	Least Frontal Width.	Bi-stephanic Breadth.	Bi-auricular Breadth.	External Bi-orbital Breadth.	Internal Bi-orbital Breadth.	Jugo-Nasal Index.	Minimum Inter-orbital Breadth.	Bi-zygomatic Breadth.	Bi-maxillary Breadth.	External Bi-alveolar Breadth.	Bigonial Breadth.	Bi-mandibular Breadth.	Height at Symphysis.	Nasio-Bregmatic Length.	Nasio-alveolar Length.	Nasio-mental Length.		
8	315	90	95	91	113	120	101	93	110	22	126	97	63	85	75	33	100	65	113	Male	Adult. This skeleton was put in as bones with No. 4, but not in sequence, just above No. 3.
0	318	90	101	96	111	118	100	90	110	19	121	95	61	89	69	33	104½	66	112	Male	Adult. Found extended, with a coin of Constantine II., A.D. 337–340 (Fig. 7, Plate 258) close to the forehead.
88	325	93	94	99	122	127	106	96	109	23	136	89	65	97	75	31	103½	68	116	Male	Adult. Found just below Nos. 1 and 4.
85	335	95	101	101	121	123	107	98	107	26	130	93	64	96	79	30	105	62	108	Male	Adult. This skeleton was put in as bones with No. 1, but not in sequence just above No. 3.
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Male	Adult. Skeleton found extended and decapitated with No. 6.
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Male	Adult. Skeleton found extended and decapitated with No. 5.
12	330	97	102½	95	116	125	107	96	112	23	w	102	64	115	86	30	115	62½	111½	Male	Adult.
127	w	98	101	104	115	w	109	98	106	25	w	w	61	w	76	38	125½	72	132	Male	Adult. An earlier interment than the other ditch interments, two of which were found above it, see pages 63 and 71.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Skeleton of a child, found lying at the feet of No. 8.
..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Male	No skull found.
119	36	90	88	94	w	w	w	w	w	18	116	w	w	w	w	24	w	56	96	...	Young person, about 15 or 16 years of age.
..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Male	Adult. About 25 years of age. No skull, but all the cervical vertebræ were present.
120	28	98	107	96	126	124	108	98	109	27	132	95	60	95	73	34	116	72	119	Male	Adult. The skull of this skeleton touched the fingers of the left hand, like No. 15.
119½	3	101	102	100	123	128	106	96	109	21	130	95	64	100	80	29	111½	63	111	Male	About 20 years of age.
124	1	97	90	93	115	117	98	90	112	w	123	86	61	98	73	27	118	67	110	Male	About 20 years of age. The skull of this skeleton touched the fingers of the left hand, like No. 13.
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Male	Adult. No skull found.
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Male	Adult. No skull found.
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Male	About 20 years of age. No skull found.
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73	30	...	...	...	Male	Adult. Lower jaw found between the clavicles, but no skull found.
212		949	981½	969	1062	982	942	855	984	204	1014	752	563	775	759	339	999	653½	1128½		
121		95	98	97	118	123	105	95	109	23	127	94	63	97	76	31	111	65	113		

All the measurements are given in millimetres.

GENERAL TABLE OF MEASUREMENTS OF HUMAN SK

SECONDARY INTERMENTS, FOUND

Locality and Reference to Plates.	No. of Skull.	According to Sir William Flower's Method.																			Vert
		Greatest.				Cephalic Index.		Height.			Basi-nasal Length from Basion to Nasion.	Basi-alveolar Length from Basion to Alveolar Point.	Alveolar Index.	Nasal.			Orbital.			Cubical Capacity.	Radius from Meatus Auditorius to Bregma.
		Horizontal Circumference.	Length.		Breadth.	1	2	From Basion to Bregma.	Index.					Height.	Width.	Index.	Height.	Width.	Index.		
			1	2		Glabello-occipital Length and Greatest Breadth.	Ophryo-occipital Length and Greatest Breadth.		1	2											
			Glabello-occipital.	Ophryo-occipital.																	
In the silting of the Ditch of Wor Barrow, with Nos. 3 and 4; Plan and Section, Plates 249 and 250; and Plates 268 and 278	1.	493	172	172	133	773	773	130	756	756	95½	92	963	47	24	511	30	37	811	1260	116
In the silting of the Ditch of Wor Barrow, depth 0·6 foot; Plan and Section, Plates 249 and 250; and Plates 268 and 279	2.	505	182	182	135	742	742	127	698	698	96	100	1042	47	24	511	32	38	842	1340	115
In the silting of the Ditch of Wor Barrow, with Nos. 1 and 4; Plan and Section, Plates 249 and 250; Plates 268 and 280	3.	532	187	189	140	749	741	133	711	704	102	92	902	52	26	500	33	39	846	w	116
In the silting of the Ditch of Wor Barrow, with Nos. 1 and 3; Plan and Section, Plates 249 and 250; and Plates 269 and 281	4.	529	187	186	139	743	747	128	684	688	100	99	990	49	26	531	30	36	833	1430	117
In the silting of the Ditch of Wor Barrow, with No. 6, depth 1·3 feet; Fig. 1, Plate 254; and Plan and Section, Plates 249 and 250	5.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In the silting of the Ditch of Wor Barrow, with No. 5; Fig. 1, Plate 254; and Plan and Section, Plates 249 and 250	6.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In the silting of the Ditch of Wor Barrow, depth 2·3 feet; Plan and Section, Plates 249 and 250; and Plates 269 and 282	7.	522	189	186	137	725	737	140	741	753	107	101	944	49	27	551	30	39	769	1600	120
In the chalk rubble of the Ditch of Wor Barrow, with No. 9, depth 8 feet; Plan and Section, Plates 249 and 250; and Plates 267 and 277	8.	542	198½	197	136	685	690	w	w	w	w	w	w	52	23	442	33	37	892	w	125
In the silting of the Ditch of Wor Barrow, with No. 8, depth 8 feet; Plan and Section, Plates 249 and 250 ...	9.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
On the top of Wor Barrow, depth 0·9 foot; Plan, Plate 249	10.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
On the top of Wor Barrow, depth 1·4 feet; Plan, Plate 249	11.	498	173	174	139	803	799	135	780	776	97*	86*	887	41	19	463	31	34	912	w	119
On the top of Wor Barrow, depth 1·5 feet; Plan, Plate 249	12.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
On the top of Wor Barrow, depth 1·7 feet, near Nos. 14 and 15; Plan, Plate 249; Fig. 2, Plate 254; and Plates 269 and 283	13.	529	190	189	140	737	741	134	705	709	101	100	990	51	23	451	33	37	892	w	119
On the top of Wor Barrow, with No. 15, depth 1·2 feet; Plan, Plate 249; Fig. 2, Plate 254; and Plates 270 and 284	14.	543	191	191	141	738	738	135	712	712	108	100	926	49	26	531	35	38	921	1480	119
On the top of Wor Barrow, with No. 14, depths 1·2 feet; Plan, Plate 249; Fig. 2, Plate 254; and Plates 270 and 285	15.	518	187	186	138	738	742	137	733	737	102	85	833	49	21	429	34	38	895	1540	120
On the top of Wor Barrow, with No. 17, depth 1·8 feet; Plan, Plate 249 ...	16.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
On the top of Wor Barrow, with No. 16, depth 1·8 feet; Plan, Plate 249 ...	17.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
On the top of Wor Barrow, with No. 19, depth 1·1 feet; Plan, Plate 249 ...	18.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
On the top of Wor Barrow, with No. 18, depth 1·5 feet; Plan, Plate 249 ...	19.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Totals ...	5211	1856½	1852	1378	7433	7450	1199	6520	6533	908½	855	8477	486	239	4920	321	373	8613	8650	1186
	Average	521	186	185	138	743	745	133	724	726	101	95	942	49	24	492	32	37	861	1442	119

* Approximate.

w signifies that the measurements wer

FO ND AT WOR BARROW, HANDLEY DOWN, DORSET.

DIT H AND BODY OF THE BARROW.

EMENT AUDIT	ROM THE MEATUS US.				OTHER MEASUREMENTS.																Sex.	Remarks by Dr. GARSON and General PITT-RIVERS.
al.	'arictal.		Radius from Meatus Auditorius.																			
Arc.	most prominent part of Parietal.	Arc.	To Nasion.	To Alveolar Point.	Least Frontal Width.	Bi-stephanic Breadth.	Bi-auricular Breadth.	External Bi-orbital Breadth.	Internal Bi-orbital Breadth.	Jugo-Nasal Index.	Minimum Inter-orbital Breadth.	Bi-zygomatic Breadth.	Bi-maxillary Breadth.	External Bi-alveolar Breadth.	Bigonial Breadth.	Bi-mandibular Breadth.	Height at Symphysis.	Nasio-Bregmatic Length.	Nasio-alveolar Length.	Nasio-mental Length.		
268	18	315	90	95	91	113	120	101	93	110	22	126	97	63	85	75	33	100	65	113	Male	Adult. This skeleton was put in as bones with No. 4, but not in sequence, just above No. 3.
270	18	318	90	101	96	111	118	100	90	110	19	121	95	61	89	69	33	104½	66	112	Male	Adult. Found extended, with a coin of Constantine II., A.D. 337–340 (Fig. 7, Plate 258) close to the forehead.
288	18	325	93	94	99	122	127	106	96	109	23	136	89	65	97	75	31	103½	68	116	Male	Adult. Found just below Nos. 1 and 4.
285	23	335	95	101	101	121	123	107	98	107	26	130	93	64	96	79	30	105	62	108	Male	Adult. This skeleton was put in as bones with No. 1, but not in sequence just above No. 3.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Male	Adult. Skeleton found extended and decapitated with No. 6.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Male	Adult. Skeleton found extended and decapitated with No. 5.
290	25½	330	97	102½	95	116	125	107	96	112	23	w	102	64	115	86	30	115	62½	111½	Male	Adult.
w	27	w	98	101	104	115	w	109	98	106	25	w	w	61	w	76	38	125½	72	132	Male	Adult. An earlier interment than the other ditch interments, two of which were found above it, see pages 63 and 71.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Skeleton of a child, found lying at the feet of No. 8.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Male	No skull found.
260	19	336	90	88	94	w	w	w	w	w	18	116	w	w	w	w	24	w	56	96	...	Young person, about 15 or 16 years of age.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Male	Adult. About 25 years of age. No skull, but all the cervical vertebræ were present.
287	20	328	98	107	96	126	124	108	98	109	27	132	95	60	95	73	34	116	72	119	Male	Adult. The skull of this skeleton touched the fingers of the left hand, like No. 15.
300	19½	323	101	102	100	123	128	106	96	109	21	130	95	64	100	80	29	111½	63	111	Male	About 20 years of age.
282	24	331	97	90	93	115	117	98	90	112	w	123	86	61	98	73	27	118	67	110	Male	About 20 years of age. The skull of this skeleton touched the fingers of the left hand, like No. 13.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Male	Adult. No skull found.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Male	Adult. No skull found.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Male	About 20 years of age. No skull found.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73	30	...	...	...	Male	Adult. Lower jaw found between the clavicles, but no skull found.
2530	12	2941	949	981½	969	1062	982	942	855	984	204	1014	752	563	775	759	339	999	653½	1128½		
281	21	327	95	98	97	118	123	105	95	109	23	127	94	63	97	76	31	111	65	113		

taken

All the measurements are given in millimetres.

GENERAL TABLE OF MEASUREMENTS OF HUMAN LIMB-B NES

SECONDARY INTERMENTS, FOUN IN T

ocality and References to Plates.	Number of Skeleton.		Arm Bones.												Pelvis.										
			Clavicle.			Humerus.			Radius.			Ulna.													
			Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	Sacral Length.	Sacral Breadth.	Sacral Index.	Width between Anterior Superior Spines of Ilium.	Maximum crest width externally (Maximum Pelvic Breadth).	Maximum Length of Innominate Bone. Pelvic Height.	Height Breadth Index.	Breadth of Ilium.	Width between Posterior superior Iliac Spines.	Width from Posterior edge of Acetabulum to Symphysis Pubis.	Pubo-ischial Depth.
silting of the Ditch of Wor Barrow, Nos. 3 and 4; Plan and Section, es 249 and 250; and Plates 268 and	1	R. ...	w	w	w	312	57	183	w	w	w	w	w	w	107	111	103·7	w	247	204	121·1	137	82	11	93
		L. ...	127	36	283	299	57	191	228	36	158	246	35	142	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
silting of the Ditch of Wor Barrow, h 0·6 foot; Plan and Section, es 249 and 250; and Plates 268 and	2	R. ...	w	w	w	305	58	190	215	39	181	243	36	148	114	120	105·2	w	266	w	w	148	87	w	w
		L. ...	w	w	w	303	57	188	211	39	185	237	35	148	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
silting of the Ditch of Wor Barrow, Nos. 1 and 4; Plan and Section, es 249 and 250; and Plates 268 and	3	R. ...	w	w	w	325	65	200	247	42	170	272	38	140	w	120	w	208	259	213	121·6	162	85	11	98
		L. ...	141	39	277	323	62	192	248	41	165	273	36	132	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
silting of the Ditch of Wor Barrow, Nos. 1 and 3; Plan and Section, es 249 and 250; and Plates 269 and	4	R. ...	138	35	254	320	64	200	w	w	w	w	w	w	102	118	115·7	235	268	211	127·0	157	87	11	87
		L. ...	139	35	252	320	63	197	242	39	161	264	38	144	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
silting of the Ditch of Wor Barrow, No. 6, depth 1·3 feet; Fig. 1, e 254; Plan and Section, Plates and 250	5	R. ...	w	32	w	342	63	184	250	39	156	270	35	130	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		L. ...	w	w	w	338	60	178	246	38	154	265	31	117	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
silting of the Ditch of Wor Barrow, No. 5, depth 1·3 feet; Fig. 1, e 254; Plan and Section, Plates and 250	6	R. ...	148	40	270	337	68	202	244	43	176	264	40	152	114	126	110·5	228	280	233	120·2	w	65	13	108
		L. ...	w	w	w	335	65	194	237	45	190	255	35	137	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
silting of the Ditch of Wor Barrow, h 2·3 feet; Plan and Section, es 249 and 250; aud Plates 269 and	7	R. ...	w	w	w	374	71	190	276	43	156	293	44	150	112	128	114·3	253	300	245	122·4	w	w	13	106
		L. ...	w	w	w	368	68	185	278	41	147	299	39	130	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
silting of the Ditch of Wor Barrow, No. 9, depth 8 feet, Plan and ion, Plates 249 and 250; and es 267 and 277	8	R. ...	165	38	230	346	64	185	w	w	w	w	w	w	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		L. ...	w	35	w	340	62	182	w	w	w	w	w	w	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
silting of the Ditch of Wor Barrow, No. 8, depth 8 feet; Plan and ion, Plates 249 and 250 ...	9	R. ...	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		L. ...	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
he top of Wor Barrow, depth 0·9 ; Plan, Plate 249	10	R. ...	128	43	336	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		L. ...	134	40	298	322	63	196	234	42	179	258	38	147	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
he top of Wor Barrow, depth 1·4 ; Plan, Plate 249	11	R. ...	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		L. ...	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
he top of Wor Barrow, depth 1·5 ; Plan, Plate 249	12	R. ...	150	37	247	350	64	183	254	42	155	276	38	138	w	111	w	237	271	233	116·3	180	73	12	106
		L. ...	153	37	242	341	64	188	248	41	165	270	39	144	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
he top of Wor Barrow, depth 1·7 t, near Nos. 14 and 15; Plan, Plate ; Plates 270 and 284; and Fig. 2, te 254	13	R. ...	135	36	267	353	66	187	265	42	158	283	40	141	98	117	119·4	239	276	227	121·6	168	90	1	109
		L. ...	142	35	246	351	64	182	261	41	157	279	38	136	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
he top of Wor Barrow, with No. 15, th 1·2 feet; Plan, Plate 249; Fig. Plate 254; and Plates 270 and 284	14	R. ...	130	33	254	305	64	210	w	w	w	w	w	w	115	110	95·7	210	251	214	117·3	162	64	11	97
		L. ...	127	33	260	300	62	207	w	w	w	w	w	w	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
he top of Wor Barrow, with No. 14, th 1·2 feet; Plan, Plate 249; Fig. Plate 254; and Plates 270 and 285	15	R. ...	133	29	218	w	54	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	111	112	100·9	204	250	202	123·8	147	73	11	89
		L. ...	w	w	w	316	56	177	227	37	163	w	32	w	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
he top of Wor Barrow, with No. 17, th 1·8 feet; Plan, Plate 249 ...	16	R. ...	150	41	273	347	67	193	272	45	165	292	40	137	108	122	113·0	216	270	219	123·3	158	87	12	102
		L. ...	152	40	263	339	66	195	274	45	164	292	41	140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
he top of Wor Barrow, with No. depth 1·8 feet; Plan, Plate 249	17	R. ...	153	40	261	307	68	221	232	41	177	256	35	137	94	106	112·8	204	247	198	124·7	153	63	11	94
		L. ...	150	38	253	308	65	211	230	39	170	257	38	148	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
he top of Wor Barrow, with No. 19, th 1·1 feet; Plan, Plate 249 ...	18	R. ...	w	32	w	316	60	190	w	39	w	w	37	w	w	103	w	233	266	198	134·3	149	65	10	86
		L. ...	w	32	w	309	57	184	w	40	w	w	38	w	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
he top of Wor Barrow, with No. 18, th 1·5 feet; Plan, Plate 249 ...	19	R. ...	126	40	317	308	69	224	229	43	187	249	39	157	97	114	117·5	229	265	210	126·2	154	77	11	99
		L. ...	128	42	328	311	65	209	225	41	182	244	37	152	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Totals ...		2949	918	5629	10470	2078	6198	5873	1063	4031	6137	972	3247	1172	1618	1208·7	2706	3716	2807	1599·8	1875	998	155	1274
	Average ...		140	37	268	327	63	194	245	41	168	267	37	141	107	116	109·9	225	265	216	123·1	156	77	11	98

* Stature calculated by the two femora only.

All the measurements are in millimetres, e pt the es

AN PELVI, FOUND AT WOR BARROW, HANDLEY DOWN, DORSET.

HE TCH AND BODY OF THE BARROW.

					Leg Bones.												Estimated Stature.		Sex.	Remarks by Dr. Garson and General Pitt-Rivers.
					Femur.			Tibia.						Fibula.						
Transverse Diameter of Brim.	Brim Index.	Antero-Posterior Diameter of Pelvic outlet.	Transverse Diameter of outlet.	Sub-pubic Angle.	Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	Antero-Posterior Diameter.	Transverse Diameter of Shaft.	Latitudinal Index.	Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	By Femur + Tibia.	From all the Bones.		
11	80·0	110	w	63°	411	80	195	338	75	224	33	23	697	w	w	w	4′ 11·9″	5′ 0·9″	Male	1. Adult. The bones of this skeleton were dispersed, and put in just above Skeleton No. 3, together with the bones of No. 4.
...	...	...	...	...	417	77	185	335	76	229	32	20	625	336	34	101				
12	w	w	w	w	419	72	172	341	69	202	27	20	741	330	28	85	5′ 0·3″	4′ 11·8″	Male	2. Adult. The height estimated with a tape, as the skeleton lay on the ground was 5·05 feet. Found extended, with a coin of Constantine II., A.D. 337–340 (Fig. 7, Plate 258), close to the forehead.
...	...	...	...	...	415	76	183	337	68	202	25	21	840	327	28	86				
12	75·2	w	87	w	449	87	194	371	74	200	32	22	687	354	35	99	5′ 5·6″	5′ 5·9″	Male	3. Adult. The height estimated with a tape, as the skeleton lay on the ground was 5·45 feet. Found extended and in sequence, just below Nos. 1 and 4.
...	...	...	...	...	448	87	194	372	76	204	31	23	742	355	31	87				
13	70·3	116	108	69°	421	83	197	344	71	206	30	20	667	w	w	w	5′ 1·3″	5′ 3·1″	Male	4. Adult. The bones of this skeleton were dispersed, and put in just above Skeleton No. 3, together with the bones of No. 1.
...	...	...	...	...	423	84	199	347	72	207	30	19	633	335	30	90				
...	...	...	...	...	454	85	187	392	67	171	32	20	625	w	34	w	5′ 7·6″	5′ 7·6″	Male	5. Adult. Found extended and decapitated beside No. 6. The feet touched the solid chalk side of the south-eastern Causeway.
...	...	...	...	...	452	88	195	390	67	172	32	19	594	376	33	88				
13	67·7	w	w	71°	448	96	214	w	72	w	31	22	710	w	w	w	5′ 5*·2″	5′ 5·7″	Male	6. Adult. Found extended and decapitated beside No. 5. The feet of this skeleton were wanting, and appeared to have been cut off with part of the tibiæ.
...	...	...	...	...	457	95	208	w	72	w	34	22	647	w	w	w				
13	85·7	114	86	56°	500	93	186	440	90	205	35	28	800	w	w	w	6′ 3·8″	6′ 3·5″	Male	7. Adult. This skeleton is 2 inches taller than any other skeleton that has been found in this neighbourhood; see Table, p. 69, and 4 inches taller than any other Romano-British skeleton.
...	...	...	...	...	513	94	183	440	84	191	33	25	758	430	35	81				
...	...	...	...	...	469	85	181	375	73	195	32	23	719	372	32	86	5′ 7·1″	5′ 7·5″	Male	8. Adult. Flint Arrow-head, Fig. 5, Plate 260, between the two lower ribs, depth 8 feet. An earlier interment than the other ditch interments, two of which were found above it. (See pp. 63 and 71.)
...	...	...	...	...	462	89	193	375	75	200	34	23	676	w	w	w				
...	...	...	...	...	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	...	...	...	9. Skeleton of a child, found lying at the feet of Skeleton 8.
...	...	...	...	...	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w				
...	...	...	...	...	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	...	5′ 4·2″	Male	10. The upper portion only of this skeleton found; no skull.
...	...	...	...	...	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w				
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Young Person	11. Only 15 or 16 years of age. Epiphyses wanting. Partly contracted.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
13	82·1	119	97	60°	488	91	186	390	78	200	33	24	727	375	36	96	5′ 10·0″	5′ 9·0″	Male	12. Adult. About 25 years of age. Extended; the head wanting. The cervical vertebræ present.
...	...	...	...	...	488	90	184	390	76	195	35	23	657	382	38	99				
12	84·4	107	90	50°	484	94	194	389	79	203	36	24	667	378	35	93	5′ 9·7″	5′ 9·9″	Male	13. Adult. For full description of this skeleton and the two next, Nos. 14 and 15, see p. 78. About 2 inches above the left tibia of this skeleton was found the fragment of red Samian pottery figured in Plate 257, Fig. 7.
...	...	...	...	...	487	95	195	388	80	206	37	25	676	374	34	91				
11	81·0	106	97	62°	455	83	182	378	73	193	31	24	774	w	w	w	5′ 6·3″	5′ 4·5″	Male	14. About 20 years of age. Buried partly contracted, back uppermost.
...	...	...	...	...	456	85	186	378	72	190	31	2	742	w	w	w				
121	82·6	w	83	w	w	w	w	360	69	192	29	22	759	w	w	w	5′ 3·4″	5 2·8″	Male	15. About 20 years of age. The skull of this skeleton touched the fingers of the left hand, as did also that of No. 13. Partly contracted below No. 14.
...	...	...	...	...	434	78	180	358	67	187	27	21	778	w	w	w				
12	78·1	96	100	62°	497	89	179	402	82	204	35	26	743	387	46	119	5′ 11·3″	5′ 11·3′	Male	16. Adult. This skeleton and the next, No. 17, were buried together in opposite directions, partly contracted with the heads wanting.
...	...	...	...	...	489	90	184	398	80	201	35	26	743	383	44	115				
114	71·9	100	96	63°	424	81	191	339	69	204	29	22	759	335	31	93	5′ 0·8″	5′ 1·7″	Male	17. Adult. (See No. 16.)
...	...	...	...	...	425	83	195	337	68	202	29	21	724	337	30	89				
113	71·7	w	90	61°	437	83	190	351	69	197	28	25	893	344	37	108	5′ 2·9″	5′ 2·5″	Male	18. About 20 years of age. This skeleton and the next, No. 19, were buried together in opposite directions, like Nos. 16 and 17, partly contracted with the heads wanting.
...	...	...	...	...	437	84	192	351	69	197	30	24	800	342	36	105				
115	82·6	84	91	64°	428	86	201	341	73	214	33	21	636	338	35	104	5′ 1·7″	5′ 1·6″	Male	19. Adult. Traces of Rheumatoid Arthritis. The lower jaw of this skeleton was found in its proper place between the clavicles, but the skull was missing.
...	...	...	...	...	436	87	199	343	72	210	32	23	719	339	41	121				
1726	013·3	952	1025	681°	14023	2670	5904	11090	2357	6003	1013	724	22958	7529	763	2036	Average	Stature.		
123	77·9	106	93	62°	452	86	190	370	74	200	32	23	717	358	35	97	5′ 5·5″	5′ 5·5″		

ated st. e, which is in feet and inches.

w signifies that the measurements were unable to be taken.

GENERAL TABLE OF MEASUREMENTS OF HUMAN SKULLS, FOUND ON HA

Locality and References to Plates.	According to Sir William Flower's Method.																			Chie	
	Greatest				Cephalic Index.		Height.						Nasal.			Orbital.				Vertical.	
		Length. 1	Length. 2		1	2		Index. 1	Index. 2												
	Horizontal Circumference.	Glabello-occipital.	Ophryo-occipital.	Breadth.	Glabello-occipital Length and Greatest Breadth.	Ophryo-occipital Length and Greatest Breadth.	From Basion to Bregma.	1	2	Basi-nasal Length from Basion to Nasion.	Basi-alveolar Length from Basion to Alveolar Point.	Alveolar Index.	Height.	Width.	Index.	Height.	Width.	Index.	Cubical capacity.	Radius from Meatus Auditorius to Bregma.	Arc.
Skull of uncertain period, probably the Bronze Age, found with portion of skeleton, in the Pit 44 feet to the N.W. of Handley Hill Entrenchment, at a depth of 2·4 feet; Map. Plate 244; Plan and Section, Plate 245; photographs of skull, Plate 271; and full-size profile of skull, Plate 287... ...	512	183	182	133	727	731	122	667	670	93	w	w	w	w	w	28	38	737	1310	116	307
Bronze Age skull found with a crouched skeleton and a drinking vessel, in a grave 200 feet to the S.W. of the centre of Wor Barrow; T on Plan, Plate 248; photographs of skull, Plate 271; full-size profile of skull, Plate 288; and Plan and Section of grave, Plate 265	500	173	172	139	803	808	120	694	698	96½	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	113	315
Portion of skull, lower jaw and sacrum, found at a depth of 2·5 feet, in the mixed silting of the Angle Ditch, near Wor Barrow, Handley Down; K in Plan and Section, Plates 248 and 262	w	195	198	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary Interment of the Romano-British period, found at the bottom of the Ditch of Barrow 27, on the north side, in a coffin-shaped cavity cut in the solid chalk, surrounded by 62 long and short iron nails; Plan, Plate 293; skeleton, p. 137; photographs of skull, Plate 270; and full-size profile of skull, Plate 286	526	184	180	145	788	806	w	w	w	w	w	w	50	21	420	33	37	892	w	117	327

w signifies that the measurements were unable to be taken.

AND HANDLEY HILL, EXCLUSIVE OF THOSE FOUND IN WOR BARROW.

	TUS		OTHER MEASUREMENTS.																	Sex.	Remarks by Dr. GARSON and General PITT-RIVERS.
	dius from Meatus uditorius.																				
	To Nasion.	To Alveolar Point.	Least Frontal Width.	Bi-stephanic Breadth.	Bi-auricular Breadth.	External Bi-orbital Breadth.	Internal Bi-orbital Breadth.	Jugo-nasal Index.	Minimum Inter-orbital Breadth.	Bi-zygomatic Breadth.	Bi-maxillary Breadth.	External Bi-alveolar Breadth.	Bigonial Breadth.	Bi-mandibular Breadth.	Height at Symphysis.	Nasio-bregmatic Length.	Nasio-alveolar Length.	Nasio-mental Length.		
22	92½	w	93	112	118	105	93	111	24	122	w	w	94	71	31	112	w	w	Male	Adult. The upper jaw of this skull was missing.
32	93	89	99	118	126	105	97	110	26	135	w	50	88	71	26	107	w	w	Male	Adult. The skull was in a bad state of preservation. For the comparative roundness of this skull see "Table of Breadth Index," &c., p. 68. The drinking vessel found at the feet of this skeleton is represented in Plate 265.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	101	80	30	...	...	...	...	Adult. All the teeth of the lower jaw were perfect, and the molars worn down. The lower jaw was well-formed and rather wide. All the edges of the skull-cap appear weathered.
34	89	93½	98	123	129	104	92	110	21	136	92	59	93	73	32	115	65½	120	Male	Adult. For further description of this skeleton, see p. 137. This skull is much twisted.

All the measurements are given in millimetres.

GENERAL TABLE OF MEASUREMENTS OF HUMAN LIMB-BONES AND PELVI FOUN ON

Locality and References to Plates.		Arm-Bones.												Pelvis.										
		Clavicle.			Humerus.			Radius.			Ulna.													
		Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	Sacral Length.	Sacral Breadth.	Sacral Index.	Width between Anterior Superior Spines of Ilium.	Maximum Crest Width externally (Max. Pelvic Breadth).	Maximum Length of Innominate Bone. Pelvic Height.	Height Breadth Index.	Breadth of Ilium.	Width between Posterior superior Iliac Spines.	Width from Posterior edge of Acetabulum to Symphysis Pubis.	Antero-posterior Diameter of Pelvic Brim.
Portion of a skeleton of uncertain period, probably the Bronze Age, found in the Pit 44 feet to the N.W. of Handley Hill Entrenchment, at a depth of 2·4 feet; Map, Plate 244; Plan and Section, Plate 245; photographs of skull, Plate 271; and full-size profile of skull, Plate 287.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	w	99	w	w	238	w	w	w	w	w	w
Bronze Age Skeleton, crouched, with a Drinking Vessel at the feet, found in a grave 200 feet to the S.W. of the centre of Wor Barrow; T on Plan, Plate 248; Plan and Section of Grave, Plate 265; photographs of skull, Plate 271; and full-size profile of skull, Plate 288.	R	w	w	w	321	58	181	w	w	w	w	w	w	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	L	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	41	w	w	w	w	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Portion of skull, lower jaw and sacrum, found at a depth of 2·5 feet in the mixed silting of the Angle Ditch, near Wor Barrow, Handley Down; K on Plan and Section, Plates 248 and 262.	. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary Interment of the Romano-British period, found at the bottom of the Ditch of Barrow 27, on the north side, in a coffin-shaped cavity cut in the solid chalk, surrounded by 62 long and short iron nails; Plan, Plate 293; skeleton, p. 137, photographs of skull, Plate 270; and full-size profile of skull, Plate 286.	R	156	40	256	351	67	191	255	42	165	279	39	140	w	118	w	260	293	224	130·8	160	w	133	98
	L	154	38	247	344	69	201	253	41	162	w	34	w	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

w signifies that the measurements were unable to be taken.

All the measurements a given in

EY DOWN AND HANDLEY HILL, EXCLUSIVE OF THOSE FOUND IN WOR BARROW.

Brim Index.	Transverse Diameter of Outlet.	Sub-pubic Angle.	Leg-Bones.												Estimated Stature.		Sex.	Remarks by Dr. Garson and General Pitt-Rivers.
			Femur.			Tibia.						Fibula.						
			Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	Antero-posterior Diameter.	Transverse Diameter of Shaft.	Latitudinal Index.	Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	By Femur + Tibia.	From all the Bones.		
w	w	w	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	MALE	Adult. None of the limb-bones of this skeleton could be measured See Description of Pit, p. 49; its position is shown in the Plan and Section, Plate 245.
..	...	...	450	82	182	w	70	w	31	23	742	w	w	w	*5′ 4·9″	5′ 4·5″	MALE	Adult. The bones were in a very bad state of preservation. The Drinking Vessel found at the feet of this skeleton is represented in Plate 265.
...	...	...	w	82	w	w	70	w	29	23	793	w	w	w				
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Adult. Only a portion of the skull and sacrum of this skeleton were found. They were 8 feet apart.
2·1	109	59°	486	95	195	394	73	185	34	26	765	393	32	81	5′ 10·5″	5′ 10·1″	MALE	Adult. For further description of this skeleton, see p. 137. Two of the coffin nails are represented in Plate 294, Figs. 9 and 10.
...	...	...	488	99	203	399	74	185	35	24	686	396	31	78				

the estimated stature, which is in feet and inches.

* Stature estimated by femur only.

DATE.	LOCALITY.	DESCRIPTION.	BRITISH POTTERY.							
			1.		2.		3.		4.	
			Coarse, badly baked, containing grains of quartz, flint, chalk and shell; sometimes one and sometimes the others; hand-made; corresponding to quality No. 1 of Woodyates and quality X of Wansdyke.		Coarse, soft, smooth, without sand or large grains; ill-baked and sometimes red on one side and black on the other, and apparently hand-made; corresponding to quality C of Wansdyke.		Thin, without grains, of the quality of the Drinking Vessels of the Bronze Age; hand-made.		Brown colour, and mixed with sand, containing quartz and other grains. It very much resembles Romano-British, but differs from it, in having a large quantity of quartz sand in its composition. In some cases, the difficulty of distinguishing between this and the *superior* and *inferior* qualities of coarse brown Romano-British pottery is very great.	
			No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
1894. Mar. 29th to May 12th.	Wor Barrow, Handley Down; Interior. See Maps, Plates 244 and 248, and Plan, Plate 249.	The form of the Barrow before excavation, taken from the west side, the Ditch only having been dug out, is shown in the photograph, Fig. 1, Plate 252, and the commencement of the excavation is shown in the photograph, Fig. 2, Plate 255. The length of the Barrow was about 150 feet and the width about 75 feet. The mound was dug down to the old surface line, which was marked by a very distinct line of the old mould. Blocks of the material of the Barrow were left at intervals during the excavation (see photograph, Fig. 2, Plate 255), to facilitate the measurement of the depths of the objects found from the surface. Beneath the Barrow on the old surface line was found an oblong trench cut in the solid chalk, 1½ to 3½ feet wide by 3 feet average depth, enclosing an oblong area 93 feet long by 34 feet wide, with an opening on the south side 8½ feet wide.	15	33·3	....	....	....	....	7	15·6

RELIC TABLE.

SH POTTERY.			ROMAN POTTERY.				OTHER RELICS.	ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE REMAINS.	REMARKS.
d quality ; grey colour, ponding to quality No. 3 of yates.			Red Samian.		Other Roman Pottery.				
hick.	Thin.								
Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.			
....	9	20·0	2	4·4	5	11·1	Silver denarius of Trajan, A.D. 98–117, depth 0·6 foot, Fig. 2, Plate 257, and 30 on Plan, Plate 249 ; bronze ring, depth 0·4 foot, Fig. 5, Plate 257, and 31 on Plan, Plate 249 ; spindle-whorl of chalk, depth 2 feet, Fig. 3, Plate 257 and 34 on Plan, Plate 249 ; blade of small iron knife, depth 0·4 foot, Fig. 1, Plate 257, and 33 on Plan, Plate 249 ; iron horse-shoe with sinuous edge and T-shaped nails, depth 0·4 foot, Fig. 4, Plate 257, and 32 on Plan, Plate 249 ; flint chipped and partly polished celt, thrown out from top of the Barrow, Fig. 2, Plate 259 ; flint scraper, depth 0·4 foot, Fig. 18, Plate 257 ; 1 flint hammerstone, depth 0·7 foot ; 1 flint core, old surface line. *Flint Flakes* :—5 flint flakes found in the chalk rubble ; 76 flint flakes in the surface mould ; 63 flint flakes on the old surface line ; 1 flint flake found near the skull of the primary interment, No. 2 ; one found in a hole beneath the primary interment, No. 3 ; 4 found on old surface line near the primary interments ; one found in a small mound of mould on the old surface line ; 19 found in a seam of mould 1 foot above the old surface line ; and 20 flint flakes found in a seam of mould 2 feet above the old surface line. Total number of flint flakes found in the barrow, 190. *Burnt Flints* :—2 found on the old surface line with decayed wood ; 15 found on the old surface line just above the line of flints near the large "Sarsen Stone," see Plan, Plate 249 ; and 29 found in the Trench at its west corner. *Rough Pieces of Sandstone* :—1 fragment, depth 0·8 foot in the surface mould ; 1 large piece found close to the large "Sarsen Stone" on the old surface line ; 4 large pieces found together on the old surface line ; and 4 more further to the south-east, found in a hole filled with mould and fine chalk rubble at a depth of 1·7 feet below the old surface line ; 1 large piece just outside the south corner of the "Trench," 0·5 foot below the old surface line ; and another on the old surface line, at a depth of 5 feet from the surface of the barrow. *Human Remains* :—2 fragments of human skull and fragment of pelvis, found at a depth of 2 feet in the chalk rubble. 6 Primary Interments, found close together (three crouched and three put in as bones) in a mound of mould on the old surface line ; see Plan, Plate 249 ; photographic views, Plate 256 ; photographs of skulls, Plates 266 and 267 ; and full-size profiles of skulls, Plates 273 to 276. 10 Secondary Interments found near the top of the Barrow ; see Plan, Plate 249, and description, p. 64 ; photographic views, Plate 254, Fig. 2 ; photographs of skulls, Plates 269 and 270 ; and full-size profiles of skulls, Plates 283 to 285.	None.	The 15 fragments of *No. 1 quality* include 1 piece found just below Skulls, Nos. 1 and 2 on the surface line, which is probably of the Stone Age, see Fig. 19, Plate 257 ; and 6 fragments of soft black pottery found at a depth of 3 feet in the chalk rubble, one of which is represented in Fig. 16, Plate 257. The *Romano-British* pottery includes the bottom of a vessel, Fig. 12, Plate 257, a fragment of rim of a saucer, Fig. 14, Plate 257, and a portion of the base of a vessel, studded on the interior surface with large grains of quartz for the trituration of vegetables, Fig. 17, Plate 257. Three of the fragments of *thin grey* are represented in Plate 257, Figs. 9, 11 and 13, Fig. 9 being portion of a handle of a pitcher. The 2 fragments of *Red Samian* are illustrated in Plate 257, Figs. 7 and 10. Fig. 7 was found above the left tibia of the secondary interment, No. 13. The *other Roman* pottery consists of 2 fragments of hard New Forest ware, one of which is represented in Plate 257, Fig. 15 ; 2 fragments of Imitation Samian, one being figured in Plate 257, Fig. 6 ; and a fragment of red pottery with overhanging flange, Fig. 8, Plate 257. (The terms *Red Samian, Imitation Samian* and *hard New Forest ware*, refer to similar qualities of Romano - British pottery from Woodcuts, Rotherley and Woodyates ; see "Excavations," Vol. II., p. 111 and Vol. III., p. 53.)

Date.	Locality.	Description.	British Pottery.								Romano-British Pottery.					
			1.		2.		3.		4.							
			Coarse, badly baked containing grains of quartz, flint, chalk and shell; sometimes one and sometimes the others; hand-made, corresponding to quality No. 1 of Woodyates, and quality X of Wansdyke.		Coarse, soft, smooth, without sand or large grains; ill-baked, and sometimes red on one side and black on the other, and apparently hand-made; corresponding to quality C of Wansdyke.		Thin, without grains, of the quality of the Drinking Vessels of the Bronze Age; hand-made.		Brown colour, and mixed with sand, containing quartz and other grains. It very much resembles Romano-British, but differs from it, in having a large quantity of quartz sand in its composition. In some cases the difficulty of distinguishing between this and the *superior* and *inferior* qualities of coarse brown Romano-British pottery is very great.		Coarse black or brown pottery, corresponding to the *superior* and *inferior* qualities of that ware in the Relic Tables of Woodcuts and Rotherley; also to quality No. 2 of Woodyates.		Hard quality; grey colour, corresponding to quality No. 3 of Woodyates.			
													Thick.		Thin.	
			No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
		SURFACE MOULD.														
1893. Sept. 11th to Oct. 25th.	Wor Barrow, Ditch, Handley Down. See Plans, Plates 248 and 249; Average Sections, Plates 250 and 251; and photographs, Plate 253.	The Ditch round Wor Barrow taken all round the middle of it, measured about 420 feet in length. It consisted of four detached ditches, divided by four Causeways of undisturbed chalk. These were seen on the surface before excavation, and the Ditch was marked by a depression on the surface all round of about 2 feet. The average width of the Ditch at the top was about 20 feet, but it was very irregular, and varied greatly in different places. The surface mould in the middle extended to an average depth of 1·5 feet from the surface.	47	7·0	38	5·7	5	0·8	94	14·1	325	48·7	11	1·6	121	18·1

R LIC TABLE.

	ROMAN POTTERY.					Other Relics.	Animal and Vegetable Remains.	Remarks.
Fore	7are.							
am- ed, lly red	ırd, red- - brown, ɜrally flu- and con- ng chiefly mall ves-	Red Samian.		Other Roman Pottery.				
Per nt.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.			
						SURFACE MOULD.	*SURFACE MOULD.*	*SURFACE MOULD.*
0·6	0·8	5	0·8	3	0·4	Anglo-Saxon Bridle Ornament, depth 1·7 feet, Fig. 15, Plate 258; 1 on Plan and Average Section, Plates 249 and 250. *ROMAN.*—Bronze nail-cleaner, Fig. 10, Plate 258, and 2 in Section, Plate 250; bronze fibula, depth 1 foot, Fig. 11, Plate 258, and 3 on Plan and Section, Plates 249 and 250; silver-plated bronze fibula, depth 0·8 foot, Fig. 14, Plate 258, and 4 on Plan and Section, Plates 249 and 250; bronze ring, depth 0·8 foot, Fig. 12, Plate 258, and 5 on Plan and Section, Plates 249 and 250; bronze buckle, depth 1 foot. Fig. 13, Plate 258, and 6 on Plan and Section, Plates 249 and 250; bronze link of chain, depth 1 foot, Fig. 9, Plate 258, and 7 on Plan and Section, Plates 249 and 250; small bronze nail or tack, depth 1·2 feet, Fig. 8, Plate 258, and 8 on Plan and Section, Plates 249 and 250; coin of Tetricus, depth 0·8 foot, Fig. 2, Plate 258, and 9 on Plan and Section, Plates 249 and 250; coin of Gallienus, depth 1·5 feet, Fig. 1, Plate 258, and 10 on Plan and Section, Plates 249 and 250; coin of Constantine II., depth 0·7 foot, near skull of Skeleton No. 2, Fig. 7, Plate 258, and 11 on Plan and Section, Plates 249 and 250; coin of Tetricus, depth 1·2 feet, Fig. 4, Plate 258, and 12 on Plan and Section, Plates 249 and 250; coin of Tetricus, depth 1 foot, Fig. 3, Plate 258, and 13 on Plan and Section, Plates 249 and 250; coin of Constantine I., depth 1 foot, Fig. 6, Plate 258, and 14 on Plan and Section, Plates 249 and 250; coin of Constantine I., depth 1 foot, Fig. 5, Plate 258, and 15 on Plan and Section, Plates 249 and 250; iron spear-head, depth 0·8 foot, Fig. 20, Plate 258, and 16 on Plan and Section, Plates 249 and 250; iron knife, single-edged with tang, depth 1·4 feet, Fig. 18, Plate 258, and 17 on Plan and Section, Plates 249 and 250; iron knife, single-edged, depth 0·6 foot, Fig. 25, Plate 258, and 17A on Plan and Section, Plates 249 and 250; 7 iron T-shaped horse-shoe nails, depth 1 foot, 3 of which are figured in Plate 258, Figs. 21, 22 and 23, and 17B on Plan and Section, Plates 249 and 250; iron object of unknown use, Fig. 19, Plate 258, and 17C in Section, Plate 250; iron horse-shoe, with sinuous edge, depth 1·3 feet, Fig. 24, Plate 258, and 17D on Plan and Section, Plates 249 and 250; fragment of an iron horse-shoe, depth 1 foot; 1 fragment of whetstone, depth 0·6 foot; spindlewhorl of No. 2 British pottery, depth 1·5 feet, 18 on Plan and Section, Plates 249 and 250; spindlewhorl of Romano-British pottery, depth 1 foot, Fig. 9, Plate 260, and 19 on Plan and Section, Plates 249 and 250; spindlewhorl of No. 4 British pottery, depth 1·2 feet, Fig. 7, Plate 260, and 20 on Plan and Section, Plates 249 and 250; spindlewhorl of No. 2 British pottery, depth 1 foot, 21 on Plan and Section, Plates 249 and 250; spindlewhorl of No. 4 British pottery, depth 1·2 feet, Fig. 8, Plate 260, and 22 on Plan and Section, Plates 249 and 250. *BRONZE AGE.*—Bronze Razor, depth 1 foot, near the edge of the ditch, Fig. 16, Plate 258, and 23 on Plan and Section, Plates 249 and 250. *STONE IMPLEMENTS.*—Flint saw, depth 1 foot, Fig. 3, Plate 260, and 25 on Plan and Section, Plates 249 and 250; 2 flint hammerstones, depth 1·2 feet; flint scraper found close to pelvis of Skeleton No. 6, depth 1·3 feet. Bowl of mediæval clay pipe, stamped E.R. on heel, depth 0·4 foot, Fig. 11, Plate 260; another, not stamped, depth 0·5 foot, Fig. 10, Plate 260. 332 flint flakes; 205 burnt flints; 123 fragments of rough sandstone; 153 seashore or tertiary pebbles; 49 fragments of iron pyrites. 9 oystershells. *HUMAN REMAINS.*—Seven human skeletons were found in the silting of the Ditch between the surface and a depth of 3·4 feet, three being in the surface mould and four at the top of the mixed silting. See Plan, Plate 249; photographs of skulls, Plates 268 and 269; and full size profiles of skulls, Plates 278 to 282. Besides the skeletons found in the Ditch, 17 fragments of human skull were found separately in the surface mould at various depths; also a human tooth and finger-bone. Half a human radius was found at a depth of 2 feet, and half a humerus at a depth of 4 feet in the mixed silting.	*HORSE.*—20 teeth, depth 0·8 foot, and numerous others at various depths; 1 fragment of tibia; 1 fragment of tibia of small horse; 1 humerus, small horse; 1 left radius; 2 left metacarpi; 3 fragments of metacarpi, small horse; 1 left metatarsus; 2 fragments of metatarsus, small horse. *OX.*—Several teeth; 1 horn core, small ox; 1 horn core, size of small Short-horned Ox; 3 fragments of lower jaws, small ox; 3 fragments of metacarpi, small ox; 1 left metatarsus, estimated height 3 feet 10 inches, depth 1 foot; 2 fragments of metatarsi, small ox; 1 astragalus, little smaller than Kerry Cow; 1 digit, size of Kerry Cow. *PIG.*—No remains in surface mould. *SHEEP.*—Several teeth; 1 lower jaw, estimated height 2 feet 2½ inches; 5 lower jaws of small sheep; 1 fragment of lower jaw, size between St. Kilda and Dorset Horned Ram. *DEER.*—2 fragments of horn. *ROE-DEER.*—4 fragments of horn. *RED-DEER.*—1 right tibia, depth 1 foot, estimated height 4 feet 2½ inches; 1 right metatarsus, estimated height 3 feet 6 inches, depth 1 foot; 1 fragment of metatarsus; 1 fragment of horn; and portion of back of skull and horns, depth 1·5 feet (circumference of horn beneath burr, 143 mm.); estimated height 4 feet. *DOG.*—2 lower jaws; 2 lower jaws, about size of Fox Terrier. *SMALL FOX OR DOG.*—1 lower jaw, depth 1·5 feet. *BADGER.*—3 lower jaws, and 1 femur, depth 1·5 feet, probably modern. Most of the bones from the surface mould were in a bad state for identification.	The fragments of *No.* 1 *quality British* included a piece of rim of a vessel ornamented inside and out, found at a depth of 1·1 feet; see Fig. 17, Plate 261. One of the fragments of *No.* 2 *quality* was ornamented with rows of irregular incised lines, Fig. 12, Plate 261, and another, Fig. 10 of the same plate, was ornamented with rows of punch-marks of peculiar form. Three of the fragments of *No.* 3 *quality* are represented in Plate 261, Figs. 7, 8 and 9. It was difficult in some cases to distinguish between the *No.* 4 *quality* and the *Romano-British* pottery. Fig. 13, Plate 261, represents a fragment of rim, in quality resembling *No.* 4 *quality*, but of *Romano-British* form. The *Romano-British* pottery similar to that of Woodcuts and Rotherley, includes 3 fragments of basin-shaped rims, one of which is represented in Fig. 19, Plate 260; one fragment of eyelet or loop, Fig. 22, Plate 260; five fragments of the bottoms of vessels, one of which is figured in Plate 261, Fig. 6, and another, perhaps a complete lamp or candlestick, Fig. 23, Plate 260; two fragments of rims of twisted rope pattern, one of which is represented in Fig. 5, Plate 261; eight fragments of bead rim; 7 fragments with upright rim, and 16 fragments with various shaped rims. Three of the rims are figured in Plate 261, Figs. 1, 3 and 4. The *grey pottery* included the rim of a vessel, exterior diameter 5·2 inches, Fig. 2, Plate 261; and a fragment of rim ornamented in a similar manner to a rim of the same ware from Woodyates, and another from Area R near the Angle Ditch, Handley Down; see description of Fig. 21, Plate 260. Of the 9 fragments of *red pottery*, 3 were fragments of a vessel with an overhanging flange, like Fig. 3, Plate CLXXXVI., Vol. III., from Woodyates. The *New Forest ware* included two fragments of the necks of bottles, Figs. 12 and 13, Plate 260. Two other fragments of the same ware are figured on the same plate, Figs. 16 and 17. Two of the fragments of *Red Samian* are represented in Figs. 20 and 24, Plate 260. The fragments of *other Roman pottery* consist of 3 pieces of *yellow glazed ware*, figured in Plate 260, Figs. 14, 15 and 18. Fig. 15, however, may be perhaps mediæval, and not Roman. (The terms, *basin-shaped rim, eyelet or loop, rim of twisted rope pattern, bead rim, New Forest ware* and *Red Samian*, refer to similar qualities of Romano-British pottery from Woodcuts, Rotherley and Woodyates; see "Excavations," Vol. III., p. 53; Vol. I., p. 114; Vol. II., p. 111, and Plate CXVI., Figs. A to X.)

Date.	Locality.	Description.	British Pottery.								Romano-British Pottery.						
			1.		2.		3.		4.								
			Coarse, badly baked, containing grains of quartz, flint, chalk, and shell; sometimes one and sometimes the others: hand-made; corresponding to quality No. 1 of Woodyates and quality X of Wansdyke.		Coarse, soft, smooth, without sand or large grains; ill-baked, sometimes red on one side and black on the other, and apparently hand-made; corresponding to quality C of Wansdyke.		Thin, without grains, of the quality of the Drinking Vessels of the Bronze Age; hand-made.		Brown colour, and mixed with sand, containing quartz and other grains. It very much resembles Romano-British, but differs from it, in having a large quantity of quartz sand in its composition. In some cases the difficulty of distinguishing between this and the *superior* and *inferior* qualities of coarse brown Romano-British pottery is very great.		Coarse black or brown pottery, corresponding to the *superior* and *inferior* qualities of that ware in the Relic Tables of Woodcuts and Rotherley; also to quality No. 2 of Woodyates.		Hard quality; grey colour; corresponding to quality No. 3 of Woodyates.				
													Thick.		Thin.		
			No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	N
1893. Sept. 11th to Oct. 25th continued).	Wor Barrow, Ditch, Handley Down. See Plans, Plates 248 and 249; Average Sections, Plates 250 and 251; and photographs, Plate 253, (*continued.*)	*MIXED MOULD AND CHALK SILTING.* The average depth of the mixed silting was 5 feet. It consisted of fine silting composed of mixed mould and chalk.	58	78·4	15	20·3	....	....	1	1·3	....	....	....	....	....	....	..

TABLE—(continued.)

	ROMAN POTTERY.						Other Relics.	Animal and Vegetable Remains.	Remarks.
New F	st Ware.								
	Hard, reddish-brown, generally fluted, and consisting chiefly of small vessels.		Red Samian.		Other Roman Pottery.				
Pe cen	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.			
							MIXED MOULD AND CHALK SILTING.	*MIXED MOULD AND CHALK SILTING.*	*MIXED MOULD AND CHALK SILTING.*
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Bronze plate, ornamented with incised grooves, depth 2·4 feet, Fig. 17, Plate 258, and 24 on Plan and Average Section, Plates 249 and 250; chipped flint celt, depth 4 feet, Fig. 1, Plate 260, and 26 on Plan and Section, Plates 249 and 250; portion of a partly polished flint celt, depth 4·8 feet, Fig. 2, Plate 260, and 27 on Plan and Section, Plates 249 and 250; flint implement of palæolithic form, found between 2 feet and 7 feet from the surface of the silting, Fig. 1, Plate 259, and 35 on Plan and Average Section, Plates 249 and 250; finely chipped flint arrow-head, probably originally of leaf-shaped form, depth 4 feet, Fig. 6, Plate 260, and 28 on Plan and Section, Plates 249 and 250; flint scraper, Fig. 4, Plate 260, depth 4 feet; 2 flint hammerstones, depths 3 feet and 3·5 feet; 1 flint scraper, depth 2 feet; 2 flint scrapers, depth 4 feet; 2 flint scrapers, depth 5 feet; 1 flint core, depth 3·5 feet; fragment of a sandstone rubber, depth 3·4 feet; 1 limpet shell, depth 3·6 feet; 328 flint flakes; 22 burnt flints; 8 fragments of rough sandstone; and 5 fragments of iron pyrites.	*HORSE.*—5 teeth, depths from 2·3 feet to 4·5 feet; 1 lower jaw, depth 4·5 feet, estimated height 12 hands 3½ inches; 1 right radius, depth 3 feet, estimated height 12 hands 3 inches; 1 fragment of metacarpus, size of New Forest Pony; 1 phalanx, depth 4 feet, and another phalanx. *OX.*—20 teeth, depth 2·3 feet to 6 feet; 1 fragment of large horn of ox, depth 4 feet; and another fragment, depth 6 feet, circumference at base of core 150 mm.; 1 fragment of l. femur, size of Kerry Cow, depth 4 feet; 1 fragment of femur, much smaller than Kerry Cow; 1 fragment of l. femur, depth 6 feet; 2 fragments of tibiæ, little smaller than Kerry Cow, depths 3 feet and 4 feet; 1 fragment of tibia, slightly larger than Alderney Cow; 1 fragment of l. tibia, smaller than Kerry Cow, depth 4 feet; 3 fragments of humeri, size of Kerry Cow, depths 3·5 feet and 5 feet; 1 fragment of l. humerus, size of Alderney Cow, depth 3·5 feet; 1 fragment of humerus, smaller than Kerry Cow, depth 3·5 feet; 1 fragment of r. humerus, size of Alderney Cow; 1 fragment of l. humerus, size of Alderney Cow, depth 5 feet; 1 fragment of r. humerus, nearly as large as Pembroke Cow, depth 3·5 feet; 2 fragments of l. radius, size of Alderney Cow; 1 fragment of l. radius and ulna, size of Alderney Cow, depth 4·5 feet; 1 fragment of l. radius, size of Kerry Cow, depth 5 feet; 1 fragment of metacarpus, size of Kerry Cow; 1 fragment of r. metacarpus, size of Kerry Cow, depth 4 feet; head of metacarpus (width 75 mm.) of a very large bull, and exactly the size of a modern Pembroke Bull, standing 4 feet 10 inches at shoulder; 1 fragment of r. metatarsus, depth 4 feet; 1 l. metatarsus, estimated height 3 feet 2 inches, depth 4 feet; 2 fragments of metatarsus, size of Kerry Cow; 1 fragment of metatarsus, size of Alderney Cow, depth 2·3 feet; 1 fragment of metatarsus, slightly larger than Alderney Cow; 1 fragment of scapula, smaller than Kerry Cow, depth 4 feet; 2 fragments of scapulæ, size of Alderney Cow, depth 3·5 feet; 3 astragali, size of Kerry Cow, depths 4 feet and 5·5 feet; 2 astragali, size of Alderney Cow; 1 astragalus, little larger than Alderney Cow, depth 4 feet; 1 digit, size of Kerry Cow, depth 4 feet; 1 digit, size between Alderney and Pembroke Cows, depth 4 feet; 1 digit, length 63 mm.; 2 digits, depth 4 feet, 55 mm. and 53 mm. in length respectively; large posterior digit, length 68 mm., of a very large bull, nearly the size of a modern Pembroke Bull, standing 4 feet 10 inches at shoulder. *PIG.*—1 fragment of lower jaw and teeth, depth 3·5 feet; 1 fragment of lower jaw, young, depth 3·5 feet; 1 fragment of lower jaw and tusk of small boar, depth 5 feet; 3 tusks of small boar, depths from 3·8 feet to 5 feet. *SHEEP.*—Tooth, depth 3·5 feet; tooth, depth 6 feet; 1 lower jaw, estimated height 1 foot 8 inches, depth 5 feet; back of skull and part of horns, about size of St. Kilda, and 2 fragments of lower jaw, depth 4·5 feet; 1 r. tibia, estimated height 2 feet 1 inch, depth 4 feet; 1 fragment of tibia, size of St. Kilda, depth 4 feet; 1 fragment of r. humerus, size of St. Kilda, depth 3 feet; 1 fragment of metacarpus, very small, depth 4 feet; 1 r. metacarpus, length 125 mm., estimated height 2 feet 1 inch, depth 4 feet; and another, length 116 mm., estimated height 2 feet, both longer and more slender than St. Kilda sheep; 1 l. metacarpus, length 107 mm., estimated height 1 foot 10½ inches, depth 4 feet; 1 fragment of metatarsus, epiphyses wanting, little longer than St. Kilda, bone deeply grooved, depth 4 feet. *RED-DEER.*—12 fragments of horn, depths from 2 feet to 4 feet; 1 fragment of l. radius, depth 4 feet. *DEER.*—8 fragments of horn, depths 4 feet to 6 feet; 1 fragment of humerus, small, epiphyses wanting; least circumference 43 mm., depth 3·5 feet; 1 fragment of r. humerus, depth 3·5 feet; 1 l. radius, length 162 mm., estimated height 1 foot 11 inches, depth 4 feet; 1 metacarpus, small, epiphyses wanting, depth 3·5 feet; 1 fragment of metatarsus, small. *ROE-DEER.*—2 fragments of horn, depth 4 feet; 2 r. humeri, estimated height 2 feet 4 inches, depth 4·4 feet; 1 r. humerus, estimated height 2 feet 5 inches, depth 4 feet; 1 r. radius, depth 4 feet, estimated height 2 feet; 1 r. radius, depth 4·4 feet, estimated height 1 foot 11 inches; 1 r. metacarpus, depth 4·4 feet, estimated height 2 feet 3 inches. *DOG.*—1 skull, depth 4 feet, estimated height 1 foot 3½ inches; 1 fragment of skull, depth 4 feet, estimated height 1 foot 3½ inches; 1 lower jaw, depth 4 feet, estimated height 1 foot 3½ inches; 2 lower jaws, depth 5 feet, estimated heights 1 foot 3 inches; 1 lower jaw, depth 3·5 feet, estimated height 1 foot 3¼ inches; 1 fragment of lower jaw, size of Fox Terrier, depth 3·5 feet; r. side of lower jaw of small dog, a little smaller than Fox Terrier, long and slender jaw, depth 4 feet; 1 fragment of humerus, a little larger than Fox Terrier, depth 2·3 feet.	Three of the fragments of *No. 1 quality* are figured in Plate 261, Figs. 11, 15 and 16, Fig. 15 being ornamented inside and out. One of the fragments of *No. 2 quality* is ornamented with crossed incised lines of very irregular form, Fig. 14, Plate 261. Not a single fragment of *Romano-British* or *Roman pottery* was found below the surface mould.

ATE.	LOCALITY.	DESCRIPTION.	BRITISH POTTERY.								ROMANO-BRITISH POTTERY.						
			1.		2.		3.		4.								
			Coarse, badly baked, containing grains of quartz, flint, chalk, and shell; sometimes one and sometimes the others; hand-made; corresponding to quality No. 1 of Woodyates and quality X of Wansdyke.		Coarse, soft, smooth, without sand or large grains; ill-baked, and sometimes red on one side and black on the other, and apparently hand-made; corresponding to quality C of Wansdyke.		Thin, without grains, of the quality of the Drinking Vessels of the Bronze Age; hand-made.		Brown colour, and mixed with sand, containing quartz and other grains. It very much resembles Romano-British, but differs from it, in having a larger quantity of quartz sand in its composition. In some cases the difficulty of distinguishing between this and the *superior* and *inferior* qualities of coarse brown Romano-British pottery is very great.		Coarse, black, or brown pottery, corresponding to the *superior* and *inferior* qualities of that ware in the Relic Tables of Woodcuts and Rotherley; also to quality No. 2 of Woodyates.		Hard quality, grey colour; corresponding to quality No. 3 of Woodyates.				Re tery, throu paint
													Thick.		Thin.		
			No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.
893. . 11th to 25th *tinued.)*	Wor Barrow, Ditch, Handley Down. (See Plans, Plates 248 and 249; Average Sections, Plates 250 and 251; and photographs, Plate 253. (*Continued.*)	*MIXED MOULD AND CHALK SILTING—* (*continued.*)															
		CHALK RUBBLE. The average depth of the chalk rubble in the Ditch of Wor Barrow was 6 feet. It was composed of hard lumps of pure chalk, which must probably have fallen in from the sides of the Ditch by the action of frost and rain soon after the first construction of the Barrow, and spread itself over the bottom of the Ditch, with a hollow surface interspersed with concave seams of mould, arising from the turf and turf mould falling from the top. (See Average Sections, Plates 250 and 251.) The bottom of the Ditch was about 13½ feet beneath the surface of the top of the silting on the east and west sides of the Barrow, shallowing to 7 feet deep on each side of the north-western Causeway. The width of the Ditch at the bottom varied from 3 feet to 12 feet.	28	100	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

IC TABLE—(continued.)

ROMAN POTTERY.						Other Relics.	Animal and Vegetable Remains.	Remarks.
est Ware.								
Hard, reddish-brown, generally fluted, and consisting chiefly of small vessels.		Red Samian.		Other Roman pottery.				
No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.			
							SMALL FOX OR DOG.—The following found more or less together on the east side of the Ditch at a depth of 3·5 feet:—5 skulls, 10 lower jaws, 10 femora, 7 tibiæ, 10 humeri, 8 radii, 3 ulnæ, 6 metacarpi and metatarsi; 1 skull, depth 3·6 feet; 1 r. femur, 1 l. femur, 1 r. tibia, 1 l. tibia, 1 r. humerus and a skull, being portions of a skeleton, depth 2·5 feet; 3 femora, depths 4·5 feet to 5 feet; 3 tibiæ, depths 4 feet to 5 feet; 3 humeri, depths 4 feet to 6 feet; 1 radius, depth 3·5 feet; 4 lower jaws, depth 4 feet. *FOX.*—Complete skeleton, small, adult, depth 3·5 feet. *BADGER.*—The remains of badger are probably modern. Portion of a skeleton, depth 3 feet; skull and lower jaw, depth 3·6 feet; skeleton, complete, depth 4 feet; 2 fragments of skulls, depth 4 feet; 2 lower jaws, depths 2·2 feet and 3 feet; 3 femora, depths 4 feet and 4·5 feet; 8 tibiæ, depths 3·5 feet and 4 feet; 9 humeri, depths from 3·5 feet to 4·5 feet; 1 radius, depth 4 feet; and 1 pelvis, depth 4 feet.	
						CHALK RUBBLE.	*CHALK RUBBLE.*	*CHALK RUBBLE.*
....	....	....	....	....	....	Finely-chipped thin flat arrow-head, of lozenge-shaped form, found between the two lower ribs of the secondary interment, Skeleton No. 8, at a depth of 8 feet, see Fig. 5, Plate 260, and 29 on Plan and Average Section, Plates 249 and 250; 1 flint scraper, depth 6 feet; 1 flint core, depth 8 feet; 1 large flint flake, depth 12 feet. 145 flint flakes; 5 fragments of rough sandstone; 7 sea-shore or tertiary pebbles; 11 fragments of iron pyrites. No burnt flints were found in the chalk rubble in the Ditch. *Human Remains.*—Two secondary interments, Skeletons Nos. 8 and 9, were found together in the chalk rubble at a depth of 8 feet from the surface of the silting. No. 9 was a child buried at the feet of No. 8. The positions of these skeletons are fully described on p. 63 and p. 71. For photographs of Skull No. 8, see Plate 267, and for full-size profile of skull, see Plate 277.	*HORSE.*—1 fragment of ulna, depth 11 feet. *OX.*—13 teeth, depths 7·5 feet and 8 feet; 1 fragment of tibia, size between Kerry and Alderney Cows, depth 6·5 feet; 1 fragment of tibia, size of Alderney Cow, depth 11 feet; 1 fragment of r. humerus, size between Alderney and Kerry Cows; 1 fragment of humerus, size between Kerry and Alderney Cows, depth 11·5 feet; 1 fragment of r. radius, size between Kerry and Alderney Cows, depth 9·5 feet; 1 fragment of r. radius, nearly as large as Pembroke Cow, depth 6·5 feet; 1 fragment of r. metatarsus, size between Alderney and Wild Welsh Cows; 1 fragment of scapula, size of Alderney Cow, depth 12 feet; 2 astragali, little larger than Alderney Cow; 2 digits; 1 vertebra, size of Pembroke Bull, standing 4 feet 10 inches at shoulder. *PIG.*—1 tooth. *SHEEP.*—2 teeth; 1 l. femur, size of St. Kilda, depth 8 feet; 1 metacarpus, small, young; 1 digit, little larger than St. Kilda. *RED-DEER.*—8 fragments of horn, depths from 8 feet to 10 feet; 1 fragment of horn, depth 10·5 feet, circumference beneath burr, 128 mm.; 1 fragment of horn, depth 12 feet, circumference beneath burr, 143 mm.; 5 fragments of horn, depths from 11 feet to 12 feet, larger than horn of test animal, standing 3 feet 7¼ inches at shoulder; 1 portion of back of skull and horns, depth 8 feet; estimated height 4 feet 1 inch. *DEER.*—9 fragments of horn, depths from 7 feet to 12 feet; 1 digit, depth 7·5 feet. *ROE-DEER.*—2 fragments of horn; 2 fragments of horn, depths 9 feet and 11 feet. *DOG.*—1 lower jaw, estimated height 1 foot 3¼ inches. *BADGER.*—1 lower jaw, small, depth 8 feet; 1 lower jaw; 1 humerus; 2 scapulæ. All probably modern. *General Remarks.* *OX.*—It is worthy of notice that there were a greater proportion of humeri of Ox in the Ditch of Wor Barrow than any other bone of that animal. *DOG.*—An animal apparently a very small dog. Bones too slender for Badger, and too short for an ordinary Fox.	The 28 fragments of *No.* *British pottery* we found at depths 10·5 feet and 11·5 fe beneath the surface the top of the siltin and most of it in t southern section of t Ditch; see Avera Section, Plate 251. Mo of these fragments we of the pasty qualit mixed with grains chalk rather than fli or quartz, to which have elsewhere allud as probably Neolith and corresponding quality to the only fra ment (Fig. 19, Pla 257) found with t primary interments the body of the Barro One of the 28 fragmen (found alone) was ve hard and smooth a contained comparative large fragments quartz.

ANGLE DITCH, HAN

Date.	Locality.		Description.	British Pottery.							
				1.		2.		3.		4.	
				Coarse, badly-baked, containing grains of quartz, flint, chalk and shell, sometimes one and sometimes the others; hand-made; corresponding to quality No. 1 of Woodyates and quality X of Wansdyke.		Coarse, soft, smooth, without sand or large grains; ill-baked, and sometimes red on one side and black on the other, and apparently hand-made; corresponding to quality C of Wansdyke.		Thin, without grains, of the quality of the Drinking Vessels of the Bronze Age; hand-made.		Brown colour and mixed with sand, containing quartz and other grains. It very much resembles Romano-British, but differs from it, in having a large quantity of quartz sand in its composition. In some cases, the difficulty of distinguishing between this and the *superior* and *inferior* qualities of coarse brown Romano-British pottery is very great.	
				No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
1893. Oct. 25th to Nov. 1st.	Angle Ditch, Handley Down, Dorset. See Plan, Plate 248, and Average Sections, Plate 262.	Surface Mould	The surface mould extended to an average depth of 1·2 feet. The Ditch was almost uniform in width and depth all along; average width at top 7·5 feet, at bottom 0·9 foot, average depth 6·4 feet. The total length of the Ditch was 225 feet.	33	18·1	13	7·1	1	0·6	37	20·3
		Mixed Silting	From 1·2 feet to 3·8 feet....	105	71·4	31	21·1	2	1·4	9	6·1
		Chalk Rubble	From 3·8 feet to the bottom at 6·4 feet. Pure chalk rubble in comparatively large pieces.	95	100	....	....	....	....	....	....
				233	55·0	44	10·4	3	0·7	46	10·8

DO N ; RELIC TABLE.

RITISH	OTTERY.			ROMAN POTTERY.						
Hard orresp No. 3	ality, grey colour; ding to quality Voodyates.			Red Samian.		Other Roman Pottery.		OTHER RELICS.	ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE REMAINS.	REMARKS.
Thi		Thin.								
No.	r t.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.			
...	..	15	8·2	1	0·6	3	1·6	*Surface Mould.* Iron Knife of presumably Roman form, single-edged with tang, depth 0·8 foot, Fig. 6, Plate 263; fragment of sandstone rubber; fragment of whetstone. 287 burnt flints. 114 flint flakes. 22 fragments of rough sandstone. 12 seashore or tertiary pebbles.	*Surface Mould.* *OX.*—Teeth. *SHEEP.*—Lower jaw, depth 1 foot teeth.	*Surface Mould.* Five fragments of rim of *Romano-British pottery* are figured in Plate 264, Figs. 1 (basin-shaped), 2, 3, 4 and 5. The fragment of *Red Samian* is represented in Plate 264, Fig. 6. The pieces of *other Roman pottery* consist of two fragments of *soft New Forest ware* and one of *red pottery*.
...	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	*Mixed Silting.* Fragment of a ground flint hammer-stone, bored with a hole, depth 1·5 feet, Fig. 10, Plate 263, and A on Plan and Average Section, Plates 248 and 262; bone awl or pricker, depth 2·5 feet, Fig. 7, Plate 263, and B on Plan and Section, Plates 248 and 262; 2 bone chisels, probably used for flaying or dressing skins, depths 2·5 and 3 feet, Figs. 8 and 9, Plate 263, and C and D on Plan and Section, Plates 248 and 262; flint hammer-stone, depth 2 feet, Fig. 11, Plate 263; flint scraper, depth 1·5 feet. 16 flint flakes; and 33 burnt flints. *Human Remains.*—Portion of a human skull, lower jaw and sacrum, found at a depth of 2·5 feet, beneath the surface. Glabello-occipital length 195 mm. K on Plan and Average Section, Plates 248 and 262. It is described on p. 103.	*Mixed Silting.* *HORSE.*—Teeth, 4, depth 2 feet to 2·5 feet. *OX.*—Teeth, 10, depths 2 feet to 2·5 feet; lower jaw, depth 2 feet; lower jaw, size of Kerry Cow, depth 3 feet; 2 fragments of scapula, size of Alderney Cow, depth 2·5 to 3 feet; fragment of radius, size of Kerry Cow, depth 3 feet; left metacarpus, depth 3 feet; 1 astragalus, size of Kerry Cow, depth 2 feet; and 1 digit, slightly smaller than Kerry Cow, depth 2 feet. *SHEEP.*—Tooth, depth 2 feet.	*Mixed Silting.* One of the fragments of *No.* 3 *British pottery* is figured in Plate 264, Fig. 7. A piece of *No.* 4 *British pottery*, ornamented with a row of circular punch-marks, is represented in Plate 264, Fig. 12. Three fragments of the *No.* 1 *British pottery* are illustrated in Plate 264, Figs. 9, 10 and 11.
...	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	*Chalk Rubble.* Portion of a bronze looped palstave, depth 6 feet, Fig. 1, Plate 263, and G on Plan and Average Section, Plates 248 and 262; half of the blade of a bronze razor, depth 4 feet, Fig. 2, Plate 263, and F on Plan and Average Section, Plates 248 and 262; portion of a bronze awl or pricker, depth 4 feet, Fig. 3, Plate 263, and E on Plan and Average Section, Plates 248 and 263; urn of No. 1 British pottery, height 9 inches, depth 7 feet, Fig. 4, Plate 263; and J on Plan and Section, Plates 248 and 263; whetstone of sandstone, depth 5 feet, Fig. 12, Plate 263; sandstone rubber, length 14½ inches, found at the bottom of the Ditch, depth 6·5 feet, Fig. 5, Plate 263, and H on Plan and Section, Plates 248 and 263; 3 fragments of sandstone rubbers, found together, depth 4·2 feet; 3 flint scrapers, depths 4 feet, two of which are figured in Plate 263, Figs. 13 and 14; 1 flint scraper, depth 5 feet. 13 flint flakes; 19 burnt flints; 2 seashore or tertiary pebbles.	*Chalk Rubble.* *OX.*—3 teeth, depth 4 feet; 2 teeth, depth 6·8 feet; 2 horn-cores, size of Short-horned Ox, depth 5 feet (circumference beneath the horn-core, 167 and 170 mm. respectively); 1 l. humerus, depth 4·3 feet; 1 l. and 1 r. humerus, depth 5 feet; fragment of small radius, depth 4 feet; fragment of metacarpus, size of Kerry Cow, depth 4·3 feet; fragment of metacarpus, size of Alderney Cow, depth 4·3 feet; 1 digit, depth 5 feet; and 1 os calcis, smaller than Kerry Cow, depth 5 feet. *SHEEP.*—3 teeth, depths 4 feet to 4·5 feet; 1 r. tibia, depth 7 feet; fragment of metacarpus, long and slender, depth 5 feet. *RED-DEER.*—1 fragment of antler, depth 4 feet; and another depth 5·2 feet.	*Chalk Rubble.* Three fragments of rim of *No.* 1 *quality British pottery* are represented in Plate 264, Figs. 8, 14 and 15; a loop of a vessel of *No.* 1 *British* is figured in the same plate, Fig. 13. (The terms, *basin-shaped rim, soft New Forest ware and Red Samian*, refer to similar qualities of Romano-British pottery from Woodcuts, Rotherley and Woodyates; see "Excavations," Vol. III., p. 53, and Vol. II., p. 111 and Plate CXVI., Figs. A to X.)
...	..	15	3·5	1	0·2	3	0·7			

SURFACE TRENCHING TO THE WEST AND

Date.	Locality.	Description.	British Pottery.							
			1.		2.		3.		4.	
			Coarse, badly baked, containing grains of quartz, flint, chalk and shell; sometimes one and sometimes the others; hand-made; corresponding to quality No. 1 of Woodyates and quality X of Wansdyke.		Coarse, soft, smooth, without sand or large grains; ill-baked, and sometimes red on one side and black on the other, and apparently hand-made; corresponding to quality C of Wansdyke.		Thin, without grains, of the quality of the Drinking Vessels of the Bronze Age; hand-made.		Brown colour, and mixed with sand, containing quartz and other grains. It very much resembles Romano-British, but differs from it, in having a large quantity of quartz sand in its composition. In some cases, the difficulty of distinguishing between this and the *superior* and *inferior* qualities of coarse brown Romano-British pottery is very great.	
			No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
1894. May.	Surface Trenching to the west and south-west of Wor Barrow, Handley Down.	**L.**—A large area between Wor Barrow and the Drain, see Plan, Plate 248. Trenched down to the undisturbed chalk for the discovery of pits, relics and fragments of pottery.	13	44·8	3	10·3	1	3·4	....	....
1893. Nov. 4th.	„	**M.**—Near the northern angle of the supposed side of Camp, in the angle formed by the Angle Ditch. Plan, Plate 248.	4	28·6	....	....	....	....	....	....
Nov. 5th, 1893.	„	**N.**—A patch of trenching in the interior of the supposed Camp, trenched to the undisturbed chalk. See Plan, Plate 248.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Oct. 1894.	„	**O.**—An area about 65 feet long and 25 feet wide on the north of the west end of the Angle Ditch, trenched to the undisturbed chalk. See Plan, Plate 248.	8	10·5	2	2·6	....	....	8	10·5
Oct. 1894.	„	**P.**—An area to the west of the shallow drain; length about 235 feet, width 25 feet; trenched to the undisturbed chalk. Plan, Plate 248.	126	32·4	48	12·3	1	0·3	23	5·9
Nov. 1894.	„	**R.**—An area east of the Drain and between it and area **L**, trenched to the undisturbed chalk. Within this area was an oblong Pit, 2 feet deep, in which nothing was found. Plan, Plate 248.	20	26·3	20	26·3	4	5·3	16	21·1
Nov. 1894.	„	**S.**—An area within the angle of the Angle Ditch, trenched to the undisturbed chalk. Plan, Plate 248.	7	17·5	1	2·5	....	....	....	....
			178	28·5	74	11·9	6	1·0	47	7·5

VEST OF WOR BARROW; RELIC TABLE.

BRITISH POTTERY.				ROMAN POTTERY.				Other Relics.	Animal and Vegetable Remains.	Remarks.
Hard quality, grey colour; corresponding to quality No. 3 of Woodyates.				Red Samian.		Other Roman Pottery.				
Thick.		Thin.								
No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.			
....	....	....	....	1	3·4	....	....	2 flint scrapers. 6 flint flakes.	None.	The fragment of *No. 3 quality* is figured in Plate 316, Fig. 8.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	None.	None.	Some of the *Romano-British* pottery had bead rims, like that of Woodcuts, Rotherley, and Woodyates, see Vol. II., "Excavations," pp. 144 and 145, and Vol. III., p. 53.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	None.	None.	
....	....	3	4·0	1	1·3	....	....	2 flint flakes. 5 burnt flints. 5 fragments of rough sandstone. 1 seashore pebble.	*OX.*—Tooth.	The *Romano-British* pottery included one fragment of basin-shaped rim with upright ridge, resembling Fig. H, Plate CXVI., Vol. II., from Woodcuts; 1 bead rim, see Figs. 7 and 8, Plate CVIII., Vol. II., from Rotherley. The fragment recorded as *Red Samian* was a piece of the base of a vessel.
12	3·1	38	9·7	....	....	1	0·3	1 flint saw. 20 flint flakes. 3 flint cores. 390 burnt flints (pot-boilers). 65 fragments of rough sandstone. 5 seashore or tertiary pebbles.	None.	The fragment of *No. 3 quality* was ornamented with rows of fine punch-marks like the Drinking Vessels. Included among the *Romano-British* was part of a handle of a vessel. The fragment recorded as *other Roman* was a piece of hard New Forest ware.
1	1·3	1	1·3	....	....	....	....	25 flint flakes. 19 burnt flints. 41 fragments of rough sandstone. 9 seashore or tertiary pebbles.	None.	The fragment of *thin grey* pottery consisted of a piece of rim, ornamented with a row of vertical incised notches, similar to the fragment of rim found in the surface mould of the Ditch of Wor Barrow, Fig. 21, Plate 260; and to the fragment from Woodyates figured in Vol. III., "Excavations," Plate CLXXIX., Fig. 12.
....	....	7	17·5	....	....	....	....	11 flint flakes. 25 burnt flints. 6 fragments of rough sandstone. 2 seashore or tertiary pebbles.	None.	The *Romano-British* pottery included 1 fragment of handle of a vessel.
13	2·1	49	7·8	2	0·3	1	0·2			

DRAIN CROSSING THE ANGLE

Date.	Locality.	Description.	British Pottery.							
			1.		2.		3.		4.	
			Coarse, badly baked, containing grains of quartz, flint, chalk and shell; sometimes one and sometimes the others; hand-made: corresponding to quality No. 1 of Woodyates and quality X of Wansdyke.		Coarse, soft, smooth, without sand or large grains; ill-baked and sometimes red on one side and black on the other, and apparently hand-made; corresponding to quality C of Wansdyke.		Thin, without grains, of the quality of the Drinking Vessels of the Bronze Age; hand-made.		Brown colour, and mixed with sand, containing quartz and other grains. It very much resembles Romano-British, but differs from it, in having a large quantity of quartz sand in its composition. In some cases the difficulty of distinguishing between this and the *superior* and *inferior* qualities of coarse brown Romano-British pottery is very great.	
			No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
1893. Oct. 30th to Nov. 2nd.	Drain crossing the angle of the Angle Ditch, Handley Down. Plan, Plate 248.	Shallow drain about 3 feet wide, from 1·4 to 1·9 feet deep, and 470 feet in length; the highest part in the centre, and falling slightly towards both ends, as shown by the contours, Plate 248. It crosses the Angle Ditch at the angle, and must either have been constructed before the latter or after it had been filled in to the surface. The drain was filled to the surface and turf grown, and was only discovered in excavating the Angle Ditch. It makes a bend to the east at the end of the Terrace.	37	64·9	2	3·5	....	....	1	1·8

HE ANGLE DITCH ; RELIC TABLE.

ROM	O-BRITISH POTTERY.				ROMAN POTTERY.						
	Hard quality; grey colour, corresponding to quality No. 3 of Woodyates.				Red Samian.		Other Roman Pottery.		OTHER RELICS.	ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE REMAINS.	REMARKS.
	Thick.		Thin.								
Pe cen	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.			
21·	....	....	4	7·0	....	....	1	1·8	1 flint core. 116 burnt flints, probably pot-boilers. 59 flint flakes. 15 fragments of rough sandstone. *Human Remains :* 1 fragment of human jaw.	*Sheep.*—Teeth, 5.	The fragment of pottery recorded under the head of *other Roman* is red throughout. One of the fragments of *No. 2 British quality* was ornamented with a ribbed triangle. Some of the *No. 1 British quality* was ornamented with punch-marks.

TABLE OF MEASUREMENTS OF LIMB-BONES OF DOMESTICATED ANIMALS, FOUN

Number of Measurements.			I.					II.					
ANIMAL.	BONE.		Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	Depth Found.	Estimated Height.	Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	Depth Found.	Estimated Height.	Length.
						feet.	hds. ins.				feet.		
HORSE	Radius	R	[1]325	101	311	3·0	12 3						
	Radius	L	324	100	309	1·0	12 2½						
	Metacarpus	L	220	92	418	surface mould	13 0	[2]w	86	w	surface mould.		
	Metatarsus	L	257	90	350	1·0	12 3½						
	Phalanx	....	[3]80	98	....	4·0	....	[4]80	94	....	mixed silting.		
OX	Femur	L	w	106	w	6·0							
	Tibia	L	[5]w	84	w	4·0							
	Humerus	R	w	[6]105	w	mixed silting.	....	w	[7]126	w	chalk rubble	....	w
	Humerus	L	w	[10]133	w	5·0							
	Radius	L	w	[11]105	w	mixed silting							
	Metacarpus	R	w	[12]78	w	4·0							
	Metatarsus	R	w	[13]95	w	chalk rubble	....	w	80	w	4·0		
	Metatarsus	L	220	90	409	1·0	3′ 10″	195	72	369	4·0	3′ 2″	
	Digit	....	55	60	....	4·0	....	53	56	....	4·0	....	60
SHEEP	Tibia	R	205	38	185	4·0	2′ 1″						
	Metacarpus	R	[14]125	30	240	4·0	2′ 1″	[14]116	28	241	4·0	2′ 0″	
	Metacarpus	L	107	41	383	4·0	1′ 10½″						
DOG OR SMALL FOX	Femur	R	113	24	212	4·5	1′ 3″	112	26	232	5·0	1′ 2¼″	112
	Femur	L	112	25	223	4·5	1′ 2¼″	108	25	231	4·5	1′ 1¾″	....
	Tibia	R	122	22	180	4·0	1′ 4″	117	23	197	5·0	1′ 3″	113
	Tibia	L	122	23	189	4·5	1′ 3½″	117	23	197	5·0	1′ 3″	....
	Humerus	L	116	25	216	6·0	....	100	21	210	4·0	1′ 2½″	....
	Radius	R	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Radius	L	103	17	165	3·5	1′ 3½″						
RED-DEER	Tibia	R	386	94	244	1·0	4′ 2½″						
	Radius	L	w	79	w	4·0							
	Metatarsus	R	272	77	283	1·0	3′ 6″						
DEER	Humerus	R	w	81	w	3·5							
	Radius	L	162	40	247	4·0	1′ 11″						
♀ ROEDEER	Humerus	R	158	42	266	4·0	2′ 5″	153	43	281	4·4	2′ 4″	152
	Radius	R	170	37	218	4·0	2′ 0″	161	40	248	4·4	1′ 11″	
	Metacarpus	R	155	36	232	4·4	2′ 3″						

w signifies that the measurements were unable to be taken.

HE SILTING OF THE DITCH OF WOR BARROW, HANDLEY DOWN, DORSET.

	I.		IV.					V.					
Perimetral Index.	Depth Found.	Estimated Height.	Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	Depth Found.	Estimated Height.	Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	Depth Found.	Estimated Height.	REMARKS.
	feet.					feet.					feet.		[1] Size of New Forest Pony. [2] About the size of New Forest Pony. [3] Size of New Forest Pony. [4] Size of New Forest Pony.
w	mixed silting	....	w	[9]138	w	3·5							[5] Smaller than Kerry Cow. [6] Size of Kerry Cow. [7] Size between Alderney and Kerry Cows. [8] Size of Alderney Cow. [9] Nearly as large as Pembroke Cow. [10] Size of Alderney Cow. [11] Size of Alderney Cow. [12] Size of Kerry Cow. [13] Size between Alderney and Wild Welsh Cows. [16] About the size of Pembroke Bull. Height calculated by least circumference 4′ 11″.
....	chalk rubble	....	63	86	....	mixed silting	....	[16]68	94	....	mixed silting.		
													[14] Longer and more slender than St. Kilda Sheep.
223	4·5	1′ 2¼″	[15]113	24	212	2·5	1′ 3½″						[15] Portion of a skeleton, the measurements of the skull being given on the Table of Skull Measurements of Dog, No. IX.
....	....	....	[15]113	24	212								
195	4·5	1′ 2½″	[15]120	22	183								
....	....	....	[15]120	22	183								
	....	....	....	....	...								
....	....	....	[15]99	17	172								
283	4·4	2′ 4″											

All the measurements are given in millimetres except the estimated heights.

TABLE OF MEASUREMENTS OF SKULLS OF DOMESTICATED ANIMALS FOUND IN THE DITCH OF WOR BARROW, HANDLEY DOWN, DORSET.

Number of the Measurement.		Number of Measurements.		Remarks.
		I.	II.	
See Vol. II., p. 209.	LOWER JAW OF HORSE.	In mixed silting, depth 4·5 feet.		
12-12	Greatest length from back of condyle to tip of inferior maxillary	411*	....	* Approximate.
13-13	Least width of inferior maxillary behind incisors	41	....	
14-14	Least depth of inferior maxillary behind molars	94	....	
15-15	Height from summit of coronoid process to lowest part of angle	w	....	
16-16	Length occupied by molars and præmolars....	164	....	
	Estimated height	12 hds. 3½ ins.	....	
		I.	II.	
See Vol. II., p. 213.	LOWER JAW OF SHEEP.	In surface mould.	In mixed silting, depth 5 ft.	
56-56	Length from back of condyle to tip of inferior maxillary bone	w	w	
57-57	Least height of inferior maxillary behind incisors	14	10	
58-58	Least height of inferior maxillary behind molars	38	25	
59-59	Length occupied by molars	67	60	
	Estimated height	2′ 2½″	1′ 8″	
		I.	II.	
See Vol. II., p. 215.	SKULL OF RED-DEER.	In chalk rubble, depth 8 ft.	In surface mould, depth 1·5 ft.	
75-78	Height from lower margin of occipital foramen to occipital protuberance	89	86*	* Circumference of horn beneath burr, 143 mm.
	Estimated height	4′ 1″	4′ 0″	

w signifies that the measurements were unable to be taken. All the measurements are given in millimetres, except the estimated heights.

TABLE OF MEASUREMENTS OF SKULLS OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS FOUND IN THE DITCH OF WOR BARROW, HANDLEY DOWN, DORSET—(continued).

See Vol. II, p. 214.	SKULL OF DOG.	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	Remarks.
		In mixed silting, depth 2·5 ft.	In mixed silting, depth 3·6 ft.	In mixed silting, depth 4 ft.	In mixed silting, depth 4 ft.		
60–61	Length from occipital protuberance to tip of præmaxillary, the alveolar point	*131†	*w	w	125		† The measurements of the long bones belonging to this skeleton are in the Table of Measurements of the bones of Dog (No. IV column). * Small Dog or Fox.
60–62	Length from occipital protuberance to centre of a line joining the post-orbital processes of the frontal bone	59	61	w	57		
61–63	Length from basion to alveolar point	119	w	w	113		
64–64	Least width of frontal bone behind post-orbital processes	23	21	w	21		
65–65	Maximum width between zygomata	w	w	w	w		
66–66	Maximum bi-orbital width	w	w	w	34		
67–67	Minimum inter-orbital width	25	w	26	26		
63–68	Height from lower margin of occipital foramen to the highest point of the sagittal crest	38	39	w	42		
69–69	Length occupied by molars and præmolars	43	w	44	44		
	Estimated height	1′ 3½″	1′ 3″	1′ 3½″	1′ 3½″		

	LOWER JAW OF DOG.	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.
		In surface mould.	In surface mould, depth 1 ft.	In mixed silting, depth 2 ft.	In mixed silting, depth 3·5 ft.	In mixed silting, depth 4 ft.	In mixed silting, depth 5 ft.	In mixed silting, depth 5 ft.	In chalk rubble.
70–70	Greatest length from back of condyle to tip of inferior maxillary	w	98	96	101	102	98	w	98
71–71	Height from summit of coronoid process to lowest point of inferior maxillary immediately beneath it	w	31	33	32	34	33	32	33
72–72	Least depth of inferior maxillary behind molars	24	14	13	14	15	14	15	15
73–73	Least depth of inferior maxillary in front of præmolars ...	w	10	9	10	9	10	w	9
74–74	Length occupied by molars and præmolars	72	54	52	54	56	51	53	55
	Estimated height	1′ 9½″	1′ 3″	1′ 3′	1′ 3¼″	1′ 3½″	1′ 3″	1′ 3″	1′ 3¼′

w signifies that the measurements were unable to be taken.

All the measurements are given in millimetres, except the estimated heights.

TABLE OF MEASUREMENTS OF SKULLS AND LONG BONES OF SMALL FOX OR DOG, FOUND IN THE EASTERN DITCH OF WOR BARROW AT A DEPTH OF 3·5 FEET.

See Vol. II., p. 214.	SKULL MEASUREMENTS.		I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	Remarks.
60–61	Length from occipital protuberance to tip of præmaxillary—the alveolar point		w	134	130	129	w	....	
60–62	Length from occipital protuberance to centre of a line joining the post-orbital processes of the frontal bone		w	60	59	59	59	....	
61–63	Length from basion to alveolar point		w	121	120	118	w	....	
64–64	Least width of frontal bone behind post-orbital processes		20	23	22	22	w	....	
65–65	Maximum width between zygomata		68	73	w	w	w	....	
66–66	Maximum bi-orbital width		28	34	32	32	w	....	
67–67	Minimum inter-orbital width		24	27	28	27	w	....	
63–68	Height from lower margin of occipital foramen to the highest point of the sagittal crest		w	41	38	40	39	....	
69–69	Length occupied by molars and præmolars		45	49	48	45	w	....	
	LOWER JAW.								
70–70	Greatest length from back of condyle to tip of inferior maxillary		....	....	....	....	....	90	
71–71	Height from summit of coronoid process to lowest point of inferior maxillary immediately beneath it		....	....	....	....	....	w	
72–72	Least depth of inferior maxillary behind molars		....	....	....	....	....	13	
73–73	Least depth of inferior maxillary in front of præmolars		....	....	....	....	....	9	
74–74	Length occupied by molars and præmolars		....	....	....	....	....	50	
	Measurement of Limb Bones.		Length.	Least circumference.	Peri-metral index.	Length.	Least circumference.	Peri-metral index.	
	Femur	R	110	22	200	122	27	221	Besides the bones given in this table, the following bones of small fox or dog were found in the same place:—6 femora, 5 tibiæ, 8 humeri, 7 radii, 3 ulnæ, 4 metacarpi, and 4 metatarsi, numerous vertebræ and pelvi, and 9 lower jaws. A few Badger bones were also found, viz.:—2 femora, 2 tibiæ, 4 radii, and 1 humerus.
		L	114	25	219	116	24	207	
	Tibia	R	130	25	192				
		L	130	25	192				
	Humerus	R	116	26	224				
		L	117	27	231				
	Radius	R	...	....	....				
		L	107	20	187				
	Metatarsus	R	59	12	203	58	12	207	

w signifies that the measurements were unable to be taken.

All the measurements are given in millimetres.

TABLE OF MEASUREMENTS OF THE LOWER JAW AND LIMB BONES OF A SKELETON OF A SMALL OX, FOUND AT A DEPTH OF 1 FOOT, 22 FEET TO THE SOUTH-EAST OF THE SOUTH-EAST END OF THE ANGLE DITCH, HANDLEY DOWN, DORSET.

No. of Measurement.	LOWER JAW.		REMARKS.
28–28	Greatest length from back of condyle to tip of inferior maxillary	w	
29–29	Greatest length from summit of coronoid process to lowest part of angle beneath it	w	
30–30	Least depth of inferior maxillary behind molars	60	
31–31	Least depth of inferior maxillary behind incisors	22	
32–32	Length occupied by molars and præmolars	121	
	Estimated height....	3 feet 1 inch.	

	MEASUREMENTS OF LIMB BONES.		Length.	Least circumference.	Perimetral index.	October 30th, 1893.
	Femur	R	w	92	w	The skull was found in a very bad state of preservation, and no measurements of the upper jaw could be made.
		L	w	w	w	
	Tibia	R	269	84	312	
		L	w	w	w	
	Humerus	R	243	101	416	
		L	w	w	w	
	Radius	R	236	83	352	
		L	237	84	354	
	Metacarpus	R	166	71	428	
		L	166	71	428	
	Metatarsus	R	188	71	378	
		L	186	72	387	
		Anterior.	Posterior.	Anterior.	Posterior.	
	Digit	48	51	49	....	

w signifies that the measurements were unable to be taken.
All the measurements are given in millimetres, except the estimated height.

LIST OF ANIMAL REMAINS FROM THE DITCH OF WOR BARROW, HANDLEY DOWN.

SURFACE MOULD, FROM 0·8 FOOT TO 1·5 FEET.

HORSE.—

20 teeth, depth 0·8 foot, and numerous others at various depths.

1 fragment of tibia.

1 fragment of tibia of small horse.

1 humerus of small horse.

1 left radius, *entire*, depth 1 foot. Length 324 mm. Least circumference 100 mm. Perimetral index 309. Estimated height 12 hands 2½ inches.

3 fragments of metacarpi of small horse.

1 left metacarpus, *entire*. Length 220 mm. Least circumference 92 mm. Perimetral index 418. Estimated height 13 hands.

1 left metacarpus, about the size of New Forest Pony. Least circumference 86 mm.

2 fragments of metatarsus of small horse.

1 left metatarsus, *entire*, depth 1 foot. Length 257 mm. Least circumference 90 mm. Perimetral index 350. Estimated height 12 hands 3½ inches.

OX.—

Several teeth.

1 horn core of small ox.

1 horn core, size of small Short-horned ox.

3 fragments of lower jaws of small oxen.

3 fragments of metacarpi of small oxen.

1 left metatarsus, *entire*, depth 1 foot. Length 220 mm. Least circumference 90 mm. Perimetral index 409. Estimated height 3 feet 10 inches.

2 fragments of metatarsi of small oxen.

1 astragalus, a little smaller than Kerry Cow.

1 digit, size of Kerry Cow.

SHEEP.—

Several teeth.

1 lower jaw, estimated height 2 feet 2½ inches.

Least height of inferior maxillary behind incisors ...	14 mm.
Least hieght of inferior maxillary behind molars ...	38 mm.
Length occupied by molars	67 mm.

5 lower jaws of small sheep.

1 fragment of lower jaw, size between St. Kilda and Dorset Horned Ram.

DOG.—

2 lower jaws, size of Fox Terrier.

1 lower jaw, depth 1 foot, estimated height 1 foot 3 inches.

1 lower jaw, estimated height 1 foot 9½ inches.

SMALL FOX OR DOG.—

1 lower jaw, depth 1·5 feet.

DEER.—

2 fragments of horn.

ROE-DEER.—

4 fragments of horn.

RED DEER—

1 fragment of horn.

Portion of back of skull and antlers, depth 1·5 feet. Height from lower margin of occipital foramen to occipital protuberance ... ... 86 mm.

Circumference of horn beneath burr ... ... 143 mm.

Estimated height ... ... 4 feet.

1 right tibia, *entire,* depth 1 foot. Length 386 mm. Least circumference 94 mm. Perimetral index 244. Estimated height 4 feet 2½ inches.

1 fragment of metatarsus.

1 right metatarsus, *entire,* depth 1 foot. Length 272 mm. Least circumference 77 mm. Perimetral index 283. Estimated height 3 feet 6 inches.

BADGER.—

3 lower jaws and 1 femur, depth 1·5 feet, probably modern.

Most of the bones from the surface mould were in a bad state for identification.

Mixed Silting, from 1·6 feet to 6·5 feet.

HORSE.—

5 teeth, depths from 2·3 feet to 4·5 feet.

1 lower jaw, depth 4·5 feet.

Greatest length from back of condyle to tip of inferior maxillary, 411 mm.

Least width of inferior maxillary behind incisors ... 41 mm.

Least depth of inferior maxillary behind molars ... 94 mm.

Length occupied by molars and præmolars ... ... 164 mm.

Estimated height ... ... 12 hds. 3½ in.

1 right radius, *entire,* depth 3 feet, size of New Forest Pony.

Length 325 mm. Least circumference 101 mm. Perimetral index 311. Estimated height 12 hands 3 inches.

1 fragment of metacarpus, size of New Forest Pony.

1 phalanx, *entire*, depth 4 feet. Length 80 mm. Least circumference 98 mm.

1 phalanx.

OX.—

20 teeth, depth 2·3 feet to 6 feet.

1 fragment of large horn of ox, depth 4 feet.

1 fragment of large horn of ox, depth 6 feet. Circumference at base of core 150 mm.

1 fragment of femur, size of Kerry Cow, depth 4 feet.

1 fragment of femur, much smaller than Kerry Cow.

1 fragment of left femur, depth 6 feet. Least circumference 106 mm.

2 fragments of tibiæ, a little smaller than Kerry Cow, depths 3 feet and 4 feet.

1 fragment of tibia, slightly larger than Alderney Cow.

1 fragment of left tibia, smaller than Kerry Cow, depth 4 feet. Least circumference 84 mm.

3 fragments of humeri, size of Kerry Cow, depths 3·5 feet and 5 feet.

1 fragment of left humerus, size of Alderney Cow, depth 3·5 feet.

1 fragment of humerus, smaller than Kerry Cow, depth 3·5 feet.

1 fragment of r. humerus, size of Alderney Cow. Least circumference 133 mm.

1 fragment of l. humerus, size of Alderney Cow, depth 5 feet. Least circumference 133 mm.

1 fragment of r. humerus, nearly as large as Pembroke Cow, depth 3·5 feet. Least circumference 138 mm.

1 fragment of l. radius, size of Alderney Cow.

1 fragment of l. radius, size of Alderney Cow. Least circumference 105 mm.

1 fragment of l. radius and ulna, size of Alderney Cow, depth 4·5 feet.

1 fragment of l. radius, size of Kerry Cow, depth 5 feet.

1 fragment of metacarpus, size of Kerry Cow.

1 fragment of r. metacarpus, size of Kerry Cow, depth 4 feet. Least circumference 78 mm.

1 head of metacarpus (width 75 mm.) of a very large bull, and exactly the size of a modern Pembroke Bull, standing 4 feet 10 inches at the shoulder.

1 fragment of r. metatarsus, depth 4 feet. Least circumference 80 mm.

1 l. metatarsus, *entire*, depth 4 feet. Length 195 mm. Least circumference 72 mm. Perimetral index 369. Estimated height 3 feet 2 inches.

2 fragments of metatarsus, size of Kerry Cow.

1 fragment of metatarsus, size of Alderney Cow, depth 2·3 feet.

1 fragment of metatarsus, slightly larger than Alderney Cow.

1 fragment of scapula, smaller than Kerry Cow, depth 4 feet.

2 fragments of scapulæ, size of Alderney Cow, depth 3·5 feet.
3 astragali, size of Kerry Cow, depths 4 feet to 5·5 feet.
2 astragali, size of Alderney Cow.
1 astragalus, a little larger than Alderney Cow, depth 4 feet.
1 digit, size of Kerry Cow, depth 4 feet.
1 digit, size between Alderney and Pembroke Cows, depth 4 feet.
1 digit, length 63 mm. Least circumference 86 mm.
1 digit, depth 4 feet. Length 55 mm. Least circumference 60 mm.
1 digit, depth 4 feet. Length 53 mm. Least circumference 56 mm.
1 large posterior digit, length 68 mm., of a very large bull, about the size of a modern Pembroke Bull, standing 4 feet 10 inches at the shoulder.

PIG.—

1 fragment of lower jaw and teeth, depth 3·5 feet.
1 fragment of lower jaw, young, depth 3·5 feet.
1 fragment of lower jaw and tusk of small boar, depth 5 feet.
3 tusks of small boar, depths from 3·3 feet to 5 feet.

SHEEP.—

1 tooth, depth 3·5 feet.
1 tooth, depth 6 feet.
1 lower jaw, depth 5 feet.

Least height of inferior maxillary behind incisors ...	10 mm.
Least height of inferior maxillary behind molars ...	25 mm.
Length occupied by molars	60 mm.
Estimated height	1 foot 8 inches.

Back of skull and part of horns, about size of St. Kilda, and two fragments of lower jaw, depth 4·5 feet.
1 r. tibia, *entire*, depth 4 feet. Length 205 mm. Least circumference 38 mm. Perimetral index 185. Estimated height 2 feet 1 inch.
1 fragment of tibia, size of St. Kilda, depth 4 feet.
1 fragment of r. humerus, size of St. Kilda, depth 3 feet.
1 fragment of metacarpus, very small, depth 4 feet.
1 r. metacarpus, *entire*, depth 4 feet. Length 125 mm. Least circumference 30 mm. Perimetral index 240. Estimated height 2 feet 1 inch.
1 r. metacarpus, *entire*, depth 4 feet. Length 116 mm. Least circumference 28 mm. Perimetral index 241. Estimated height 2 feet. This, and the last, are longer and more slender than the St. Kilda sheep.
1 l. metacarpus, *entire*, depth 4 feet. Length 107 mm. Least circumference 41 mm. Perimetral index 383. Estimated height 1 foot 10½ inches.
1 fragment of metatarsus, epiphyses wanting, a little longer than St. Kilda; bone deeply grooved, depth 4 feet.

RED-DEER.—

12 fragments of antlers, depths from 2 feet to 4 feet.

1 fragment of l. radius, depth 4 feet. Least circumference 79 mm.

DEER.—

8 fragments of antlers, depths 4 feet to 6 feet.

1 fragment of humerus, small, epiphyses wanting, depth 3·5 feet. Least circumference 43 mm.

1 fragment of r. humerus, depth 3·5 feet. Least circumference 81 mm.

1 l. radius, *entire*, depth 4 feet. Length 162 mm. Least circumference 40 mm. Perimetral index 247. Estimated height 1 foot 11 inches.

1 metacarpus, small, epiphyses wanting, depth 3·5 feet.

1 fragment of metatarsus, small.

ROE-DEER.—

2 fragments of horn, depth 4 feet.

1 r. humerus, *entire*, depth 4 feet. Length 158 mm. Least circumference 42 mm. Perimetral index 266. Estimated height 2 feet 5 inches.

1 r. humerus, *entire*, depth 4·4 feet. Length 153 mm. Least circumference 43 mm. Perimetral index 281. Estimated height 2 feet 4 inches.

1 r. humerus, *entire*, depth 4·4 feet. Length 152 mm. Least circumference 43 mm. Perimetral index 283. Estimated height 2 feet 4 inches.

1 r. radius, *entire*, depth 4 feet. Length 170 mm. Least circumference 37 mm. Perimetral index 218. Estimated height 2 feet.

1 r. radius, *entire*, depth 4·4 feet. Length 161 mm. Least circumference 40 mm. Perimetral index 248. Estimated height 1 foot 11 inches.

DOG.—

1 skull, depth 4 feet; estimated height 1 foot 3½ inches.

1 fragment of skull, depth 4 feet; estimated height 1 foot 3½ inches.

1 lower jaw, depth 4 feet; estimated height 1 foot 3½ inches.

2 lower jaws, depth 5 feet; estimated heights 1 foot 3 inches.

1 lower jaw, depth 3·5 feet; estimated height 1 foot 3¼ inches.

1 fragment of lower jaw, size of Fox Terrier, depth 3·5 feet.

1 lower jaw of small dog, a little smaller than Fox Terrier, long and slender jaw, depth 4 feet.

1 fragment of humerus, a little larger than Fox Terrier, depth 2·3 feet.

SMALL FOX OR DOG.—

The following found more or less together on the east side of the Ditch at a depth of 3·5 feet:—5 skulls, 10 lower jaws, 10 femora, 7 tibiæ, 10 humeri, 8 radii, 3 ulnæ, 6 metacarpi and metatarsi; 1 skull, depth 3·6 feet; 1 r. femur, 1 l. femur, 1 r. tibia, 1 l. tibia, 1 r. humerus, and a skull, being portions of a skeleton, depth 2·5 feet; 3 femora, depths 4·5 feet to 5 feet; 3 tibiæ, depths 4 feet to 5 feet; 3 humeri, depths 4 feet to 6 feet; 1 radius, depth 3·5 feet; 4 lower jaws, depth 4 feet.

FOX.—

Complete skeleton, small, adult, depth 3·5 feet.

BADGER.—

The remains of badger are probably modern.

Portion of a skeleton, depth 3 feet; skull and lower jaw, depth 3·6 feet; skeleton, complete, depth 4 feet; 2 fragments of skulls, depth, 4 feet; 2 lower jaws, depth 2·2 feet, and 3 feet; 3 femora, depths 4 feet and 4·5 feet; 8 tibiæ, depths 3·5 feet and 4 feet; 9 humeri, depths from 3·5 feet to 4·5 feet; 1 radius, depth 4 feet; and 1 pelvis, depth 4 feet.

CHALK RUBBLE, FROM 6·5 FEET TO THE BOTTOM.

HORSE.—

1 fragment of ulna, depth 11 feet.

OX.—

13 teeth, depths 7·5 feet and 8 feet.

1 fragmen tof tibia, size between Kerry and Alderney Cows, depth 6·5 feet.

1 fragment of tibia, size of Alderney Cow, depth 11 feet.

1 fragment of r. humerus, size between Alderney and Kerry Cows; least circumference 126 mm.

1 fragment of humerus, size between Kerry and Alderney Cows, depth 11·5 feet.

1 fragment of r. radius, size between Kerry and Alderney Cows, depth 9·5 feet.

1 fragment of r. radius, nearly as large as Pembroke Cow, depth 6·5 feet.

1 fragment of r. metatarsus, size between Alderney and Wild Welsh Cows; least circumference 95 mm.

1 fragment of scapula, size of Alderney Cow, depth 12 feet.

2 astragali, a little larger than Alderney Cow.

1 digit; length 60 mm.; least circumference 72 mm.

1 digit.

1 vertebra, size of Pembroke Bull, standing 4 feet 10 inches at the shoulder.

PIG.—

1 tooth.

SHEEP.—

2 teeth.

1 l. femur, size of St. Kilda, depth 8 feet.

1 metacarpus, small, young.

1 digit, a little larger than St. Kilda.

RED-DEER.—

8 fragments of antlers, depths from 8 feet to 10 feet.

1 fragment of antler, depth 10·5 feet, circumference beneath burr, 128 mm.

1 fragment of antler, depth 12 feet, circumference beneath burr, 143 mm.

5 fragments of antlers, depths from 11 feet to 12 feet; larger than antler of test animal, standing 3 feet 7¼ inches at shoulder.

1 portion of back of skull and horns, depth 8 feet; estimated height 4 feet 1 inch.

DEER.—

9 fragments of horn, depths from 7 feet to 12 feet.

1 digit, depth 7·5 feet.

ROE-DEER.—

2 fragments of horn.

2 fragments of horn, depths 9 feet and 11 feet.

DOG.—

1 lower jaw, estimated height 1 foot 3¼ inches.

BADGER.—

1 lower jaw, small, depth 8 feet; 1 lower jaw; 1 humerus; 2 scapulæ. All probably modern.

For size of Test Animals, see Vol. II., "Excavations," page 216.

GENERAL REMARKS.

OX.—

It is worthy of notice that there were a greater proportion of humeri of Ox in the Ditch of Wor Barrow than any other bone of that animal.

DOG.—

An animal apparently a very small dog. Bones too slender for badger, and too short for an ordinary fox.

LIST OF ANIMAL REMAINS FOUND IN THE ANGLE DITCH, NEAR WOR BARROW, HANDLEY DOWN.

Surface Mould.

OX.—

Numerous teeth, depth 1 foot.

SHEEP.—

Numerous teeth, depth 1 foot.

1 lower jaw, depth 1 foot.

Mixed Silting.

HORSE.—

3 teeth, depth 2 feet.

1 tooth, depth 2·5 feet.

OX.—

8 teeth, depth 2 feet.

2 teeth, depth 2·5 feet.

1 fragment of lower jaw, depth 2 feet.

1 lower jaw, size of Kerry Cow, depth 3 feet. Length occupied by molars and præmolars, 130 mm.

1 fragment of radius, size of Kerry Cow, depth 3 feet.

1 left metacarpus, smaller than Kerry Cow, depth 3 feet. Length 174 mm., least circumference 77 mm., perimetral index 443 ; estimated height 3 feet 3 inches.

2 fragments of scapula, size of Alderney Cow, depths 2·5 feet and 3 feet respectively.

1 astragalus, size of Kerry Cow, depth 2 feet.

1 digit, slightly smaller than Kerry Cow, depth 2 feet.

SHEEP.—

1 tooth, depth 2 feet.

Chalk Rubble.

OX.—

3 teeth, depth 4 feet.

2 teeth, depth 6·8 feet.

2 horn cores, size of Short-horned Ox, depth 5 feet. Circumference beneath horn core, 167 and 170 mm. respectively.

1 fragment of left humerus, depth 4·3 feet. Least circumference 103 mm.

1 fragment of left humerus, depth 5 feet. Least circumference 99 mm.

1 fragment of right humerus, depth 5 feet. Least circumference 108 mm.

1 fragment of radius of small ox, depth 4 feet.

1 fragment of metacarpus, size of Kerry Cow, depth 4·3 feet.

1 fragment of metacarpus, size of Alderney Cow, depth 4·3 feet.

1 os calcis, smaller than Kerry Cow, depth 5 feet. Length 107 mm., least circumference 68 mm.

1 digit, depth 5 feet. Length 54 mm., least circumference 56 mm.

SHEEP.—

1 tooth, depth 4 feet.

2 teeth, depth 4·5 feet.

1 right tibia, size of St. Kilda, depth 7 feet. Length 189 mm., least circumference 30 mm., perimetral index 159; estimated height 1 foot 11½ inches.

1 fragment of metacarpus, long and slender, depth 5 feet.

RED-DEER.—

1 fragment of antler, depth 4 feet.

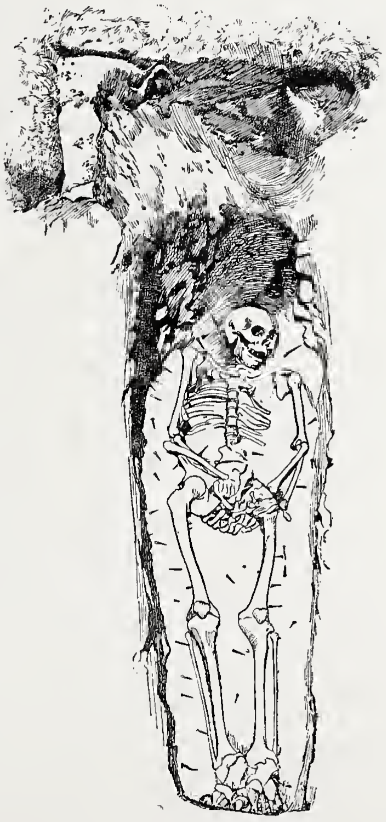
1 fragment of antler, depth 5·2 feet.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE 293.

PLAN OF BARROW 27, 104 YARDS TO THE NORTH OF WOR BARROW, ON HANDLEY DOWN. SPECIMEN OF A ROUND BARROW PROBABLY OF THE BRONZE AGE, WITH AN IRREGULAR DITCH.

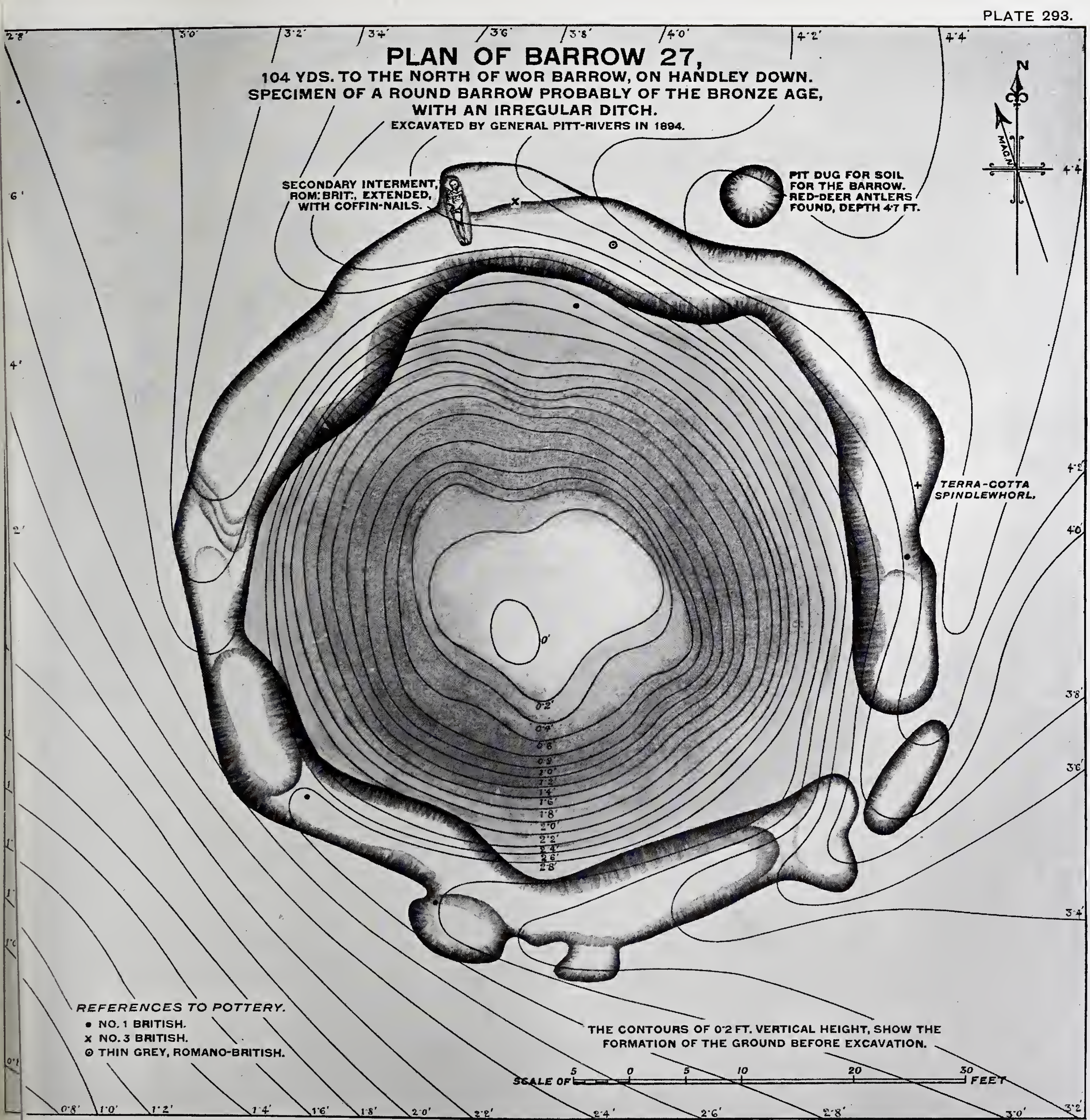
This is one of the Barrows already alluded to in the description of Plate 248, as having been opened, or rather scratched up, by Sir Richard Hoare, who found nothing in it except a skeleton ; and as archæology at that time had not arrived at the stage of paying any attention to skeletons, no record of it was preserved. It was stated by Hoare that it had been disturbed in making a boundary ditch, and this seems probable. The contours show a line of depression across the centre of the Barrow on the north side, which is the division between the Shaftesbury property and my own. The contours of this, as in all other cases, show accurately the form of the slopes before the Barrow was touched, and it will be seen, that very slight trace of a ditch is perceivable, the contours being in 2 inches vertical height. So shallow indeed was the depression of the Ditch upon the surface, that by the eye only, it might easily have remained unnoticed ; but contouring brings to light hollows which to an inexperienced eye are scarcely perceptible. It will also be noticed that the point marking the centre of the return curve of the contours over the Ditch, was on the outer side of the Ditch all round. This was owing to the silting from the body of the Barrow having covered over, in the course of ages, the inner edge of the Ditch, an observation worth making in relation to the silting up of ditches in general.

The body of the Barrow was first dug into as far as the undisturbed chalk, producing only two or three fragments of pottery, as noted in the Plan. The depression round the Barrow was then examined and dug down to the undisturbed chalk. It was found that beneath the mould, a very irregular ditch had been dug, varying in depth from 2 feet to 4·5 feet in different places, and of irregular width and outline, conforming only more or less to the line of the bottom of the Barrow, and having cavities and separate pits, evidently dug for the same purpose of obtaining chalk and earth for the Barrow; but with no intention of forming a symmetrical ditch round it. During this process, an extended skeleton was found at the bottom of the Ditch on the north side, in a coffin-shaped cavity cut in the solid chalk, as shown more in detail in the accompanying woodcut. The hands were folded across the pelvis. Long and short nails of the usual Roman form surrounded this skeleton in the cavity, drawings of two of which are given in Figs. 9 and 10, Plate 294, which were evidently coffin-nails, similar to those described in the Romano-British Village of Woodyates ("Excavations," Vol. III., Plate CLXXXI.; Plate CXCIII., Fig. 6; and Plate CXCIV., Figs. 7, 8, 10 and 12.) The estimated stature of this skeleton, from all the bones, was 5 feet 10·1 inches, from Femur + Tibia, 5 feet 10·5 inches, and the cephalic indices of the skull 788 (glabello-occipital) and 806 (ophryo-occipital). Although the skull in this instance was rather short for a Romano-British one, there can be no doubt from the nails, that it was a secondary interment of that period, which had been altogether overlooked by Sir Richard Hoare. A spindle-whorl of pottery, of unusual form, Fig. 12, Plate 294, was found in the spot shown in the Plan.


DRAWN FROM A PHOTOGRAPH.

The object of recording the form and dimensions of this Barrow with so much accuracy, is to draw attention to the variety in the form of these barrow-ditches, most of which have been obliterated in the course of ages, by materials washed down from the mounds and causing the ditches to silt up. The ridiculous names given by Stukeley to the forms of the larger barrows round Stonehenge, which exist also in this neighbourhood, such as Kings Barrow, Druids Barrow, Arch-Druids Barrow, Bards, Priestess, King and his Wife, and so forth, apply only to those, the original form of which, being of large size, are still preserved, and not to the silted-up ditches of these small barrows. It appears to me desirable to drop these fancy names, for, although I am averse, as a rule, to the suppression of old names for antiquities, on account of their having been proved to be inapplicable, and have always contended for example, that Samian pottery should continue to be so called, although proved not to be Samian, because it has become established and understood in the vocabulary of archæologists; yet the names given to these tumuli by the ingenious but erratic Stukeley are so absurd that they ought, I think, to be discontinued and replaced by others. The small ditches I am speaking of, however, differ from these, and being obviously constructed for various purposes, should I think be distinguished. They consist of:—(1.) Ditches, like the present one, dug apparently for no purpose but that of obtaining earth or chalk for the barrow from the nearest spot. (2.) Regularly-formed ditches continuous all round the barrow, without a break or causeway. (3.) Regularly-formed ditches with a break or causeway of undisturbed chalk on one side. This is the only barrow of the first class that I have thoroughly examined. Burials of the Bronze Age in this neighbourhood are very various. The crouched skeleton with a drinking vessel, "T" on Plan, Plate 248, had no mound over it, and was only found by trenching the surface all round it. The barrow (No. 20) containing a crouched skeleton with a drinking vessel in Susan Gibbs' Walk, Vol. II., Plate LXXV., had a very slight mound over it, and I could find no trace of a ditch; whilst Barrows 9 (Vol. II., Plate LXXXIII.), and 23, 24, 28 and 29 (Handley) had uniform ditches all round, and Barrows 3 (Vol. II., Plate LXXXI.) and 26 (Handley) had a broken ring or causeway of undisturbed chalk on one side. Canon Greenwell's opinion is, that in the chalk district of the Yorkshire Wolds, the earth for the barrow was usually brought from a little distance. This may be probable, but my experience, in this chalk district of Dorsetshire, leads me to think that, in some cases, they must have been overlooked by the excavators. Where the ground is cultivated all round, and in some cases quite over the Barrows, the marks of shallow ditches would be completely obliterated and a trench dug for excavating the barrow, commencing only at the foot of the slope, would not cut into the ditch. I would recommend that a barrow should be dug all over. That has been my custom recently, and in fact I have usually trenched all round for a yard or two beyond the barrow on all sides. The ditches are very important, as they contain not only relics belonging to the period of the construction, but relics that have accumulated since, and in that way, the subsequent history of the barrow is brought to light. With the exception abovementioned, I have never excavated a barrow in this part of the country which had not a ditch round it. The possible superstitious attributes of a broken circle has been discussed by Canon Greenwell and others, and it is unnecessary to reconsider the subject here. The utilitarian view, however, of a causeway to facilitate the passage across the ditch during the construction or subsequent funeral rites practised on the spot, must not be altogether overlooked, and the idea of an entrance to the dwelling which the mound has been, in some cases, intended to represent, must not be entirely excluded from a consideration of the subject. At any rate, I am satisfied that the original forms of the barrows before being altered by the denudation of the surface, should be attended to, and for this reason plans of the dug-out ditches of the barrows should, when possible, accompany the record of them.

PLATE 293.



PLAN OF BARROW 27,

104 YDS. TO THE NORTH OF WOR BARROW, ON HANDLEY DOWN.
SPECIMEN OF A ROUND BARROW PROBABLY OF THE BRONZE AGE,
WITH AN IRREGULAR DITCH.
EXCAVATED BY GENERAL PITT-RIVERS IN 1894.

THE CONTOURS OF 0·2 FT. VERTICAL HEIGHT, SHOW THE FORMATION OF THE GROUND BEFORE EXCAVATION.

T 2

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE 294.

POTTERY AND RELICS FROM BARROWS 26 AND 27, HANDLEY DOWN, CLOSE TO WOR BARROW; SEE PLAN, PLATE 293.

Fig. 1.—Slider of shale or wood, found near the hip of a crouched skeleton, which was probably a primary interment in Barrow 26 on the south-east of Wor Barrow; May 19th, 1894. The slider was quite perfect when discovered, showing even the grain of the wood, but split up into fragments on the following day. An exact reproduction of it in wood, and a drawing, had, however, been previously made of it. The skeleton was in a very fragmentary state, but the slider was found close to the upper part of the femur near the centre of the barrow. This accords with the description of a similar object found in a barrow at Thixendale in Yorkshire, which was discovered "under the right hip of a doubled-up skeleton of a man." It is now in the Mortimer collection ("Ancient British Barrows," Thurnam, p. 513). Another of jet of the same form, believed to be "a slider for securing some portion of dress," was found 4 miles from Newbury, 8 feet below the surface, in a bed of peat 16 feet deep, with bones of the red and roe deer, beaver and cave bear ("Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of London," Vol. IV., 2nd series, p. 521; and "Journal of the British Archæological Association," Vol. XVI., p. 323, Plate 26, Fig. 5). Another of the same form, of shale, was found in the Isle of Skye, and is now in the Museum at Edinburgh. It was supposed to be designed for "the clasp of a belt" (Wilson's "Prehistoric Annals of Scotland," 2nd edition, Vol. I., p. 441). The use of this object does not appear to be very clear, but the fact of two of them having now been found on, or close to, the hip of a skeleton, makes it probable that it was used with a belt of some kind, or, as the pointed oval shape of the aperture seems to imply, a sash made of some soft material.

Fig. 2.—Fragment of rim of an urn of No. 2 quality of British; ornamented on the outside, beneath the rim, with three horizontal lines, formed apparently by the impression of a twisted thong. Found with 41 other fragments of

the same urn, 16 feet to the north-east of the centre of Barrow 26, depth 0·4 foot. The urn could not be restored.

Fig. 3.—Fragment of pottery of No. 1 quality of British, about five-eighths of an inch thick; ornamented on the outside by five rows of impressions, formed apparently by the finger-nail, with bands between. Found, with several similar fragments with the same ornamentation, in the Ditch of Barrow 26, at a depth of 2 feet. The impression of nail-marks in ornamentation is very common in this neighbourhood, but no such regular ornamentation of this kind has been found before.

Fig. 4.—Fragment of rim of No. 1 quality of British; ornamented on the outside of the rim by three deep horizontal grooves, and on the inside by rows of impressions of finger-nails. Found in the Ditch of Barrow 26 at a depth of 2 feet. It is much weathered. The nearest ornamentation to this is the fragment from Barrow 24, Handley Hill, represented in Plate 298, Fig. 8.

Fig. 5.—Fragment of No. 1 quality of British pottery; ornamented with rows of the impression, apparently, of twisted thongs. Found in the Ditch of Barrow 26 at a depth of 1·8 feet.

Fig. 6.—Fragment of rim of No. 3 quality of British (Drinking Vessel type); ornamented on the outside by horizontal rows of square punch-marks, as already described in the case of Figs. 6, 7 and 9, Plate 242. Found in the Ditch of Barrow 26 at a depth of 1 foot. 9 fragments of this quality were found in this Ditch. For detailed description of this ornamentation, see p. 235.

Fig. 7.—Fragment of iron Celtic horse-shoe, with a T-shaped nail in the nail-hole; similar to others found in the body of Wor Barrow close to the surface, Plate 257, Fig. 4, and one in the surface mould of the Ditch of Wor Barrow, Plate 258, Fig. 24; also in Rotherley, Vol. II., Plate CVI., Fig. 13, and in Woodcuts, Vol. I., Plate XXXI., Fig. 2. It is a common Romano-British form of horse-shoe, and is commented upon in reference to Fig. 4, Plate 257. This specimen was found in the Ditch of Barrow 26 at a depth of 0·9 foot in surface mould.

Fig. 8.—Iron nail, of ordinary Roman type, found frequently in this neighbourhood. This specimen was found in the Ditch of Barrow 26 at a depth of 1·2 feet in surface mould.

Figs. 9 and 10.—Coffin-nails of ordinary Roman type, 62 of which were found surrounding the extended secondary interment in the Ditch of Barrow 27, and described in Plate 293 and the woodcut, p. 137.

Fig. 11.—Fragment of pottery of No. 3 quality of British (Drinking Vessel type); ornamented on the outside with oblong punch-marks and with the rows of square punch-marks so frequently found with this quality of British pottery

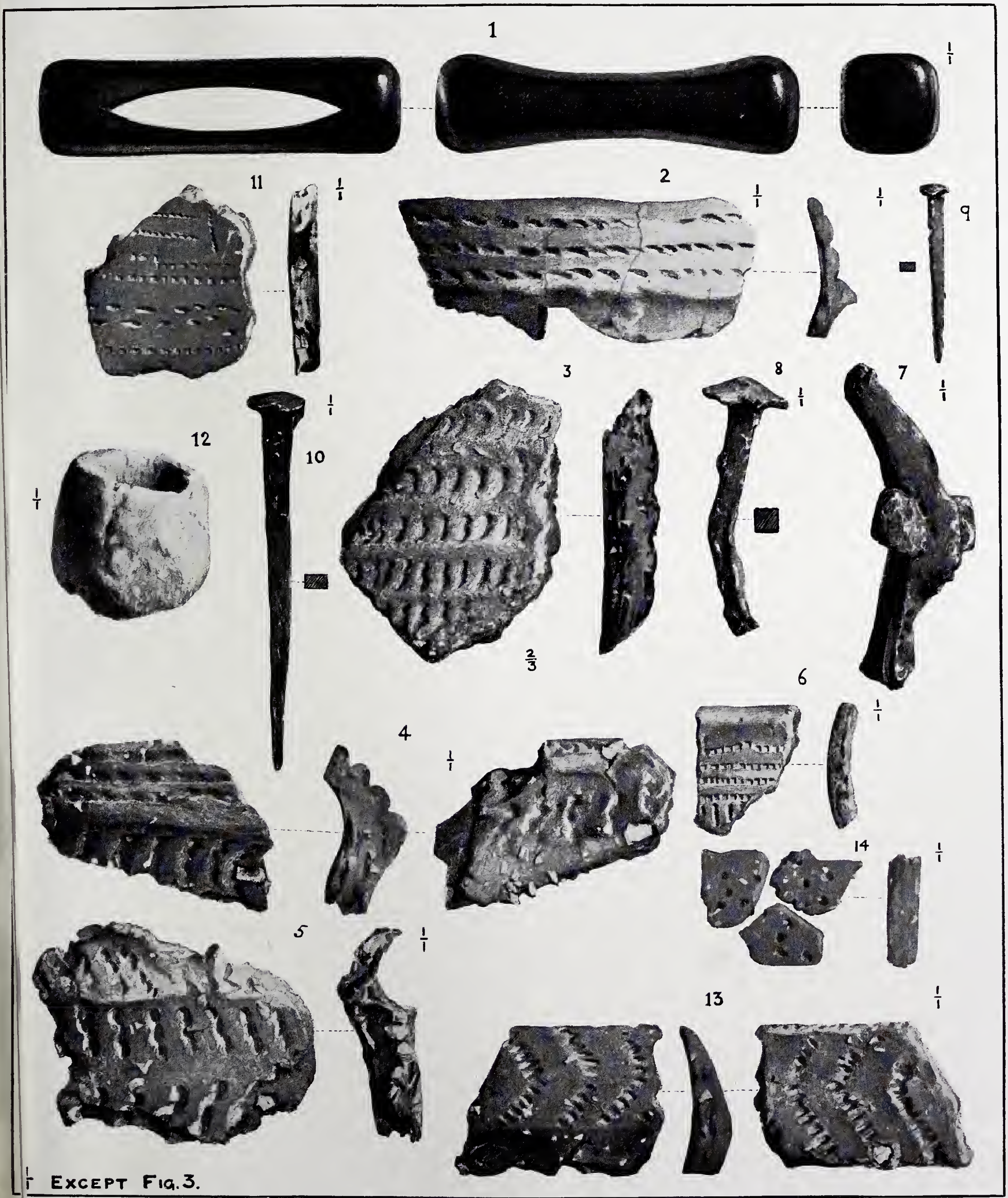
and commented upon on p. 235. Found in the Ditch of Barrow 27 at a depth of 1 foot. See Plan, Plate 293.

Fig. 12.—Rude pottery spindle-whorl of No. 2 quality of British, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in height, and $\frac{3}{4}$ inch interior diameter of hole; of unusual type. Found in the Ditch of Barrow 27 at a depth of 0·9 foot; see Plan, Plate 293.

Fig. 13.—Fragment of pottery of No. 1 quality of British, with chevrons in lines of oblong punch-marks inside and out. Found in the Ditch of Barrow 27 at a depth of 0·8 foot.

Fig. 14.—Three fragments of pottery of No. 1 quality of British; ornamented with deep circular punch-marks, the like of which has been noted elsewhere in this neighbourhood, but unfortunately not properly recorded. Found in the Ditch of Barrow 27 at a depth of 0·8 foot.

PLATE 294.



$\frac{1}{1}$ EXCEPT FIG. 3.

POTTERY AND RELICS FROM BARROWS 26 AND 27, HANDLEY DOWN, CLOSE TO WOR BARROW.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE 295.

BARROWS 23 AND 24, ON HANDLEY HILL, DORSET.

These were two very flat barrows, nearly side by side, to the north of the Salisbury and Blandford Road. No. 23 was the nearest to the road, and the centre of it was 368 feet north-east by east of the milestone, marking 12 miles from Salisbury and 10 miles from Blandford, and 560 feet to the west of the cross-roads. No. 24 was 145 feet to the north of No. 23, measured from centre to centre, and 391 feet from the above-mentioned milestone. The surface in both of these tumuli is delineated by contours of 0·2 foot vertical height, by which it will be seen that no trace of the ditches was seen on the surface of either of them before excavation. Both, however, had ditches beneath them, that of No. 23 being double the size of that found beneath No. 24. No. 24 had a Causeway of undisturbed chalk on the south-west side, whilst that of No. 23 formed an unbroken circle. Canon Greenwell* has recorded the occurrence of similar ditches beneath or around barrows in the Yorkshire Wolds, but they appear to be much less frequent than those in Wiltshire. I have no doubt that in many cases they have not been noticed, owing to the ditches being, in some cases, at a little distance from the foot of the barrow ; and in soils other than the chalk, in which the ditches are less well preserved, or in cultivated ground where the mounds and ditches had been frequently ploughed over, they have no doubt been often overlooked. It has even been supposed by some, that owing to the apparent absence of any place from which the earth of the barrows could have been obtained, the earth must have been imported from a distance, and this may have been the case in some instances ; but more frequently, I believe, this appearance has resulted from the ditches having been overlooked. The use of the Causeways of undisturbed chalk across the ditches has received the attention of archæologists. In this neighbourhood, they have been found usually on the south, south-west, or west sides. In Barrow 27, near Wor Barrow, opened subsequently, the ditch was found to be very irregular, and dug much deeper in some places than others, part of the soil for the barrow having been furnished by separate pits. So that, in that instance, the form of the ditch appeared not to have received the attention of the excavators of it, so much as the necessity of obtaining earth at the nearest place outside the barrow, for which purpose they dug irregularly until the necessary quantity was excavated. More light will no doubt be thrown on this subject, when archæologists have paid more attention to the forms of these ditches. The ditches appear to have filled up in the course of ages, not entirely by the denudation of the barrows and the washing of the soil into them, but also by the deposition of materials blown along the surface, and the more luxuriant growth and subsequent decay of grass in the bottoms. So that the earth now found in the ditches is in excess of the quantity originally belonging to the barrow, and the *remblai* and *deblai* cannot be expected to equal one another. Barrows consisting of a large circular ditch with a small burial mound in the centre at some distance from it, have been termed "Druids' Barrows," amongst other fanciful and unmeaning names assigned to the special forms. The form may however have arisen through a failure to carry out the original intention of the fabricators. The first idea of the mourners, when grief was poignant, may probably have been to erect a large monument to the deceased, and the ditch in such a case would contain a large area. In the course of a few days, however, the grief may have abated, and laziness supervened, in which case the arrested tumulus would assume the form described. The habit of all primitive people, including the modern Irish as a familiar instance, of lashing themselves up into a frenzy on the occasion of a death, and general excitability upon any uncommon occurrence, followed by a speedy relapse, favours this hypothesis. When however, a vallum is seen to follow the line of the ditch, this cause cannot be assigned to the particular structure. It may, however, be a form that has become persistent and conventionalized through the cause already mentioned. In most cases, in the arts of prehistoric people, in which a number of cognate varieties of form are seen to have prevailed at different times and places, all merging by gradations into one another, the saving of labour in some way or other, coupled with paucity and fixity of ideas, may frequently be set down as the cause of them.

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* "British Barrows," p. 4.

The contours show a slight furrow on the southern surface of No. 23 Barrow, which has been caused no doubt by persons riding on the grass, at the side of the road, in a direction parallel to it. The whole of the surface of both barrows was covered with turf, and the features, with the exception of the ditches, well preserved. It will be understood, that as the barrows are situated on the slope of the hill falling to the westward, the contours show no rise in the mounds on the east side. The eastern sides of them, though seeming to the eye like the sides of a well-formed mound, being in reality a fall rather than a rise from the horizontal line. The sections show the position and size of the ditches, on the lines indicated, but for clearness sake, the graves adjoining the lines of section, though not actually cut by them, are projected into the sections.

BARROW 23.

Barrow No. 23 contained a central (probably primary) interment by cremation, in a circular evenly-cut hole, 2 feet in diameter, and 2·3 feet deep beneath the present surface of the mound. Burnt bones only were found in this grave and no pottery. Of the secondary interments, assumed to be such from their distance from the centre, although in the body of the Barrow within the Ditch, No. 1 was 11·5 feet to the south-east of the centre of the barrow, and contained a rudely ornamented urn, (Fig. 1, Plate 297) inverted, in a small hole 1·8 feet in diameter and 1·5 feet deep, the burnt bones being within and beneath it. No. 2 consisted of an entire urn, but in 62 fragments (Fig. 2, Plate 297) 12·5 feet to the north-east of the centre of the barrow, 1·7 feet beneath the surface, the burnt bones being in and amongst the fragments of the urn. The urn has been restored. Due north of the centre, and a distance of 19·7 feet between the skull and the centre of the barrow, was found a crouched skeleton, head to north and legs to west; the skull 1·3 feet beneath the surface. A bronze awl or pricker (Fig. 8, Plate 296), was found touching the top of the skull. Such awls or prickers have been described in connection with Fig. 2, Plate 238. The limb bones and skull were in too rotten a state to obtain measurements, but a large portion of one of the femora showed that it was certainly a person of very small stature and slender form. It seems probable from its position, that this must have been a secondary interment. If so, this is the second instance, the other being that of a crouched skeleton in the ditch of Barrow No. 3, in Barrow Pleck, Rushmore Park, Vol. II., Plates LXXXI. and LXXX., in which a secondary interment by inhumation has been found in association with a primary interment by cremation.

In the mound, mixed with the earth, were found a few fragments of pottery, mostly British, but 2 fragments apparently of Romano-British. Three of the fragments of No. 3 quality British are represented in Plate 296, Figs. 3, 9 and 12. There were also 54 flint flakes, 13 burnt flints, 12 fragments of sandstone (imported) and 102 fragments of iron pyrites. No animal remains.

In the Ditch, the pottery consisted of British pottery only, of which 3 fragments of No. 3 quality are figured in Plate 296, Figs. 4, 6 and 10. Two fragments of No. 2 quality are also figured in the same plate, Figs. 1 and 2, and one fragment of No. 1 quality in Fig. 7. 95 fragments of British pottery of No. 1 quality were found together in the silting of the Ditch at a depth of 1·9 feet, and may have marked a secondary interment made in the silting of the Ditch, but no bones were found with them. A spindle-whorl of pottery with a hole, of No. 4 quality British, was found at a depth of 0·4 foot, Fig. 11, Plate 296, and a fragment of chalk, with a cylindrical hole 14 mm. in diameter, Fig. 5, Plate 296, was found in the Ditch at a depth of 2 feet. 378 flint flakes, 58 burnt flints, 34 fragments of sandstone (imported), 63 fragments of iron pyrites, 18 teeth of ox, 2 of horse, and 1 of sheep, completed the contents of the Ditch, which was of an average depth of 3·1 feet and 6·5 feet wide at top. It does not appear from the observations we were able to make that this tumulus had been disturbed.

BARROW 24.

Barrow No. 24 was, as before said, 145 feet to the north of the centre of No. 23, and much smaller, the Ditch being found to be about 23 feet interior diameter, with a Causeway of undisturbed chalk on the south-west side; average depth of Ditch, 2·2 feet, and width at top 3·2 feet. In the body of the Barrow within the Ditch were found three cavities, of which two appeared by their size to be graves for inhumation interments. No bones were found in them, but the digit of a small ox, well-preserved, at the bottom, and one small fragment of No. 1 quality of British pottery. The graves were 3·8 feet and 4 feet deep respectively. They were filled with chalk rubble at the bottom and mould at the top. These graves may have been opened, but no trace of such opening could be seen in the superficial mould or turf. The other cavity was near the Causeway, about 6 feet long and 3 feet wide, of irregular depth, and its intention could not be clearly ascertained. Nothing was found in it.

At T in the interior of the mound was a flint scraper, Fig. 3, Plate 299, at a depth of 0·5 foot, and at P a remarkable piece of rim of pottery of No. 1 quality, ornamented inside and out, as represented in Fig. 8, Plate 298, where it is described and commented upon, as resembling in ornamentation a piece found by Dr. Thurnam in the chamber of the Long Barrow at West Kennet, Wiltshire, and figured in "Archæologia," Vol. 38, p. 418, Fig. 15. It was found at a depth of 1 foot on the chalk floor. Since then, another fragment, ornamented in a similar style inside and out, Fig. 17, Plate 261, has been found in the Ditch of Wor Barrow, near by, at a depth of 1·1 feet and consequently in surface mould; also a fragment found near the chalk floor in the body of Barrow 29, Fig. 7, Plate 304. The resemblance in these cases consists in the short transverse ribs in the interior of the punch-marks. At U, 8 fragments of No. 1 quality of British pottery were found, just above one of the graves, at a depth of 0·6 foot; and at R on the outer edge of the Ditch, a well-formed flint scraper, Fig. 1, Plate 298, at a depth of 0·8 foot. Nothing whatever was found in the Ditch of this barrow.

To the north of the centre, outside the apparent area of the Barrow, and at a distance of 30 feet from the centre of the Barrow, was found an oblong grave, 4½ feet by $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and 1·3 feet deep. Nothing was found in it; but it was well-formed, and no doubt made by hand. As it was outside the apparent area of the Barrow, as seen on the surface before excavation, it seems unlikely that it should have been opened, and there was no mark of it on the surface. It was found only in consequence of my custom of trenching the whole of the ground within the contoured area of the Plan.

SECONDARY INTERMENTS, BARROW 24.

The most remarkable feature in connection with this Barrow was the discovery of 52 secondary interments by cremation, almost entirely on the west side, and beyond the area of the Barrow, as it was seen on the surface before excavation. They showed no trace whatever on the surface of the turf, and would never have been discovered, had it not been for the practice I have established of trenching, down to the undisturbed chalk, the entire surface of the ground contained within the area of the contoured plan of the Barrow. In this way these secondary interments, evidently connected with, but outside the Barrow, were brought to light, and the reflection suggests itself, how often have similar secondary interments been overlooked in the exploration of tumuli? They were obviously the graves of persons buried near, but not within the tumulus, which contained perhaps the remains of the father of the family or tribe; and the inference is that the secondary interments must have been of subsequent date to the tumulus itself, and contained the ashes of the descendants or belongings of the persons buried in the interior.

The urns were placed chiefly in holes cut in the ground and extending for the most part to about 8 inches in the undisturbed chalk, but some of them only reached the top of the chalk, in which case no hole was observable. 13 of the interments were found on the chalk floor in brown surface mould; the remainder, viz., 39, in holes cut into the undisturbed chalk. Of the 52 secondary interments, 47 contained burnt bones and pottery, 4 burnt bones without pottery, and 1 wood ashes, but no bones or pottery. Two of the urns were placed bottom up, and one on its side, but the majority were resting on their proper bottoms, and filled with the burnt bones. In some cases, the small number of fragments, or the fact of rims of different urns being found, showed that, in all probability, a deposit of broken fragments was put in with the burnt bones to mark the spot; but in other cases, the urn was found entire, but in a broken condition. Owing to their proximity to the surface, the upper parts of the urns appear, in many cases, to have been eroded, either through cultivation of the surface, of which however no trace could be seen on the down-land turf, or other causes, which makes it difficult to determine, in all cases, whether the interment consisted originally of an entire urn or of broken fragments only. It is probable that in all cases a hole was dug to receive the burial, but it could not be accurately measured, except in cases where the hole penetrated the chalk floor.

Deposits of broken fragments of pottery, with burnt bodies in basin-shaped holes, were found in Barrow 3, Rushmore Park, near the South Lodge Camp, Vol. II., Plates LXXX. and LXXXI. This practice was common in Roman times in the case of boundary-marks, as described more particularly in Coote's "Romans of Britain": and it seems not unlikely that it may have been adopted from the British method of marking graves. Probably an entire urn, containing the ashes of the dead, was the earliest method, after which fragments only were substituted to save time and labour.

Six of the urns have been completely restored. Most of them appear to have been of a simple character, ornamented with raised ribs, the top of which were further decorated with lines of the impression of the finger tips or of the nails; but a few of the fragments were of finer design, ornamented with triangles filled with oblique furrows and ridges. (See comparison and distribution of this ornament made in connection with Plate 316 of this volume.) Two had bosses at the sides, and of these one had horizontal holes in the bosses for strings to suspend the urn by. One of the urns and fragment of another, Fig. 1, Plate 300, and Fig. 1, Plate 301, had small circular holes bored through the sides, the use of which seems uncertain, though they resemble holes made for mending the vessels. This is more fully discussed in the description of Fig. 1, Plate 300.

Besides the 52 secondary interments, six batches of pottery of from 30 to 70 fragments each were found in various parts, and are marked by the letters, F, G, K, L, O and S, on the Plan. These could not be identified as cremations, having no burnt bones. The holes in which they were buried did not penetrate the undisturbed chalk, and are not returned as burials, though possibly the burnt bones connected with them may have decayed. Five of the batches of pottery consist of No. 1 quality of British, and are of 30, 43, 60, 68 and 70 fragments respectively. The other batch consisted of 40 fragments of No. 2 quality of British. These numbers are included in their respective columns in the Relic Table of this Barrow. With the batch "F" were found four small fragments of bronze wire, twisted spirally, 0·1 inch in thickness.

One of the secondary interments, No. 18, contained part of a rim of a vessel, which resembled precisely in its ornamentation, a fragment found beneath the Rampart of the South Lodge Camp, Rushmore Park, on the old surface line at a depth of 2·2 feet from the crest. The pieces are shown in Fig. 2, Plate 316; and in Fig. 13, Plate 241, and Figs. 1, 2 and 3, Plate 242. These latter have since been found to fit together, and form part of a nearly entire rim. The resemblance consists of an upright rim without any kind of splay or edging, ornamented with triangles or chevrons on the outside, filled with rows of indented lines and horizontal indented lines below. Between the body of the vessel and the rim are elongated bosses of slight relief, derived no doubt from the bosses, which in other urns were formed to receive a string for suspension. The identity of the pattern in these several places is so perfect as to denote that the vessels must belong to the same period. That of the South Lodge Camp is proved by its position to be of the age of the first construction of the Camp, whilst that of Barrow 24, being a secondary interment, must probably be of later date than the tumulus. It is therefore shown with some degree of reliability that the Camp must be of later date than the tumulus. Another fragment with the same ornamentation was afterwards found in the Ditch of Martin Down Camp, which like the present tumulus was of the Bronze Age. (See comparison and distribution of this ornamentation made in connection with Plate 316 of this volume.) Two other secondary interments in this Barrow contained ornaments of nearly the same character, Figs. 2 and 5, Plate 299. These I have described as "diaper patterns" in the general account of the subject, Plate 316.

In Cremation No. 37 was found a bottom of an urn, Fig. 4, Plate 301, with a raised cross upon it on the inside, somewhat resembling that found at the bottom of the Ditch of the South Lodge Camp, described and commented upon in connection with Plate 240.

In the secondary interment No. 17, inside the urn represented in Fig. 2, Plate 300, was found a remarkable, if not unique, fragment of pottery, consisting of very fine basket-work of rushes or grass, described in detail in Fig. 1, Plate 299. In the secondary interment No. 42, a pair of bone tweezers was found, which is figured and described in Fig. 7, Plate 298, and the urn in which it was found is figured in Fig. 6, Plate 301.

It was noticed that several of the secondary interments contained, with the bones and pottery, several small pieces of sandstone, which must have been imported, and the use of which cannot be determined. In most cases, these were too small to have been intended for use as burnishers, and they were quite rough. The number of larger pieces of sandstone in connection with interments, has already attracted notice in the explorations of the neighbourhood.

Both Barrows 23 and 24 may be attributed to the Bronze Age, a bronze awl having been found in No. 23, and the other having all the characteristics of a barrow of the Bronze Age.

The following is a detailed list of the whole of the Cremations and other finds outside the Barrow :—

CREMATIONS.

No. 1. Black earth and a few burnt bones, at a depth of 0·4 foot. No pottery.

No. 2. 17 fragments of No. 1 quality of British pottery, and burnt bones; in a cylindrical hole, at a depth of 1·6 feet, diameter 1·3 feet, with clean cut sides. This was probably a deposit of pottery to mark the spot.

No. 3. 10 fragments of No. 1 quality of British pottery, with burnt bones; in a cylindrical hole, 1·5 feet deep, and 1·7 feet in diameter, with clean cut sides. This was probably merely a deposit of pottery to mark the spot.

No. 4. 11 fragments of No. 1 quality of British pottery, and 2 fragments of No. 4 quality, in turf mould, with burnt bones, depth, 0·6 foot; no hole. Probably a deposit of pottery to mark the spot.

No. 5. 61 fragments of pottery, with burnt bones; in a hole, 1·4 feet deep, diameter at top, 0·8 foot, at bottom, 0·4 foot. The pottery is of No. 1 quality, British, but the grains are almost entirely of chalk with very little quartz. This was probably merely a deposit of pottery to mark the spot, as no rim or bottom could be found. A few fragments of burnt wood.

No. 6. Fragments of an urn, with burnt bones; in a hole, 1 foot deep, the base resting on the chalk floor.

No. 7. 52 fragments of No. 1 quality, British, with burnt bones; in a hole, 1·4 feet deep, diameter at top, 1 foot, at bottom, 0·6 foot. This was probably a deposit of pottery to mark the spot, as no rim or bottom could be found.

No. 8. About 150 fragments of pottery of No. 1 quality, British, but the grains consisted chiefly of chalk with very little quartz; with burnt bones, in a hole, 2 feet deep, diameter at top 1·6 feet, at bottom 1·2 feet. This was probably an urn standing on its base. No rim was found, as it had probably been eroded, being near the surface, whilst 8 fragments of bottom were found. 2 fragments of sandstone with the pottery.

No. 9. About 190 fragments of No. 1 quality, British, with burnt bones. The pottery contained grains consisting chiefly of quartz. It was ornamented on the sides near the rim with horizontal raised ribs and lines of punch-marks below. This was an urn resting on its base, and the upper part was eroded, being near the surface. Several fragments of the bottom were found, but none of the rim, except three small fragments, and these were of two different kinds of rims. So that either two vessels were placed here, or more probably, one urn and a smaller vessel with over-lapping rim. It was in a hole, 1·4 feet deep, diameter at top 2 feet, at bottom 1 foot. The form of the hole was cup-shaped, with rounded bottom. 8 small fragments of sandstone. One of the fragments of rim found with this cremation is figured in Fig. 7, Plate 299.

No. 10. 42 fragments of No. 1 quality, British pottery, the grains being chiefly of chalk, with very little quartz; with burnt bones. This may have been a small urn resting on its base, as several fragments of the bottom were found, but none of the rim. Found in a hole, 1·3 feet deep, diameter at top 1·3 feet, at bottom 0·9 foot.

No. 11. 42 fragments of thick pottery of No. 1 quality, British, the grains being chiefly of quartz; with burnt bones, at a depth of 1 foot, resting on the chalk floor.

This was probably a collection of fragments of pottery to mark the spot, as no pieces of bottom or rim were found.

No. 12. 56 fragments of No. 1 quality, British, the grains being chiefly of quartz; in a hole, 1·6 feet deep, diameter at top 1·6 feet, at bottom 1·2 feet; with burnt bones. This was probably part of an urn resting on its base, as 9 fragments of bottom were found, but no rim. The earth with which the hole was filled was mixed with ashes.

No. 13. 5 small fragments of No. 1 quality, British pottery, and 3 fragments of No. 2 quality; the latter ornamented with lines of small holes with a ridge between, see Fig. 6, Plate 299; with burnt bones, in a hole, depth 1·7 feet, diameter at top 2·2 feet; cup-shaped, with rounded bottom. These fragments were probably put in to mark the spot. The qualities of the fragments differ.

No. 14. 32 fragments of No. 1 quality, British pottery, the grains being of chalk and quartz; with burnt bones; 7 fragments of plain upright rim, none of bottom; depth 0·8 foot, resting on the chalk floor. This may have been a small urn placed bottom up. Being very near the surface, the upper part would probably be eroded.

No. 15. 110 fragments of urn of No. 1 quality, British, the grains being of quartz and chalk; with burnt bones; 7 fragments of bottom and 2 of rim; in a hole, depth 1·5 feet, diameter at top 1 foot, at bottom 0·6 foot; cup-shaped. The rim upright, slightly enlarged at top.

No. 16. The lower portion of an urn of No. 1 quality, British, containing grains of quartz; diameter at base 8½ inches; in a hole 2·2 feet deep and cylindrical, diameter at top 2·6 feet. The urn was standing on one side of the hole and was filled with burnt bones, and ashes were also found in the hole outside the urn.

No. 17. Urn of No. 2 quality, British, height 10 inches, diameter at top 8¾ inches, circumference at top 27¼ inches, enlarging to 32½ inches circumference in the middle, and diminishing to 20 inches circumference at bottom; with four bosses round the middle, having horizontal perforations for strings, probably for suspension. The holes in the bosses are very small, only admitting a string 3 mm. in diameter. The urn is ornamented throughout its upper half on the outside, by horizontal ribs and depressions of slight elevation. It has been restored, see Fig. 2, Plate 300. The hole in which it was found was 1·8 feet deep, diameter at top 1·8 feet, at bottom 1·2 feet. Burnt bones were in the urn and outside, and a few fragments of burnt wood. Inside this urn with the burnt bones, was found the remarkable fragment of basket-worked pottery, figured and described in Fig. 1, Plate 299.

No. 18. 110 fragments of an urn of No. 1 quality, British, the grains being of quartz and chalk; or probably these were fragments of pottery to mark the spot. There appear to be two, if not three vessels; one ornamented with shallow horizontal lines and chevrons, which are described in connection with Fig. 2, Plate 301, and

Figs. 1, 2 and 3, Plate 316; another plain, and a third of No. 2 quality, British, with a different pattern. Two fragments have clean cut holes in them, 4 mm. in diameter. Found with burnt bones, at a depth of 1 foot, resting on the chalk floor; no hole observable. See Plate 301, Figs. 2 and 3.

No. 19. About 120 very small fragments of No. 1 quality, British pottery, the grains almost entirely of chalk. It appears to have been ornamented with ribs and punch-marks; in a hole 1·5 feet deep, diameter at top 1·4 feet, at bottom 0·8 foot, cup-shaped. The urn contained a few burnt bones and burnt wood. The pottery was probably put in in fragments to mark the spot.

No. 20. 34 fragments of No. 1 quality, British pottery, the grains chiefly of quartz. 12 fragments of this joined together to form the larger part of the rim of an urn. It was ornamented 1½ inches beneath the rim, with a line of impressions of the point of a finger, the nail being distinctly marked, and two rough holes to unite two of the fragments. See Plate 301, Fig. 1 and description. These can only have been put in as fragments to mark the spot. Found, with burnt bones, on the chalk floor, depth 1 foot; no hole observable. 1 fragment of sandstone.

No. 21. 155 fragments of an urn of No. 1 quality, British, the grains being of quartz and chalk, rather fine; ornamented with lines of circular punch-marks. Found at a depth of 1 foot, resting on the chalk floor, with a few burnt bones. 3 small fragments of sandstone.

No. 22. 114 fragments of an urn of No. 1 quality, British; ornamented with triangles filled with oblique grooves beneath the rim, which I have described elsewhere as a diaper pattern; in a hole, depth 1·7 feet, diameter at top 1·2 feet, at bottom 1 foot. Burnt bones and wood in the urn, and ashes outside. One of these fragments is figured in Plate 299, Fig. 2.

No. 23. 145 fragments of pottery of No. 1 quality of British, the grains chiefly quartz and rather fine; in a hole, depth 1·5 feet, diameter at top 2 feet, at bottom 1·6 feet; with burnt bones. The filling of the hole was mixed with ashes. 1 fragment of sandstone.

No. 24. 4 fragments of No. 1 quality, British pottery, the grains of quartz and chalk; ornamented with lines of nail-marks, without the impress of the finger points; with burnt bones, in a hole, depth 1·8 feet, diameter at top 1·2 feet. The filling of the hole was mixed with ashes. The pottery could not have been part of an entire urn, but must have been put in as fragments to mark the spot. One of the fragments is figured in Plate 299, Fig. 4.

No. 25. 25 fragments of smooth pottery of No. 1 quality, British, with grains of chalk and quartz. No fragments of top or bottom. These fragments could not have formed part of an entire urn and must have been put in as fragments to mark the spot. Found, with burnt bones, in a cup-shaped hole, depth 1·8 feet, size at top 1·9 feet by 1·5 feet.

No. 26. 60 fragments of pottery of No. 1 quality, British, the grains being chiefly quartz. The fragments included 4 pieces of straight upright rim, 2 pieces of bottom, and 2 bosses without holes. Found, with burnt bones, at a depth of 0·9 foot, resting on the chalk floor. This may probably be the remains of a single urn. It could not, however, be restored.

No. 27. About 160 fragments of pottery of No. 1, British quality, but the grains much finer than is usual with this quality, and consisting of chalk and quartz; several fragments of bottom, but no rim. Found, with burnt bones, and 3 fragments of sandstone, in a hole, depth 1·3 feet, diameter at top 1·6 feet, at bottom 1 foot. This has probably been a single urn on its base, eroded at its upper part. It could not, however, be restored.

No. 28. A burnt body in a hole, depth 1·4 feet, diameter 0·6 foot, with vertical and clean cut sides, but no pottery.

No. 29. About 145 fragments of an entire urn of No. 1, British quality, the grains being of quartz; ornamented with raised bands and circular punch-marks; rim of the straight upright form. Found, with burnt bones, in a hole, depth 1·3 feet, diameter at top 2 feet, at bottom 1·4 feet. This has been an entire urn, but it could not be restored.

No. 30. 53 fragments of the bottom of an urn of No. 1, British quality, with grains of quartz; the outside smoother than the inside of the vessel. Found, with burnt bones, standing bottom up in a hole 1·5 feet deep, diameter at top 1·4 feet, at bottom 1 foot.

No. 31. About 110 fragments of pottery of No. 1, British quality, with grains of chalk and quartz; ornamented with raised bands and punch-marks. Found, with burnt bones, at a depth of 1 foot, resting on the chalk floor; no hole.

No. 32. About 210 fragments of an entire urn of No. 1, British quality, with grains of quartz; ornamented or strengthened with plain raised ribs vertically. Found, with burnt bones, in a hole, depth 1·7 feet, diameter at top 1·8 feet; vertical and clean cut sides. This urn was resting on its base and the rim was wanting.

No. 33. About 95 fragments of pottery of No. 1, British quality, with very fine grains of quartz. Found in a hole, depth 1·2 feet, size at top 1 foot by 0·7 foot, at bottom 0·8 foot by 0·6 foot. Probably a deposit put in with the burnt bones to mark the spot.

No. 34. About 110 fragments of pottery of No. 1, British quality, but the grains very fine and chiefly of chalk. Found, with burnt bones, at a depth of 1 foot, resting on the chalk floor; probably a deposit of broken pottery.

No. 35. An entire urn of No. 1, British quality, with fine grains of chalk and quartz, 14½ inches high, 11½ inches in diameter at top and 7 in diameter at bottom; with upright rim notched, and a rough ornamented band horizontally beneath the rim at $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches beneath it. Found in a hole, depth 1·9 feet, diameter at top 2 feet, at bottom 1·5 feet, filled with burnt mould and bones. It has been restored, see Plate 300, Fig. 3.

No. 36. A hole 1·6 feet deep, diameter 1 foot, with vertical and clean cut sides. Burnt ashes, but no bones or pottery.

No. 37. The lower half of a large urn of No. 1, British quality, with fine grains, chiefly chalk; ornamented with raised bands and circular punch-marks. Found, with burnt bones, in a hole, depth 1·4 feet, diameter at top 1·4 feet, at bottom 1 foot. The interior of the bottom was ornamented with a raised cross, Fig. 4, Plate 301. A similar ornament with eight spokes, instead of four, was found on the bottom of the Ditch of the South Lodge Camp, Plate 240. A similar ornament is figured by Thurnam, "Archæologia," Vol. XLIII., p. 357, Fig. 34.

No. 38. A large urn, standing on its base, of No. 1, British quality, the grains being chiefly of quartz; in a hole, depth 2 feet, diameter at top 2 feet, at bottom 1·2 feet, with burnt bones and ashes in the filling of the hole.

No. 39. About three parts of an urn standing on its base, of No. 1, British quality, with very fine grains of quartz and chalk; in a hole, depth 1·6 feet, diameter at top 1·6 feet, at bottom 0·7 foot, with burnt bones in the urn.

No. 40. A large urn which has been restored, Fig. 1, Plate 300, 18 inches high, diameter at top $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches, at bottom $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches; ornamented with five vertical raised bands and circular punch-marks, and a horizontal ring of the same 3 inches beneath the rim; also another raised band of the same just beneath the rim; two clean cut circular holes, 7 mm. in diameter, were bored one above another on the side at $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches apart; No. 1, British quality, but with very fine grains; standing on its base, in a hole, depth 1·9 feet, diameter at top 1·5 feet, at bottom 1 foot. Several small pieces of sandstone were found with the burnt bones inside this urn.

No. 41. Burnt bones, but no pottery; found in a hole 1·6 feet deep, diameter 1·4 feet, vertical and clean cut sides.

No. 42. A large urn, $14\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, diameter at top $12\frac{1}{4}$ inches, at bottom 8 inches; of No. 2, British quality, reddish-brown on the outside and brown on the inside; ornamented by an overhanging rim 4 inches deep, with horizontal and vertical lines of oblique punch-marks; it has a second projection 7 inches beneath the rim. In the interior, with the burnt bones, was found the pair of bone tweezers represented in Plate 298, Fig. 7. The urn was standing bottom up in a hole, depth 2 feet, diameter at top 1·8 feet, at bottom 1·4 feet, with clean cut sides. The bottom of the urn was completely destroyed, possibly by cultivation of the surface. It has been restored; see Plate 301, Fig. 6.

No. 43. A large urn, $16\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, diameter at top $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches, at bottom 7 inches; of No. 1, British quality; ornamented by two horizontal raised bands and punch-marks beneath the rim. Found, with burnt bones, in a hole, depth 1·8 feet, diameter at top 1·4 feet, at bottom 1 foot. It has been restored, and is figured in Plate 301, Fig. 7.

No. 44. About 100 fragments of pottery of No. 1, British quality, with grains of quartz and chalk. Found resting on the chalk floor, with burnt bones, at a depth of 1 foot. Perhaps a deposit of broken fragments of pottery. 1 fragment of sandstone.

No. 45. A large urn, 15 inches high, diameter at top 11½ inches, at bottom 6½ inches, with a single raised band 2½ inches beneath the rim; of No. 1, British quality. Found in a hole, depth 1·8 feet, diameter at top 1·6 feet, at bottom 1 foot; with burnt bones. It has been restored but is not figured.

No. 46. About 200 fragments of a large urn of No. 1, British quality, with grains of quartz. Found, with burnt bones and wood, in a hole, depth 1·3 feet, diameter at top 2 feet, at bottom 1·4 feet.

No. 47. About 110 very small fragments of pottery of No. 1, British quality, with grains of quartz. Found with burnt bones, in a hole of pear-shaped plan, depth 1·4 feet, greatest length at top 2·4 feet, at bottom 1·4 feet.

No. 48. About 195 fragments of a large urn of No. 1, British quality, with fine grains of quartz and chalk. The pieces were in sequence, but fell to bits on taking it out. Found, with burnt bones, in a hole, depth 1·7 feet, diameter at top 1·8 feet, at bottom 1 foot. With this was found one fragment of a rim of a finer kind, but of No. 1, British quality, ornamented beneath the rim by triangles filled with oblique grooves, which I have termed "diaper pattern"; see Plate 299, Fig. 5. This pottery is commented upon in connection with Fig. 2, Plate 301, and Figs. 1, 2, and 3, Plate 316.

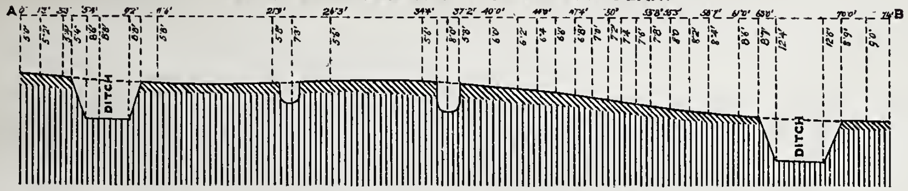
No. 49. About 135 fragments of pottery of No. 1, British quality, with grains of quartz and chalk; ornamented with raised ribs and impressions of the fingers. Found, with burnt bones, in a hole, depth 1·8 feet, diameter at top 1·8 feet, at bottom 1·5 feet. With these were found fragments of two different rims, one much thicker than the other, which leads to the inference that it may have been a deposit of different kinds of pottery put in to mark the spot. One of these last-named fragments is figured in Plate 301, Fig. 5.

No. 50. 40 fragments of the base of a large thick urn, the sides half an inch thick; of No. 1, British quality, with grains of quartz. Found lying on its side in a cup-shaped hole, depth 1·7 feet, diameter at top 2·8 feet, at bottom 1·2 feet. Only minute fragments of bone could be found in this case, but they were enough to show that it was a cremation. One small flint flake was found in the urn.

No. 51. 35 small fragments of pottery of No. 1, British quality, with fine grains chiefly of quartz. Found, with burnt bones, in a hole, depth 1·2 feet, diameter at top 1·6 feet, at bottom 1 foot. 1 fragment of sandstone.

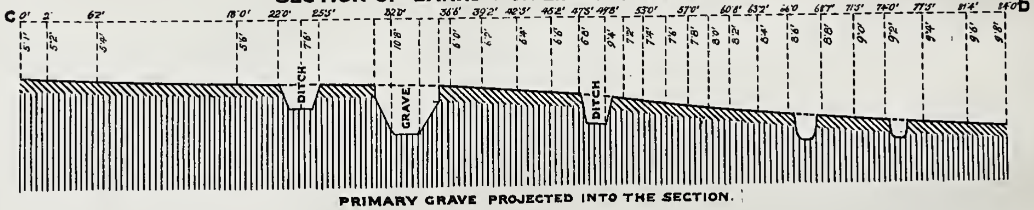
No. 52. About 95 fragments of pottery of No. 1, British quality, with grains

SECTION OF BARROW ON LINE A.B. OF PLAN.



THE CREMATIONS ARE PROJECTED INTO THE SECTION.

SECTION OF BARROW ON LINE C.D. OF PLAN.



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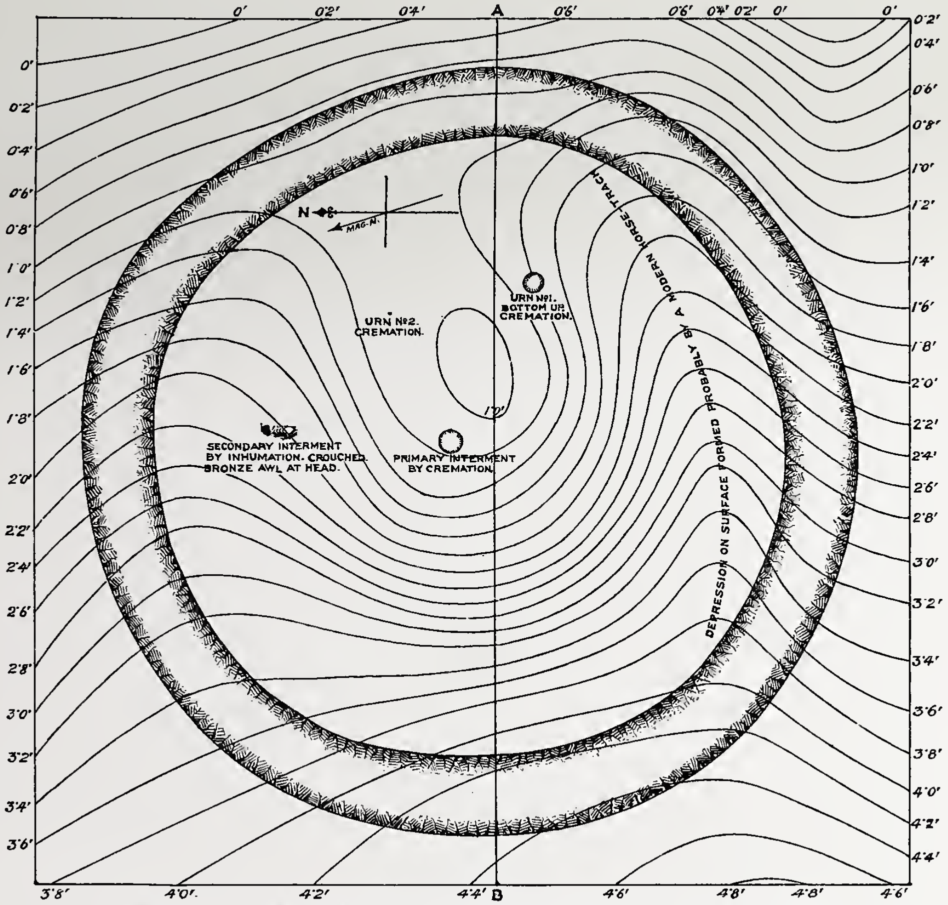
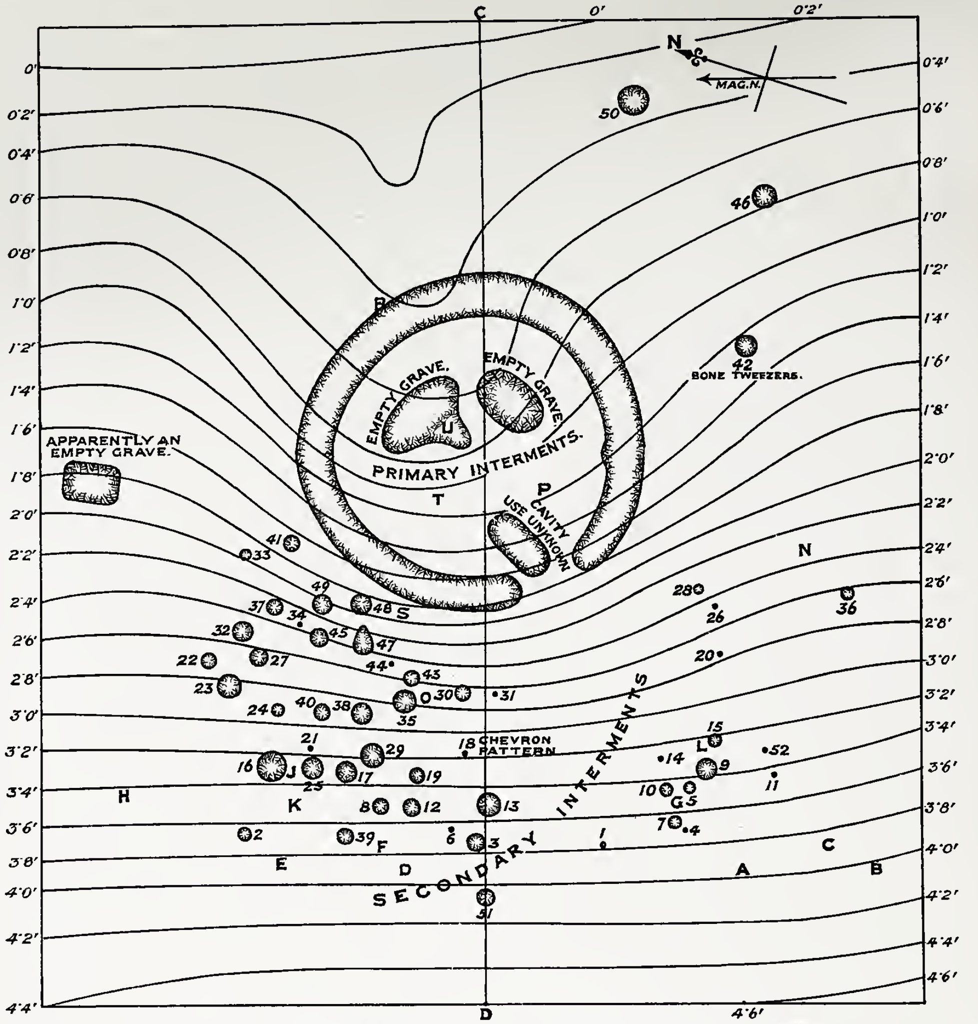

A
B
N
MAG. N.
URN No 1. BOTTOM UP. CREMATION.
URN No 2. CREMATION.
PRIMARY INTERMENT BY CREMATION.
SECONDARY INTERMENT BY INHUMATION. CROUCHED. BRONZE AWL AT HEAD.
DEPRESSION ON SURFACE FORMED PROBABLY BY A MODERN HORSE-TRACK

PLAN OF BARROW No 23, HANDLEY HILL, DORSET.
EXCAVATED IN AUGUST 1893.



PLAN OF BARROW No 24, HANDLEY HILL, DORSET.
EXCAVATED IN AUG: & SEPT. 1893.

THE SURFACE IS MARKED BY CONTOURS OF 0'2FT. VERTICAL HEIGHT.

J. Akerman, Photo-lith. London

of quartz and chalk. Found, with a few burnt bones, on the chalk floor, at a depth of 1 foot.

OTHER FINDS IN BARROW 24. POTTERY WITHOUT FRAGMENTS OF BURNT BONES.

A. 6 fragments of No. 1 quality of British pottery, at a depth of 0·6 foot.
B. 1 fragment of No. 1 quality of British pottery, at a depth of 0·6 foot.
C. 2 fragments of No. 1 quality of British pottery, at a depth of 0·6 foot.
D. 17 fragments of No. 1 quality of British pottery, at a depth of 0·5 foot.
E. 2 fragments of No. 1 quality of British pottery, and 4 fragments of No. 2 quality, at a depth of 0·6 foot.
F. A batch of 70 fragments of No. 1 quality of British pottery, and 4 small fragments of bronze wire, twisted spirally, 0·1 inch in thickness, at a depth of 1·1 feet.
G. A batch of 68 fragments of No. 1 quality of British pottery, at a depth of 1 foot.
H. 1 fragment of No. 1 quality of British pottery, at a depth of 0·6 foot.
J. 3 fragments of No. 1 quality of British pottery, at a depth of 0·8 foot.
K. A batch of 30 fragments of No. 1 quality of British pottery, at a depth of 0·6 foot.
L. A batch of 60 fragments of No. 1 quality of British pottery, at a depth of 1 foot.
N. 4 fragments of No. 1 quality of British pottery, at a depth of 0·6 foot.
O. A batch of 43 fragments of No. 1 quality of British pottery, at a depth of 0·9 foot.
S. A batch of 40 fragments of No. 2 quality of British pottery, at a depth of 0·8 foot.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE 296.

BRONZE AWL AND RELICS FROM THE DITCH AND INTERIOR OF BARROW 23, HANDLEY HILL.

Fig. 1.—Fragment of pottery of No. 2 British quality, red on the outside and brown or black on the inside; ornamented with a double row of pointed oval punch-marks. Found at a depth of 1·4 feet in the Ditch.

Fig. 2.—Fragment of pottery of No. 2 British quality, of ochreous-red colour on the outside and brown on the inside; ornamented with two horizontal indented lines and a row of oval punch-marks below. Found at a depth of 3 feet near the bottom of the Ditch.

Fig. 3.—Fragment of pottery of No. 3 British quality (drinking vessel type), brownish-red all through, and ornamented with indented crossed lines on the outside. Found at a depth of 0·9 foot in the Interior of the Barrow.

Fig. 4.—Fragment of pottery of No. 3 British quality (drinking vessel type), of brownish-red colour; ornamented with three horizontal indented lines just beneath the rim. Found at a depth of 1·6 feet in the Ditch.

Fig. 5.—Fragment of chalk with a cylindrical hole, 14 mm. in diameter. This might either have been a spindle-whorl, or a hole bored for superstitious uses, or it is possible that the hole may be a cast of a belemnite, preserved as a charm. Found at a depth of 2 feet in the Ditch.

Fig. 6.—Fragment of pottery of No. 3 British quality (drinking vessel type), ornamented by indented lines of an angular form, and a row of oblong punch-marks. Found at a depth of 1·5 feet in the Ditch.

Fig. 7.—Fragment of pottery of No. 1 British quality, red outside and black in; ornamented on the outside by a cluster of circular punch-marks, about 4 mm. in diameter. Found at a depth of 2·6 feet in the Ditch.

Fig. 8.—Bronze awl or pricker, found touching the head of the secondary inhumed interment on the north side of the Barrow. The flat wedge-shaped edge is for insertion into the handle. This is one of the simplest forms of awls, and appears to have been in use from the commencement of the Bronze Age

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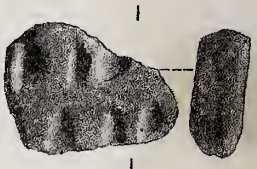

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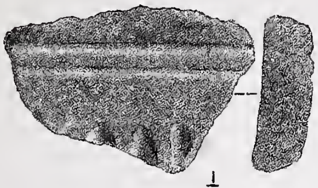

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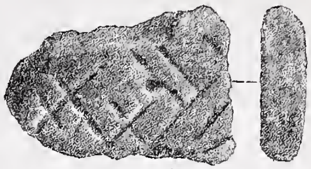

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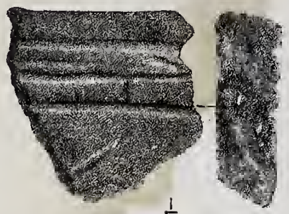

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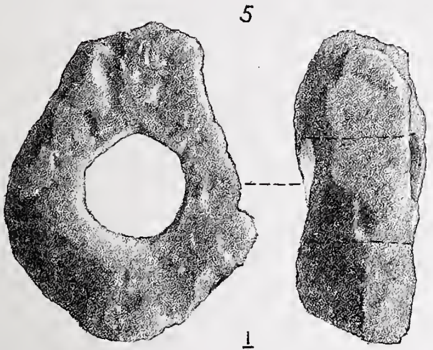

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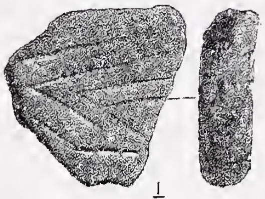

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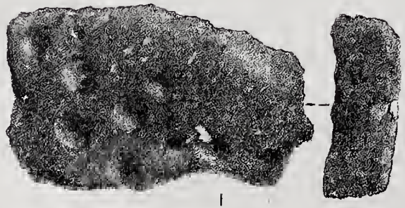

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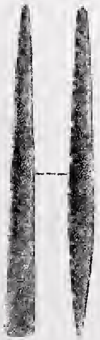

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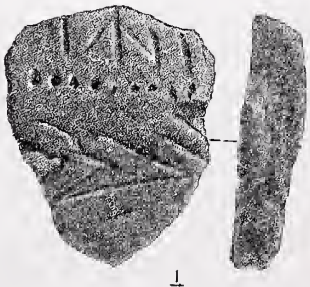

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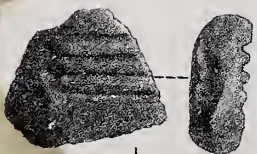

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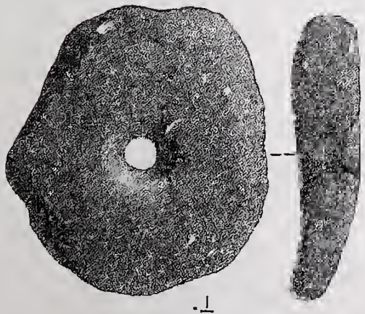

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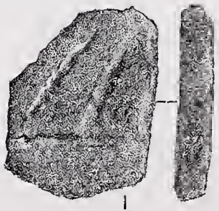

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BRONZE AWL AND RELICS FROM THE DITCH AND INTERIOR OF BARROW 23, HANDLEY HILL.

until its close. Numbers were found in this neighbourhood by Dr. Thurnam, and also by Canon Greenwell in the barrows of the Yorkshire Wolds. One exactly similar in size and form to this, is figured by Dr. Munro, from the lake dwellings of Starnberg, near Munich. A bronze awl was found by me in the Angle Ditch on Handley Down, near Wor Barrow; see Plate 263, Fig. 3, of this volume. Another was found at the bottom of the Ditch of the South Lodge Camp, Fig. 2, Plate 238, and another in the Ditch of Martin Down Camp, Fig. 6, Plate 311. This implement is valuable as proving with certainty that Barrow 23 is of the Bronze Age. In other cases, I have had to rely on the general character of the pottery and relics.

Fig. 9.—Fragment of pottery of No. 3 British quality (drinking vessel type), of brownish-red colour all through; ornamented on the outside by indented lines of angular form, like Fig. 6, and a row of zigzag pattern with a line of circular dots between. Found at a depth of 1 foot in the Interior of the Barrow. It may be noticed that the upper portion of this pattern very much resembles that on Fig. 2, Plate 297, representing an entire urn found in the same barrow.

Fig. 10.—Fragment of pottery of No. 3 British quality (drinking vessel type), of brownish-red colour; ornamented by four parallel indented lines, sharply cut. Found at a depth of 3 feet near the bottom of the Ditch.

Fig. 11.—Spindle-whorl of pottery of No. 4 quality, British, of brown colour, with a hole 4 mm. in diameter; perforated from both sides, probably by a flint. Found at a depth of 0·4 foot in the Ditch.

Fig. 12.—Fragment of pottery of No. 3 British quality (drinking vessel type), ochreous-red outside and in, and black in the middle; ornamented with indented lines. Found at a depth of 0·7 foot in the Interior of the Barrow.

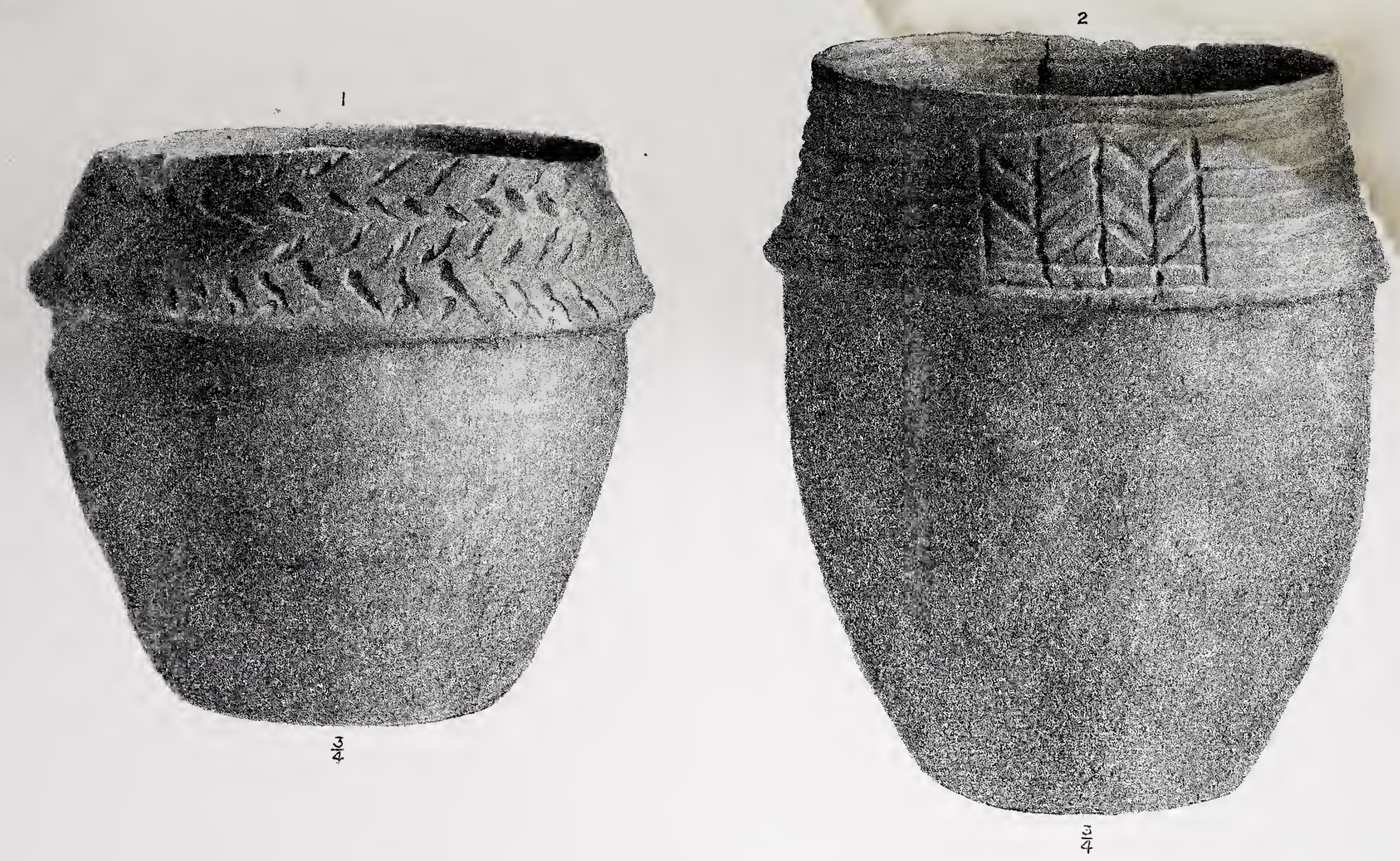
Although most of these specimens are noted as being of No. 3 British quality (drinking vessel type) which they most resemble, the distinction between this quality and No. 2 is not very well defined here, and the two entire urns, Plate 297, found in this Barrow, are noted as being of No. 2 quality. Probably clay of the same composition was used for all except Fig. 11.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE 297.

URNS FOUND WITH BURNT BONES IN SECONDARY INTERMENTS IN BARROW 23, HANDLEY HILL.

Fig. 1.—Cinerary Urn, 4·7 inches in height, found inverted, 11·5 feet to the south-east of the centre of No. 23 Barrow on Handley Hill. It contained burnt bones outside and in, and the bottom of the hole was 1·5 feet beneath the surface. It is of No. 2 quality British, without grains, and is ornamented with rude oblong punch-marks of herring-bone pattern. It has an overhanging rim.

Fig. 2.—Cinerary Urn, 6·1 inches in height, of similar quality to the last; found 12·5 feet to the north-east of the centre of No. 23 Barrow on Handley Hill. It was broken in 62 fragments, but has been well restored, all the parts being present. Burnt bones were found with the fragments at a depth of 1·7 feet from the surface. It has an overhanging rim, and is ornamented by horizontal indented lines, and a pattern perhaps representing plaiting on two sides. It is also ornamented with two lines of indented lines inside the rim.



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URNS FOUND WITH BURNT BONES, IN SECONDARY INTERMENTS IN BARROW 23, HANDLEY HILL.

DATE.	LOCALITY.		DESCRIPTION.	BRITISH POTTERY.							
				1.		2.		3.		4.	
				Coarse, badly baked, containing grains of quartz, flint, chalk or shell; sometimes one and sometimes the others; hand-made; corresponding to quality No. 1 of Woodyates, and quality X of Wansdyke.		Coarse, soft, smooth, without sand or large grains; ill-baked, and sometimes red on one side and black on the other, and apparently hand-made; corresponding to quality C of Wansdyke.		Thin, without grains, of the quality of the Drinking Vessels of the Bronze Age; hand-made.		Brown colour, and ı ed with sand, containing q tz and other grains. It ver uch resembles Romano-Br h, but differs from it, in havi a larger quantity of quartz d in its composition. In som ses the difficulty of distingu ing between this and the s ior and *inferior* qualities coarse brown Romano-Briti pottery is very great.	
				No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	er nt.
1893. Aug. 24th to 26th.	BARROW No. 23, HANDLEY HILL. See Map, Plate 244, and Plan and Section, Plate 295.	Ditch	Ditch excavated in the solid chalk. Interior diameter, 53 feet; average width at top 6·5 feet, at bottom 3·7 feet; average depth 3·1 feet. Discovered surrounding the mound, no trace of it being observed on the surface.	123	59 ·1	30	14 ·4	6	2 ·9	49	·6
		Interior	The mound within the circular surrounding ditch, discovered beneath it. The centre of this barrow was 368 feet N.E. by E. from the milestone, marking 12 miles from Salisbury and 10 miles from Blandford.	1	8 ·3	3	25 ·0	5	41 ·7	1	·3
Aug. 19th and 24th.	Mound near Handley Hill cross-roads. See Map, Plate 244.		A small mound which appeared like a barrow, but contained no human remains. It has not been represented by any plan in this work.	1	8 ·3	1	8 ·3	....	....	2	6 ·7

EY HILL; RELIC TABLES.

	)MANO-BRITISH POTTERY.			ROMAN POTTERY.						
Co brow respe supe quali in th Wooc erley No. 2	: black or ›ottery, cor- ng to the and *inferior* of that ware :lic Tables of s and Roth- so to quality Woodyates.	Hard quality, grey colour; corresponding to quality No. 3 of Woodyates.		Red Samian.		Other Roman pottery.		OTHER RELICS.	ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE REMAINS.	REMARKS.
Nc	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.			
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Spindle-whorl of pottery of No. 4 quality British, with a hole 4 mm. in diameter, at a depth of 0·4 foot, Fig. 11, Plate 296; a fragment of chalk with a cylindrical hole 14 mm. in diameter at a depth of 2 feet, Fig. 5, Plate 296. Flint flakes, 378. Burnt flints, 58. Fragments of sandstone, 34. Fragments of iron pyrites, 63.	*HORSE.*—Teeth, 2, depth, 1 foot. *OX.*—Teeth, 18, depths from 1 foot to 2·8 feet. *SHEEP.*—Tooth, depth 1 foot.	Two of the fragments of *No.* 2 *quality* are represented in Plate 296, Figs. 1 and 2. The fragments of *British pottery No.* 3 were thicker than those of the same quality found elsewhere. Three of them are figured in Plate 296, Figs. 4, 6 and 10. 95 fragments of the *coarse British pottery, No.* 1, were found together at a depth of 1·9 feet, and may have marked a secondary interment, but no bones were found. One of the fragments of *No.* 1 *quality* is figured in Plate 296, Fig. 7.
2	16·7	....	....	....	....	....	....	Central interment by cremation in a hole 2·3 feet in diameter, and 2·3 feet deep, cut in the solid chalk. A skeleton contracted, buried 1·3 feet beneath the surface. Skull 19·7 feet to north of centre with a bronze awl (Fig. 8, Plate 296) touching the skull; see Plan, Plate 295. 2 small urns (Figs. 1 and 2, Plate 297), 6·1 inches and 4·7 inches high respectively; both of British pottery No. 2, with burnt bones inside; one upside down with ashes inside and out; the other in 62 fragments, which has been restored; situated, No. 1, 11·5 feet to the S.E. of centre; the other 12·5 feet to the N.E. of centre; Hole No. 1, depth 1·5 feet beneath the surface; No. 2, 1·7 feet beneath surface. Flint flakes, 54. Burnt flints, 13. Fragments of sandstone, 12. Fragments of iron pyrites, 102.	None.	Three of the fragments of *No.* 3 *quality British* are represented in Plate 296, Figs. 3, 9 and 12.
8	66·7	....	....	....	....	....	....	Fragment of iron, 1; fragments of thick old English glass bottles, 9; flint flakes, 4; burnt flints, 3; fragments of rough sandstone, 116; fragments of iron pyrites, 17; seashore or tertiary pebbles, 19.	*OX.*—Tooth. *SHEEP.*—Tooth.	Three of the fragments of *Romano-British* pottery were ornamented with cross-lines.

Y

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE 298.

POTTERY AND RELICS FROM BARROW 24, HANDLEY HILL, DORSET, AND THE SECONDARY INTERMENTS OUTSIDE THE DITCH.

Fig. 1.—Well-formed flint scraper, found at a depth of 0·8 foot on the edge of the Ditch. R on Plan, Plate 295.

Fig. 2.—Fragment of pottery of No. 2 quality, British; ornamented with curved lines somewhat in the form of a chevron. Found at a depth of 0·8 foot outside the Ditch. S on Plan, Plate 295.

Fig. 3.—Fragment of rim of No. 1 quality, British pottery; ornamented on the outside by shallow horizontal parallel grooves. Found at a depth of 0·6 foot. K on Plan, Plate 295, amongst the secondary interments outside the Ditch.

Fig. 4.—Fragment of pottery of No. 1 quality, British; ornamented by a raised band and two rows of oblique punch-marks. Found at a depth of 0·6 foot, with Fig. 3. K on Plan, Plate 295, amongst the secondary interments outside the Ditch.

Fig. 5.—Fragment of pottery of No. 2 quality, British; ornamented by rows of horizontal indented lines with curved wave pattern of indented lines beneath, similar to Fig. 2. Found at a depth of 0·8 foot, at the same spot as Fig. 2, which it resembles in the ornamentation.

Fig. 6.—Fragment of rim of No. 2 quality, British; ornamented by two horizontal indented lines beneath the rim, and rows of oblique punch-marks within the indented lines. Found at a depth of 0·8 foot in the surface mould.

Fig. 7.—Bone tweezers. Found, with the burnt bones of the cremation, in the interior of Urn 42, Fig. 6, Plate 301, which was found upside down in one of the secondary interments outside the Barrow. A similar one is figured by Thurnam, "Ancient British Barrows," p. 440, and by Hoare, Vol. I., p. 46, Plate III., from a barrow at Kingston Deverill. Another is figured by Hoare, Vol. I., p. 85, Plate IX., from a tumulus at Knook Upton Lovel. Another in the Museum at Devizes, from Barrow 23, Stonehenge, is figured in the "Catalogue of Antiquities in the Museum at Devizes," p. 36, No. 139.

PLATE 298.

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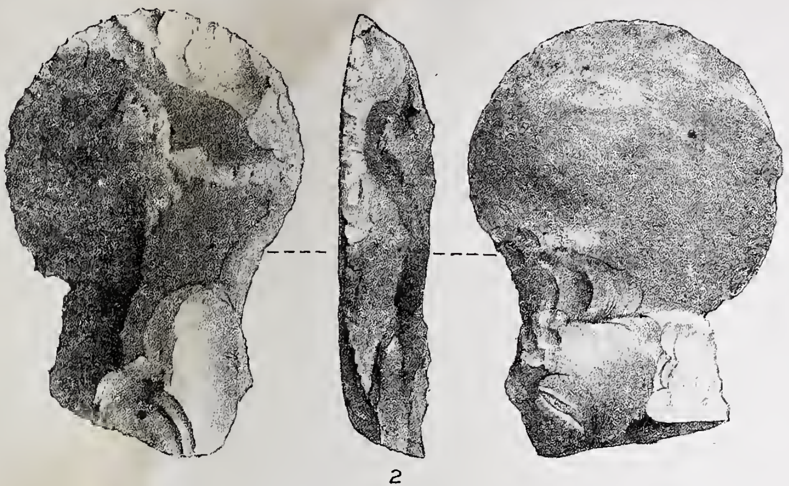

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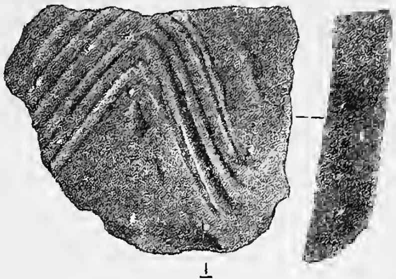

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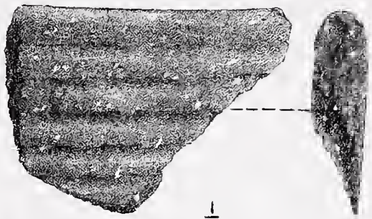

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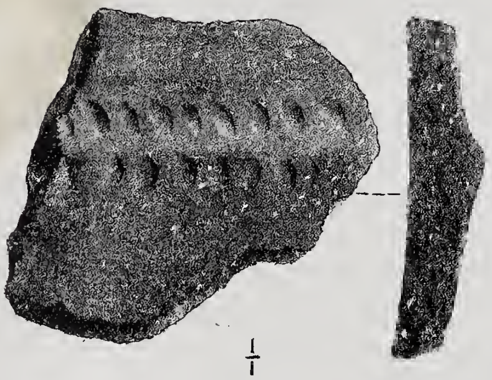

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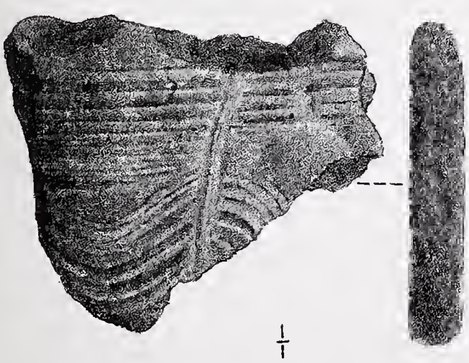

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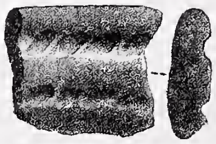

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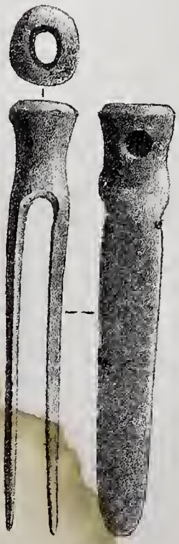

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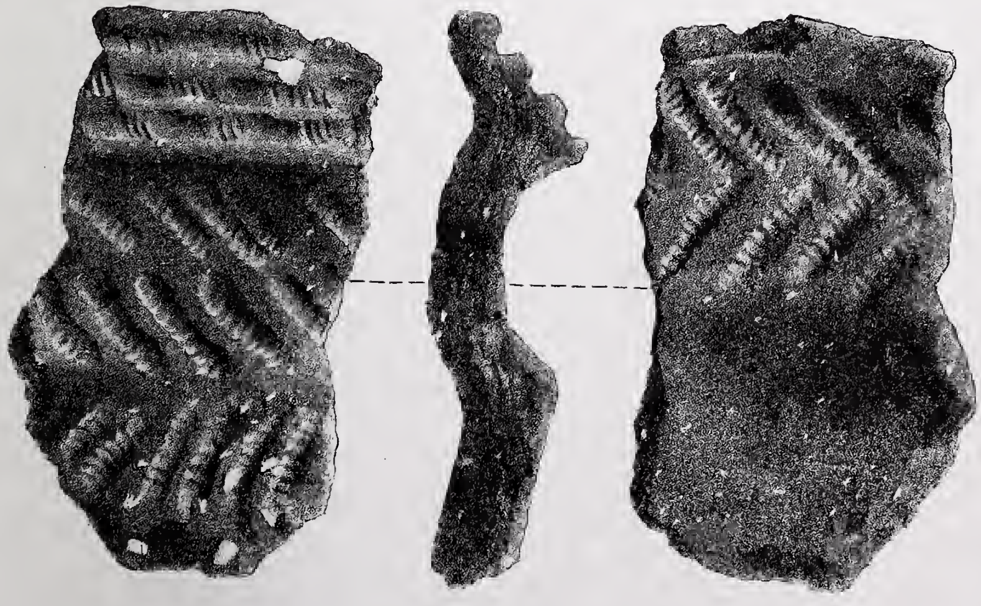

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POTTERY AND RELICS FROM BARROW 24, HANDLEY HILL.

Printed by James Akerman, 6, Queen Square, W.C.

Similar ones are mentioned in Warne's "Celtic Tumuli of Dorset," p. 50. Thurnam says that nine have been found all with burnt bodies, and four with bronze dagger blades. A pair of bone tweezers of different form were found by Mr. T. Bateman in a Barrow on Bailey Hill, Derbyshire, and are figured in his "Ten Years' Diggings," p. 170. Bronze tweezers are of common occurrence in association with Roman remains, and may have been used for picking out thorns from the feet and legs.

Fig. 8.—Fragment of rim of pottery of No. 1 quality, British; ornamented inside and out, by oblique rows of punch-marks and three horizontal indented lines beneath rim. It has large grains of flint or quartz in its composition, and is the most highly ornamented fragment found in this barrow. Found within the Barrow at a depth of 1 foot on the chalk floor, at P on Plan, Plate 295. Ornamentation almost precisely similar to that of this fragment was found by Dr. Thurnam on a piece of pottery about the same size, in the chamber of the Long Barrow at West Kennet, Wiltshire, and is figured in "Archæologia," Vol. XXXVIII., p. 418, Fig. 15. The resemblance extends even to the short transverse ribs in the interior of the long punch-marks, and shows that the marks must have been impressed by a similar stamp, and the lines arranged in similar herring-bone fashion. This profusely ornamented pottery is supposed usually to belong to incense vessels, but if so, it appears from the curve of this piece of rim, that it was a vessel of unusual size, not less in diameter than an ordinary cinerary urn. The fragment from West Kennet Long Barrow is also figured in Lubbock's "Prehistoric Times," p. 168, where it is assumed to be of the Stone Age, but the present find, which is no doubt associated with relics of the Bronze Age, leaves this question open to doubt and makes it appear very unlikely that patterns so similar should occur on earthenware vessels so far removed in time. The same pattern is shown on a fragment found in the silting of the Ditch of Wor Barrow at a depth of 1·1 feet, Fig. 17, Plate 261, and also on a fragment found low down near the centre of Barrow 29, Handley, Fig. 7, Plate 304.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE 299.

UNIQUE FRAGMENT OF BASKET POTTERY AND OTHER RELICS FROM BARROW 24, HANDLEY HILL.

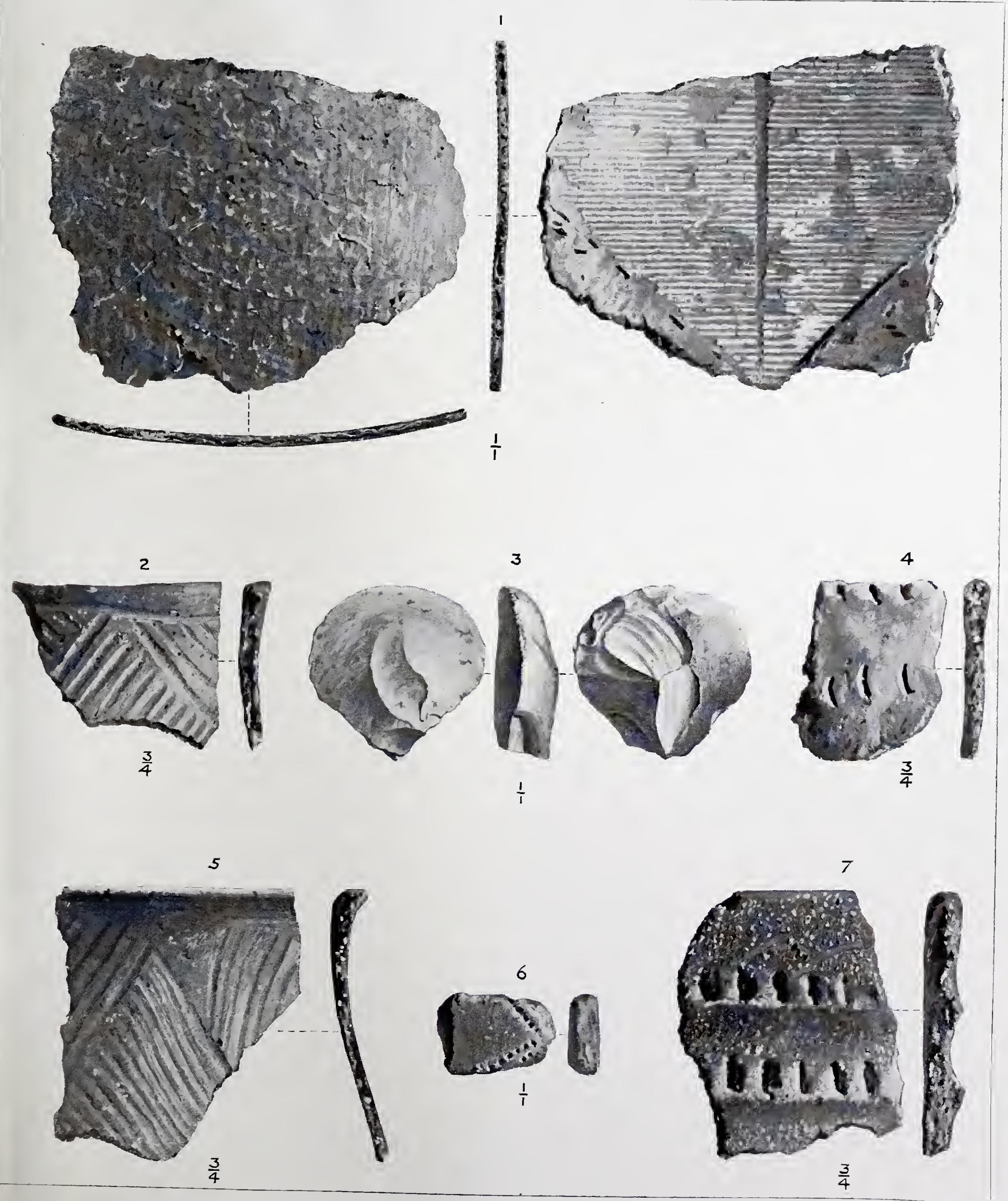
Fig. 1.—Fragment of a large vase, about 18 inches in diameter and 0·1 inch thick. This unique fragment of pottery was found with the ashes of the cremation inside Urn No. 17, found as a secondary interment outside the Ditch of Barrow 24. It consists of very fine basket-work of very thin rushes or grass, over which finely washed clay has been plastered on both sides. On the edges, the ends and sides of the grass may be seen. It was then decorated in chevrons on the inner side, the interspaces of which were further decorated with fine horizontal lines of white clay. I believe that no other specimen of this kind of pottery has been discovered in connection with the Bronze Age. The Urn No. 17 having been sent up to Mr. W. T. Ready of 55, Rathbone Place, London, for restoration, with the earth and the contents in it, this fragment of pottery was found by him in the earth inside the urn. A plaster cast has been made of the fragment.

Fig. 2.—Fragment of rim of No. 1 quality of British; ornamented beneath the rim with a horizontal groove, under which were triangles filled with shallow indented lines. Found with Cremation No. 22, amongst the secondary interments outside the Ditch. The ornamentation of this fragment and that of Fig. 5 of this plate, has been termed by me "diaper pattern," and its significance has been fully discussed in the remarks upon Plate 316 of this volume.

Fig. 3.—Flint scraper. Found at a depth of 0·5 foot in the body of the Barrow. T on Plan, Plate 295.

Fig. 4.—Fragment of rim of rude pottery of No. 1 quality of British; ornamented on the outside by rows of the impression of the finger-nail. Found with Cremation No. 24, outside the Barrow, secondary interment.

Fig. 5.—Fragment of rim of No. 1 British pottery; ornamented as in Fig. 2. The form of this urn appears to be enlarging at the mouth, and bulging in the



UNIQUE FRAGMENT OF BASKET POTTERY, AND OTHER RELICS, FROM BARROW 24, HANDLEY DOWN.

centre of the vessel. Found with Cremation No. 48, secondary interment, outside the Ditch. See remarks on Fig. 2 of this plate, which it resembles.

Fig. 6.—Fragment of pottery of No. 2 quality of British; ornamented with rows of small circular punch-marks. Found with Cremation No. 13 amongst the secondary interments outside the Ditch.

Fig. 7.—Fragment of rim of No. 1 British pottery; ornamented on the outside by rows of raised bands, with rows of long punch-marks, probably nail-marks, above each band. Found with Cremation No. 9, outside the Barrow, secondary interment.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE 300.

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3 URNS FROM SECONDARY INTERMENTS, BARROW 24, HANDLEY HILL. FOUND OUTSIDE THE BARROW.

Fig. 1.—Urn of No. 1 quality, British; height 18 inches, diameter at top 11½ inches, at bottom 6½ inches; ornamented with five vertical raised upright bands and circular punch-marks on the bands, and a horizontal ring of the same 3 inches beneath the rim; also another raised band of the same, just beneath the rim. There are two clean cut holes, one beneath the other, in a vertical line, each 7 mm. in diameter, but the splay of the upper hole is larger on the outside. The distance of the holes apart is 7¼ inches. The use of these holes in British urns has been frequently discussed (Thurnam's "Ancient British Barrows," p. 354). By some they are supposed to be reparation-holes, intended for the insertion of a thong to fasten together two broken fragments, and when they are found with a crack between, this use for them appears very probable; but in this instance, it is evident that no such use can be assigned to them, as they are 7¼ inches apart, one above the other with no crack between. It has also been suggested that they were for the attachment of a lid or cover of some kind, but for this also, the position of the holes in this specimen appears unsuited. Others have ascribed superstitious uses for them. In relation to this subject, it may be remembered that in the pots of the Romano-British period, holes at the sides, as well as in the bottom, are frequently found ("Excavations in Cranborne Chase," Vol. II., Plate CVIII., Figs. 2 and 4, and Vol. I., Plate XXXV., Fig. 11; see also Vol. II., p. 59). For a fragment with holes in the side and bottom, probably Romano-British, found in West Kennet Long Barrow, see "Archæologia," Vol. 38, p. 415, Fig. 9, and p. 419. The holes in the sides of Romano-British vessels are however almost invariably larger than those of this urn. In some fragments of the Romano-British period, recently discovered here, iron bars, possibly the remains of handles of some kind, have been found rusted into the side holes. The urn

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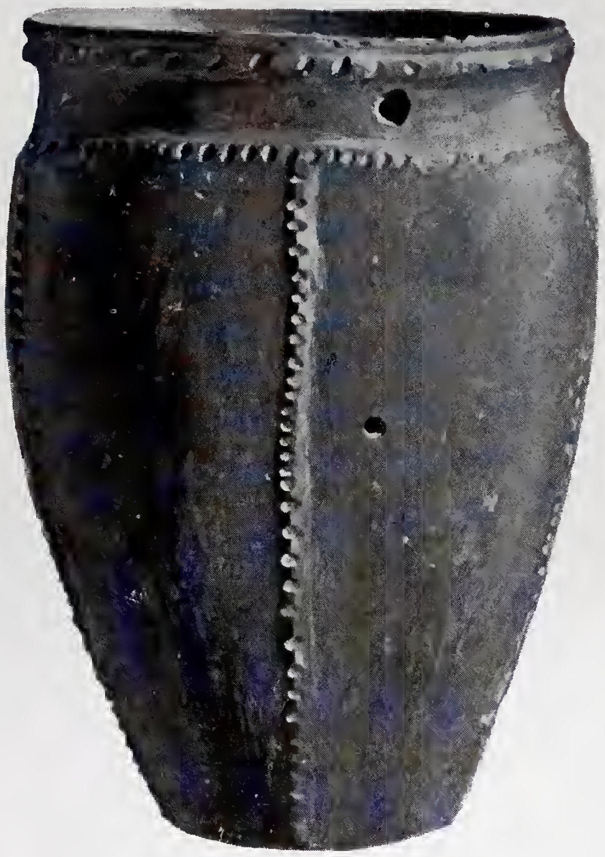

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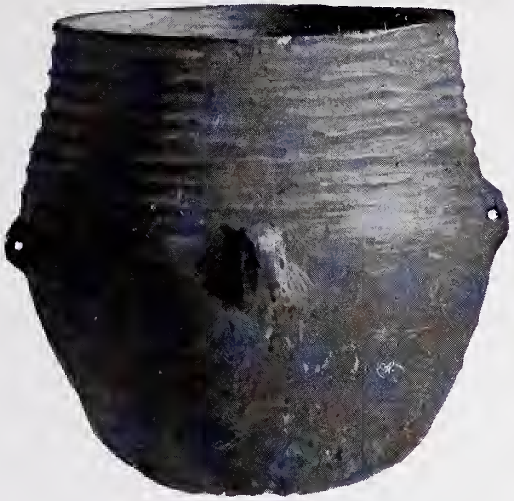

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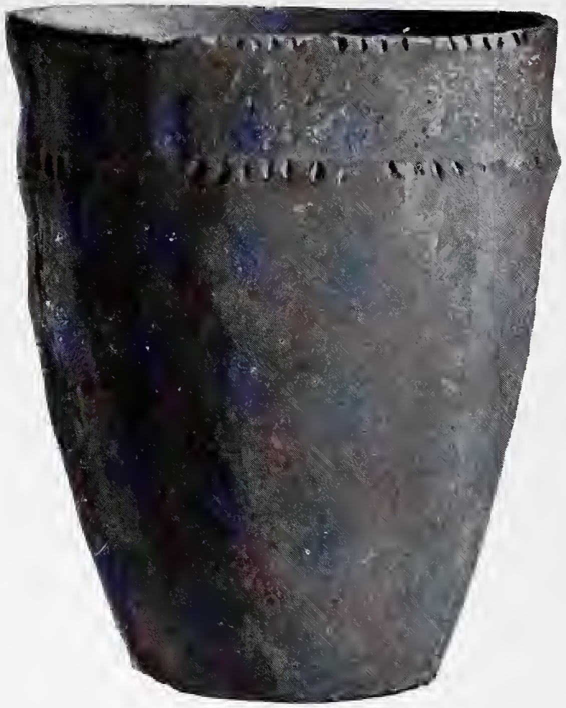

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THREE URNS FROM SECONDARY INTERMENTS, BARROW 24, HANDLEY HILL. FOUND OUTSIDE THE BARROW.

now under consideration was found with Cremation No. 40, standing on its bottom in a hole, depth 1·9 feet, diameter at top 1·5 feet, at bottom 1 foot. Several pieces of sandstone were found with the burnt bones inside this urn. It has been restored.

Fig. 2.—Urn of No. 2 quality, British; height 10 inches, diameter at top 8¾ inches, at bottom 6 inches, enlarging to a circumference of 32½ inches in the middle, in which place there are 4 bosses on the surface of the urn, with horizontal perforations, 3 mm. in diameter, perhaps for the purpose of suspension. It is ornamented throughout the upper half by horizontal shallow grooves with ridges between. Found resting on its base, with Cremation No. 17. In this urn, with the burnt bones, was found the remarkable fragment of basket-work pottery, figured and described in Fig. 1, Plate 299. This urn was found in a hole 1·8 feet deep, diameter at top 1·8 feet, at bottom 1·2 feet, clean cut in the solid chalk. The burnt bones were found inside and outside the urn, and a few fragments of burnt wood. The urn has been restored. For an urn of exactly this form, but with unperforated knobs found in one of seven Barrows near Lambourn, Berks, see Thurnam's "Ancient British Barrows," "Archæologia," Vol. XLIII., Plate XXX., Fig. 9, now in the British Museum. An urn very similar to this one, in the Salisbury Museum, was found by Mr. James Brown in 1871, in a tumulus at Dewlish, Dorset; it is figured in the "Archæological Journal," Vol. XXIX., p. 286.

Fig. 3.—Urn of No. 1 quality, British; height 14½ inches, diameter at top 11½ inches, at bottom 7 inches; ornamented by a horizontal band at 2¾ inches below the rim, and two rows of irregular punch-marks. Found with Cremation No. 35, resting on its bottom in a hole 1·9 feet deep, diameter at top 2 feet, at bottom 1·5 feet, filled with burnt mould and bones. It has been restored.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE 301.

OTHER URNS AND FRAGMENTS OF POTTERY FOUND WITH SECONDARY INTERMENTS OUTSIDE BARROW 24, HANDLEY HILL.

Fig. 1.—Half of the rim of an urn of No. 1 quality, British, the diameter of which was 6 inches; ornamented with a row of nail and finger-marks, at 1¼ inches beneath the rim. There are two holes splaying towards the outside only, least diameter of both, 4 mm., in a horizontal line 16 mm. beneath the rim, and 26 mm. from centre to centre. The use of such holes has been already discussed in connection with Fig. 1, Plate 300. In this case there has been a fracture between the holes, and the pieces were found together but broken, so that there are grounds for believing that they may be reparation-holes, intended for the insertion of a thong, to bind them together: otherwise the position of the holes might serve for the attachment of a cover to the urn. (See remarks in reference to Fig. 4, Plate CVIII., Vol. II., a Romano-British urn from Rotherley.) Found with Cremation No. 20.

Fig. 2.—Half of the rim of an urn of No. 1 quality, British, the diameter of which was 7½ inches; ornamented on the outside by chevrons filled with chevrons pointing upwards, with lines of horizontal parallel grooves beneath. The urn had an upright rim and bulged in the middle of the vessel. It has a very slight boss 2½ inches beneath the rim. On the edge, about the same distance from the rim as in the last specimen, is a hole, cylindrically bored, 5 mm. by 3½ mm., which, as it is close to the fractured end of the fragment, may very probably be a reparation-hole, intended for the insertion of a thong, as in Fig. 1. Found with Cremation No. 18. A fragment of the same quality having similar ornamentation and also furnished with slightly raised bosses in the same position, was found 2·2 feet deep in the body of the Rampart of the South Lodge Camp, and is represented in Plate 241, Fig. 13, and Plate 316, Fig. 2 of this volume. Another fragment of rim ornamented in the same manner was found at a depth of 4 feet in the Ditch of Martin Down Camp of the Bronze Age, Fig. 3, Plate 316. The

precise similarity of the ornamentation in these three specimens is sufficient to identify them as being of the same period, viz., the Bronze Age. See description of Plate 316, for comparison and distribution of this ornamentation.

Fig. 3.—Fragment of pottery of No. 1 quality, British; ornamented on the outside by a line of zigzags and rows of shallow horizontal parallel grooves above or below. Found with Cremation No. 18, with the last.

Fig. 4.—Bottom of urn of No. 1 quality, British; ornamented on the inside of the bottom by a plain raised cross. A precisely similar ornament, from a barrow at King's Down, Dorset, near Badbury, is figured in Thurnam's "Ancient British Barrows," p. 357, Fig. 34. An urn with an ornament of 8 spokes in the same position, was found by me at the bottom of the Ditch of the South Lodge Camp, and is figured and described in Plate 240 of this volume. Another with 6 raised spokes was found by Sir Richard Hoare in a barrow near Woodyates; see "Ancient Wiltshire," Vol. I., p. 243. The variation in the number of spokes of this ornament in different urns in the same locality is sufficient to prove, if proof were wanted, that the plain cross, where it occurs, has no connection whatever with the Christian Cross, a "*foreshadowing*" of which some persons have been led to assume from the occurrence of this class of symbol in the arts of primitive people. It is worthy of remark, that, in this case, it was observed whilst repairing this fragment that the raised bands of the cross flaked off, leaving a plain surface beneath on the level of the interior surface of the vessel, and showing that the ornament had been applied to the bottom of the vessel, after it had been previously formed into a plain bottom. This shows that, in all probability, the raised figure was intended as an ornament or emblem of some kind, and not formed merely to strengthen the bottom, for which purpose it would probably have been modelled out of one piece with the bottom of the vessel. This fragment was found with Cremation No. 37. For further remarks on the occurrence of a cross on cinerary urns by Dr. Thurnam, see "Archæologia," Vol. 43, p. 398.

Fig. 5.—Fragment of pottery of No. 1 quality, British; ornamented with a row of punch-marks at 1¼ inches beneath the rim. Found with Cremation No. 49.

Fig. 6.—Urn of No. 2 quality, British, reddish-brown on the outside and brown in the inside; 14½ inches high; diameter at top 12¼ inches, at bottom 8 inches, with a broad horizontal depression 3 inches wide near the middle, and a rim 4 inches deep, ornamented with vertical and horizontal rows of oblique punch-marks. With the burnt bones in this urn were found the bone tweezers, figured and described in Fig. 7, Plate 298. This urn was

found with Cremation No. 42, bottom up, in a hole 2 feet deep ; diameter at top 1·8 feet, at bottom 1·4 feet, with clean cut sides. Being upside down, the bottom of the vessel had entirely disappeared, having probably been destroyed probably by cultivation of the soil at some time. It has been restored.

Fig. 7.—Urn of No. 1 quality, British, of the usual flower-pot shape, 16½ inches high ; diameter at top 12½ inches, at bottom 7 inches ; ornamented beneath the rim by two horizontal rows of raised bands and lines of oblique punch-marks on the upper side. Found with Cremation No. 43, in a hole 1·8 feet deep, diameter at top 1·4 feet, at bottom 1 foot. It has been restored.

PLATE 301.

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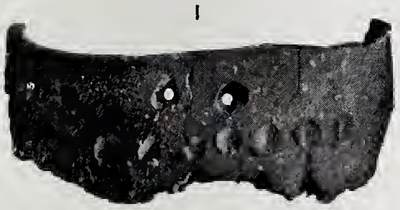

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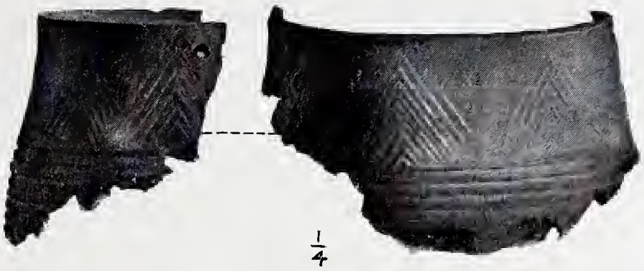

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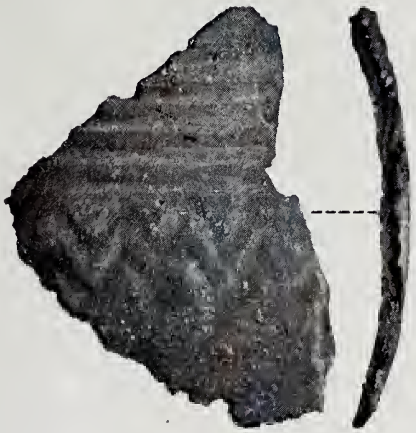

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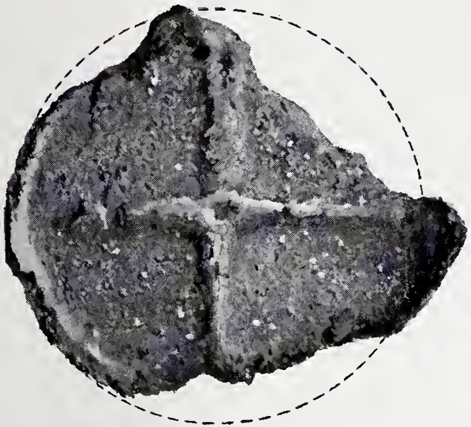

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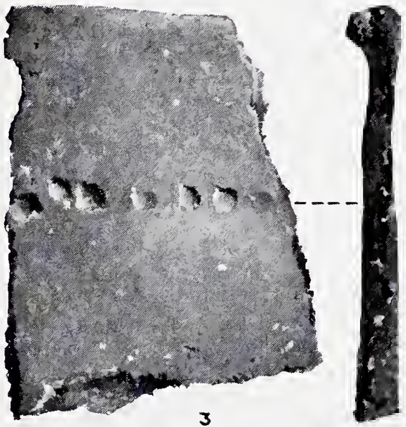

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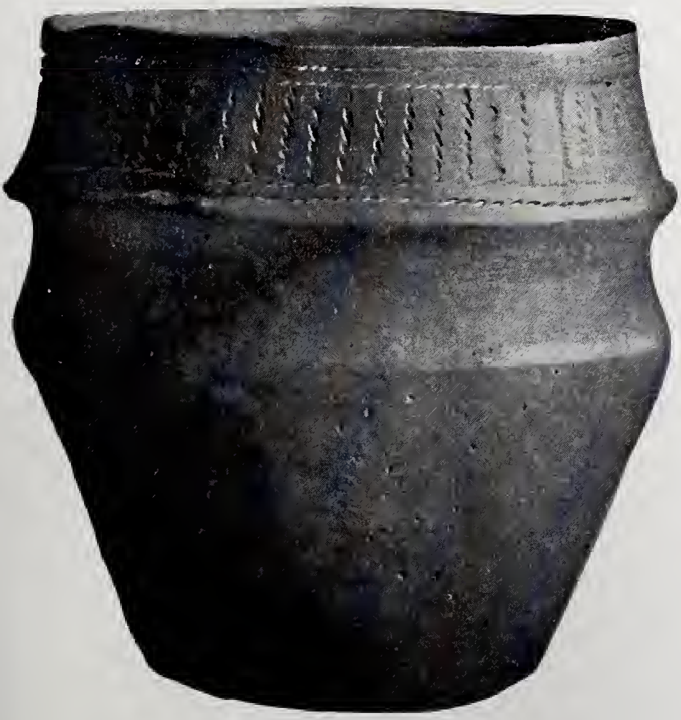

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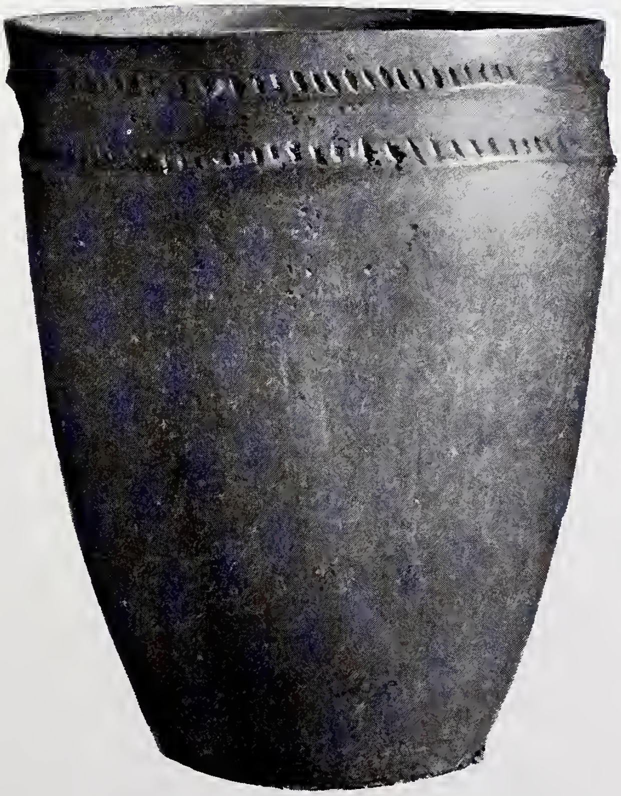


THER URNS AND FRAGMENTS OF POTTERY FOUND WITH SECONDARY INTERMENTS OUTSIDE BARROW 24, HANDLEY HILL.

BARROW NO. 24, HANDLEY HILL, INCLUDING SECON

Date.	Locality.	Description.	BRITISH POTTERY.							
			1.		2.		3.		4.	
			Coarse, badly baked, containing grains of quartz, flint, chalk or shell; sometimes one and sometimes the others; hand-made: corresponding to quality No. 1 of Woodyates, and quality X of Wansdyke.		Coarse, soft, smooth, without sand or large grains, ill-baked, and sometimes red on one side and black on the other, and apparently hand-made; corresponding to quality C of Wansdyke.		Thin, without grains, of the quality of the Drinking Vessels of the Bronze Age; hand-made.		Brown colour, and mixed with sand, containing quartz and other grains. It very much resembles Romano-British, but differs from it, in having a larger quantity of quartz sand in its composition. In some cases the difficulty of distinguishing between this and the *superior* and *inferior* qualities of *coarse brown Romano-British* pottery is very great.	
			No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
1893. Aug. 29th to Sept. 4th.	Barrow No. 24, Handley Hill, the centre of which was 145 feet from the centre of Barrow No. 23, and 391 feet to the N.E. of the milestone, marking 10 miles from Blandford and 12 from Salisbury. See Plan and Section, Plate 295, and Map, Plate 244.	This barrow showed only a slight rise on the surface of about 1 foot in centre, but being on a gradual slope of the hill, the contours do not show any rise, but only a flat surface on the upper side. Beneath the rise of the barrow was found a shallow ditch, 2·2 feet average depth from surface, 3·2 feet wide at top, nearly circular and 23 feet greatest interior diameter, of which no trace could be seen on the surface. No urns were found within the circle, but two graves, 3·8 to 4 feet deep, 6 feet and 8 feet in length respectively, and 4 feet broad. These graves contained nothing but a digit of ox and a fragment of No. 1 British pottery. These may have been previously opened, but no trace of such openings could be seen in the superficial mould or turf.	316	87·8	44	12·2	....	....	....	....

NTERMENTS OUTSIDE THE BARROW ; RELIC TABLE.

O-BRITISH POTTERY.			ROMAN POTTERY.				Other Relics.	Animal and Vegetable Remains.	Remarks.
or brown onding to d *inferior* t ware in of Wood- ley; also of Wood-	Hard quality, grey colour ; corresponding to quality No. 3 of Woodyates.		Red Samian.		Other Roman Pottery.				
Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.			
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4 fragments of bronze wire, 0·1 inch in thickness, depth 1·1 feet, found at F on Plan, Plate 295, with a batch of 70 fragments of pottery of No. 1 quality British; 1 well formed flint scraper, depth 0·8 foot, Fig. 1, Plate 298, and R on plan, Plate 295; small flint scraper, depth 0·5 foot, Fig. 3, Plate 299, and T on plan, Plate 295; unique fragment of pottery, consisting of very fine basket-work of very thin rushes of grass, over which finely washed clay has been plastered on both sides, found with Cremation No. 17, secondary interment, Fig. 1, Plate 299; a pair of bone tweezers, found with the burnt bones of Cremation No. 42, secondary interment, Plan, Plate 295 and Fig. 7, Plate 298. *Secondary Interments.* The 52 secondary interments found in connection with this Barrow are fully described in the description of Plate 295, p. 150 to 157, and need not therefore be here repeated in detail.	Jaw of sheep or goat, depth 0·5 foot. *OX:*—Digit of small ox; see *description* of this relic table.	The 316 fragments of *No. 1 quality* include 5 batches of pottery of 30, 43, 60, 68 and 70 fragments respectively. They could not be identified as cremations, having no burnt bones with them. These batches are marked on the Plan, Plate 295, by the letters F, G, K, L and O. 40 of the fragments of *No. 2 quality* were found together at S on Plan, Plate 295. (See p. 149.) Some of the fragments found with these batches are figured in Plate 298, Figs. 2, 3, 4 and 5. The fragments of *No. 1 quality, British*, also included a fragment of rim, ornamented inside and out, found in the interior of the Barrow at a depth of 1 foot, at P on Plan, Plate 295. See Fig. 8, Plate 298, and pp. 147 and 163.

Z 2

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE 302.

BARROW 28.

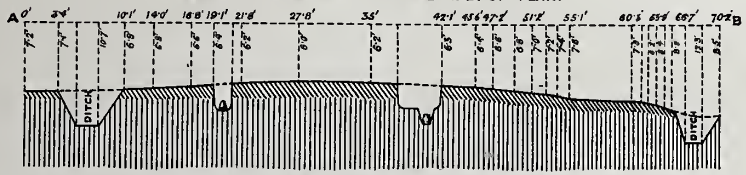
This was a low circular barrow on Wyke Down, near Handley, without any apparent ditch, touching the high road between Handley Hill cross-roads and Thorny Down, on the south side; see Map, Plate 244.

It was found, on excavation, to be surrounded by a ditch not visible on the surface, forming an irregular circle, average width at top, 7 feet, and 3·8 feet deep. The Ditch was filled with mould for about 0·8 foot at top, and the remaining portion to the bottom with mixed silting and chalk rubble, which contained Bronze Age pottery only, the mould above being filled with Roman and Romano-British fragments of pottery, including two fragments of Samian, the detailed statement of which is given in the table and section in Plate 303. In the body of the Barrow were found the two British urns, Figs. 1 and 2, Plate 305; Fig. 1 inverted and resting on its mouth in the hole No. 1 on the Plan, and Fig. 2 resting on its base in the hole No. 3 on the Plan, both containing cremated interments. A cremated interment was also found in the hole No. 2, 2·5 feet deep, without an urn. 21 fragments of British pottery were also found at a depth of 0·6 foot, as shown in the Plan. In the Section above, the cremations are projected into the Section for the sake of clearness. The surface of the Barrow had been worn down by a horse-track running parallel to the road. This is one of the barrows in which is shown the importance of recording carefully the depth of the pottery in the Ditches, that found in the bottom of the Ditch being entirely Bronze Age, whilst the pottery above included a large proportion of Roman pottery.

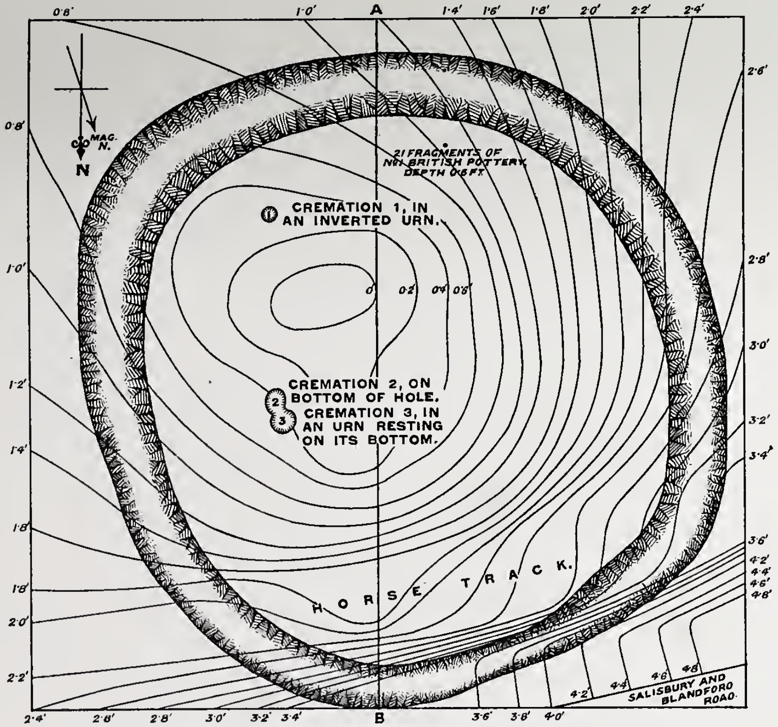
BARROW 29

Was touching the north side of the same road, about 320 yards to the south-west of the cross-roads at Endless Pit, near Handley. It had been completely ploughed over for some years and no trace of a ditch was visible. It was found to be surrounded by a ditch 7·3 feet average width at top, and 4·9 feet deep. In the centre of the Barrow was found the urn represented in Fig. 3, Plate 305, which was inverted and

SECTION OF BARROW ON LINE A. B. OF PLAN.



THE CREMATIONS ARE PROJECTED INTO THE SECTION.


A
B
MAG. N.
N
21 FRAGMENTS OF NO 1 BRITISH POTTERY, DEPTH 0·5 FT.
① CREMATION 1, IN AN INVERTED URN.
CREMATION 2, ON BOTTOM OF HOLE.
CREMATION 3, IN AN URN RESTING ON ITS BOTTOM.
H O R S E T R A C K.
SALISBURY AND BLANDFORD ROAD.
0
0·2
0·4
0·6
0·8'
1·0'
1·2'
1·4'
1·6'
1·8'
2·0'
2·2'
2·4'
2·6'
2·8'
3·0'
3·2'
3·4'
3·6'
3·8'
4·0'
4·2
4·4
4·6
4·8

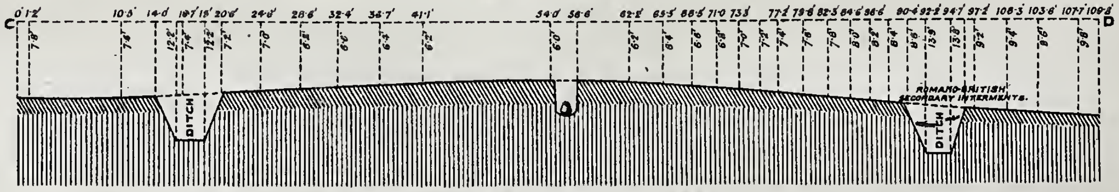
PLAN OF BARROW 28, WYKE DOWN, HANDLEY, DORSET.

EXCAVATED IN APRIL 1895.

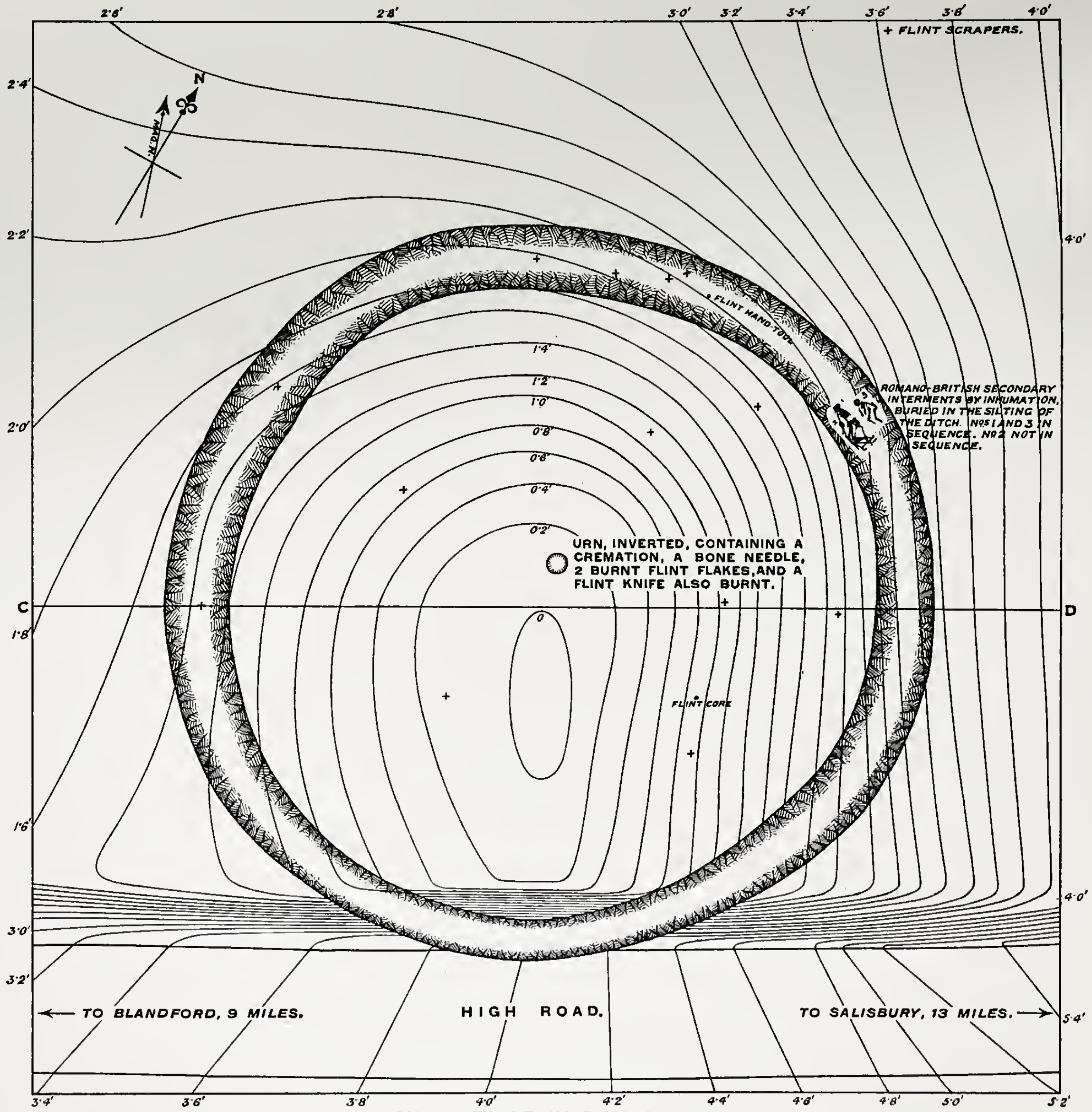
THE SURFACE IS MARKED BY CONTOURS OF 0·2 FT. VERTICAL HEIGHT.

SCALE OF FEET FOR BOTH BARROWS.

SECTION OF BARROW ON LINE C. D. OF PLAN.



THE CREMATION IS PROJECTED INTO THE SECTION.


C
D
MAG. N.
N
+ FLINT SCRAPERS.
• FLINT HAND-TOOL
ROMANO-BRITISH SECONDARY INTERMENTS BY INHUMATION, BURIED IN THE SILTING OF THE DITCH. NOS 1 AND 3 IN SEQUENCE. NO 2 NOT IN SEQUENCE.
URN, INVERTED, CONTAINING A CREMATION, A BONE NEEDLE, 2 BURNT FLINT FLAKES, AND A FLINT KNIFE ALSO BURNT.
FLINT CORE
← TO BLANDFORD, 9 MILES.
HIGH ROAD.
TO SALISBURY, 13 MILES. →
0
0·2'
0·4'
0·6'
0·8'
1·0'
1·2'
1·4'
1·6'
1·8'
2·0'
2·2'
2·4'
2·6'
2·8'
3·0'
3·2'
3·4'
3·6'
3·8'
4·0'
4·2'
4·4'
4·6'
4·8'
5·0'
5·2'
5·4'

PLAN OF BARROW 29, THORNY DOWN, HANDLEY, DORSET.

EXCAVATED IN APRIL 1895.

THE SURFACE IS MARKED BY CONTOURS OF 0·2 FT. VERTICAL HEIGHT.

J Akerman, Photo-lith London

resting on its mouth, in a hole 3·8 feet deep, and 2·3 feet wide at top. The urn contained a cremation, with a very perfect bone needle, Fig. 8, Plate 304, two burnt flint flakes and a flint knife also burnt. The position of a number of well-formed flint scrapers in the Ditch and body of the Barrow are shown by small crosses on the Plan. The body of the Barrow also contained 30 fragments of British pottery of different kinds, as detailed in the Relic Table. Near the bottom of the Ditch on the north side, was found the peculiar flint hand-tool, represented and described in Plate 304, Fig. 9. On the north-east in the mould of the silting of the Ditch, at a depth of from 1·4 feet to 2·3 feet, were found three contracted skeletons; Nos. 1 and 3 in sequence, resting on their right sides; No. 2 not in sequence. The bones were too rotten to be measured, but from their position, 3 feet above the bottom, there can be little doubt that they were Romano-British. No. 3 was the skeleton of a child. The Ditch contained British pottery only in the middle and bottom, and Romano-British pottery at top, as shown in the average general section in Plate 303, and in the table beside it, the latter mixed, as usual, with a few fragments of No. 1 quality (British). This is also one of the barrows in which the importance of distinguishing the different kinds of pottery in the Ditch is distinctly shown.

It has been shown in my excavations of Woodcuts, Rotherley, and other Romano-British Villages of this district, that the contracted position for interment was habitually used by the Britons in Roman times, and this, coupled with the quantity of Romano-British pottery found in the upper part of the silting of the Ditch, is my reason for attributing these interments by inhumation to the Roman Age. Barrow 3, near the South Lodge Camp, Vol. II., "Excavations," Plates LXXX. and LXXXI., is another instance of a secondary interment by inhumation crouched, probably of the Roman Age, having been found in a barrow in which the primary interment was by cremation. Barrow 23, on Handley Hill, is also an instance of a crouched secondary interment, where the primary interment was by cremation, but in that case the crouched secondary interment was undoubtedly of the Bronze Age, a bronze awl or pricker having been found touching the skull; so that we have no absolute certainty of proof that these crouched secondary interments under consideration, are of the Roman Age. It is only by conjecture and the general probability of the circumstances, that I have been led to attribute them to that period. In all three cases, the skulls throw no light upon the subject, as they could not be measured.

Both of these Barrows were dug completely over down to the undisturbed chalk, including body of the Barrow and Ditch, and the ground outside was also dug over as far as the space included in the contours, it having become a practice in my diggings to examine the ground outside, to see if any interments could be found outside the Ditch.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE 303.

AVERAGE GENERAL SECTION OF THE DITCHES OF BARROWS 28 AND 29, INTO WHICH ALL THE RELICS AND FRAGMENTS OF POTTERY FOUND IN THE DITCHES ALL ROUND THE BARROWS ARE PROJECTED.

These Sections and the tables must be compared with the description of Plate 302, in which they are fully referred to.

The importance of distinguishing the Bronze Age from the Romano-British pottery in the ditches by the depth at which the fragments were found in the silting, had already shown itself in the excavation of the Ditches of the South Lodge Camp, the Angle Ditch and Wor Barrow, but in the shallow ditches of the round Barrows, this had not been so clearly seen before. It is here shown to be of great value in explaining the history of a barrow after its first construction. For some reason not perfectly understood, the barrows of the Bronze Age were afterwards used in Roman times; whether for secondary interments or for ceremonial usages is not always quite apparent, though in some instances, as in Barrow 29 for instance, there were certainly secondary interments of the Roman Age, and the pottery of that period was found scattered through the soil and silting of the ditches at a higher level than the Bronze Age pottery below.

BARROW 29, THORNY DOWN, HANDLEY.
AVERAGE SECTION OF THE DITCH, SHOWING THE POSITION BY MEASUREMENT OF THE RELICS AND POTTERY FOUND IN THE SILTING.

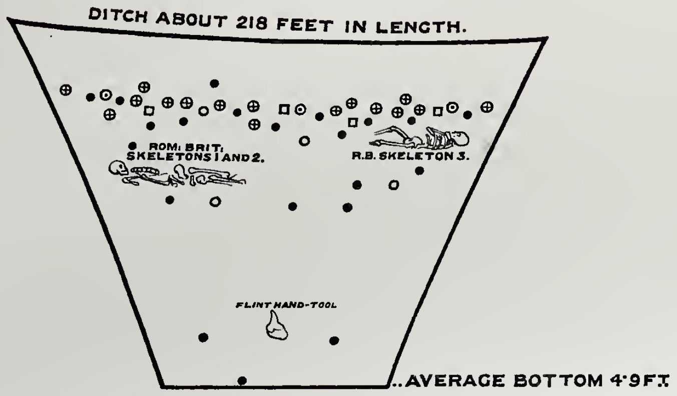

DITCH ABOUT 218 FEET IN LENGTH.
ROM: BRIT: SKELETONS 1 AND 2.
R.B. SKELETON 3.
FLINT HAND-TOOL
AVERAGE BOTTOM 4·9 FT.

TABLE OF FRAGMENTS OF POTTERY FOUND IN THE DITCH OF BARROW 29, HANDLEY.

	BRITISH POTTERY.				POTTERY OF THE ROMAN PERIOD.				TOTALS.
	Nº 1. ● COARSE BRITISH.	Nº 2. ○ SOFT BRITISH.	Nº 3. X FINE BRITISH. DRINKING VESSEL TYPE	Nº 4. □ HARD BRITISH.	⊕ ROMANO-BRITISH.	⊙ OTHER ROMAN POTTERY.		⊡ RED SAMIAN.	
				THESE TWO QUALITIES CAN ONLY BE DISTINGUISHED WITH DIFFICULTY.		THIN GREY.	RED POTTERY.		
DITCH FROM 0·6 FT. TO 1 FT.	1	0	0	2	14	3	0	0	20
DITCH FROM 1 FT. TO BOTTOM AT 4·9 FT.	20	4	0	2	2	0	0	0	28
	21	4	0	4	16	3	0	0	48

BARROW 28, WYKE DOWN, HANDLEY.
AVERAGE SECTION OF THE DITCH, SHOWING THE POSITION BY MEASUREMENT OF EVERY FRAGMENT OF THE VARIOUS KINDS OF POTTERY FOUND.

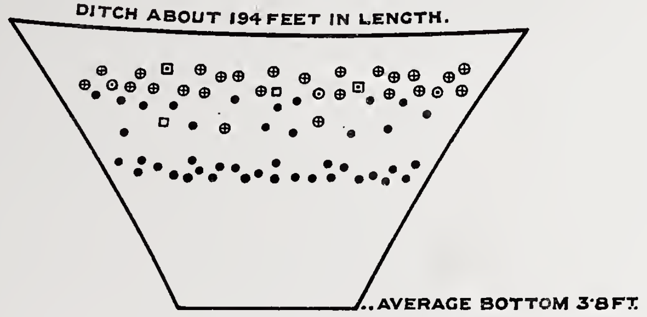
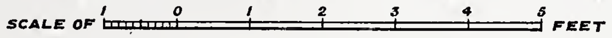


TABLE OF FRAGMENTS OF POTTERY FOUND IN THE DITCH OF BARROW 28, HANDLEY.

	BRITISH POTTERY.				POTTERY OF THE ROMAN PERIOD.				TOTALS.
	Nº 1. ● COARSE BRITISH.	Nº 2. ○ SOFT BRITISH.	Nº 3. X FINE BRITISH. DRINKING VESSEL TYPE	Nº 4. □ HARD BRITISH.	⊕ ROMANO-BRITISH.	⊙ OTHER ROMAN POTTERY.		⊡ RED SAMIAN.	
				THESE TWO QUALITIES CAN ONLY BE DISTINGUISHED WITH DIFFICULTY.		THIN GREY.	RED POTTERY.		
DITCH FROM 0·5 FT. TO 0·8 FT.	0	0	0	1	23	2	1	2	29
DITCH FROM 0·9 FT. TO BOTTOM AT 3·8 FT.	42	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	45
	42	0	0	2	25	2	1	2	74

THE FRAGMENTS OF POTTERY FOUND IN THESE DITCHES ALL ROUND THE BARROWS ARE PROJECTED INTO THESE SECTIONS.
THE VARIOUS KINDS OF POTTERY WERE CLASSIFIED INDEPENDENTLY OF DEPTH, AND ASSIGNED TO THEIR RESPECTIVE DEPTHS IN THE SECTIONS AFTERWARDS.



J Akerman Photo-lith London

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE 304.

RELICS AND POTTERY FROM BARROWS 28 AND 29, HANDLEY.

Fig. 1.—Fragment of Romano-British rim of "twisted-rope pattern," of grey colour; similar to fragments found in the Ditch of Wor Barrow, Fig. 5, Plate 261, and in the Ditch of Martin Down Camp, Fig. 15, Plate 314, and also common in all the Romano-British Villages, see "Excavations," Vol. III., p. 53, in which its distribution is recorded. Found in the Ditch of Barrow 28, at a depth of 1·2 feet in mould.

Fig. 2.—Fragment of rim of Romano-British pottery; ornamented on the top of the rim with two grooves; of hard quality. Found in the Ditch of Barrow 28, at a depth of 0·6 foot in mould.

Fig. 3.—Fragment of Romano-British hard New Forest ware, of grey quality; ornamented with two rows of vertical indented punch-marks. Found in the trenching outside the Ditch of Barrow 28, at a depth of 0·2 foot from the surface.

Fig. 4.—Fragment of pottery of No. 3 quality of British; ornamented with rows of oblong punch-marks and incised lines; red inside and out, and brown in the middle of the substance. Found in Barrow 29 at a depth of 0·6 foot from the surface, in the body of the Barrow.

Fig. 5.—Fragment of rim of pottery of No. 1 quality, British; ornamented on the outside with two rows of indented chevrons or zigzags, and parallel lines above. Found in the body of Barrow 28, at a depth of 0·6 foot.

Fig. 6.—Fragment of No. 2 quality of British pottery; ornamented with deeply indented lines, as shown in the section. Found in the Ditch of Barrow 29, at a depth of 1·4 feet.

Fig. 7.—Fragment of No. 1 quality of British pottery, with large grains of quartz in its composition; ornamented with a herring-bone pattern of indented punch-marks, having cross-ribs of fine indentations in them. Found in the body of Barrow 29, at a depth of 1·8 feet low down in the centre of the Barrow. Similar ornamentation is shown on Fig. 8, Plate 298, from

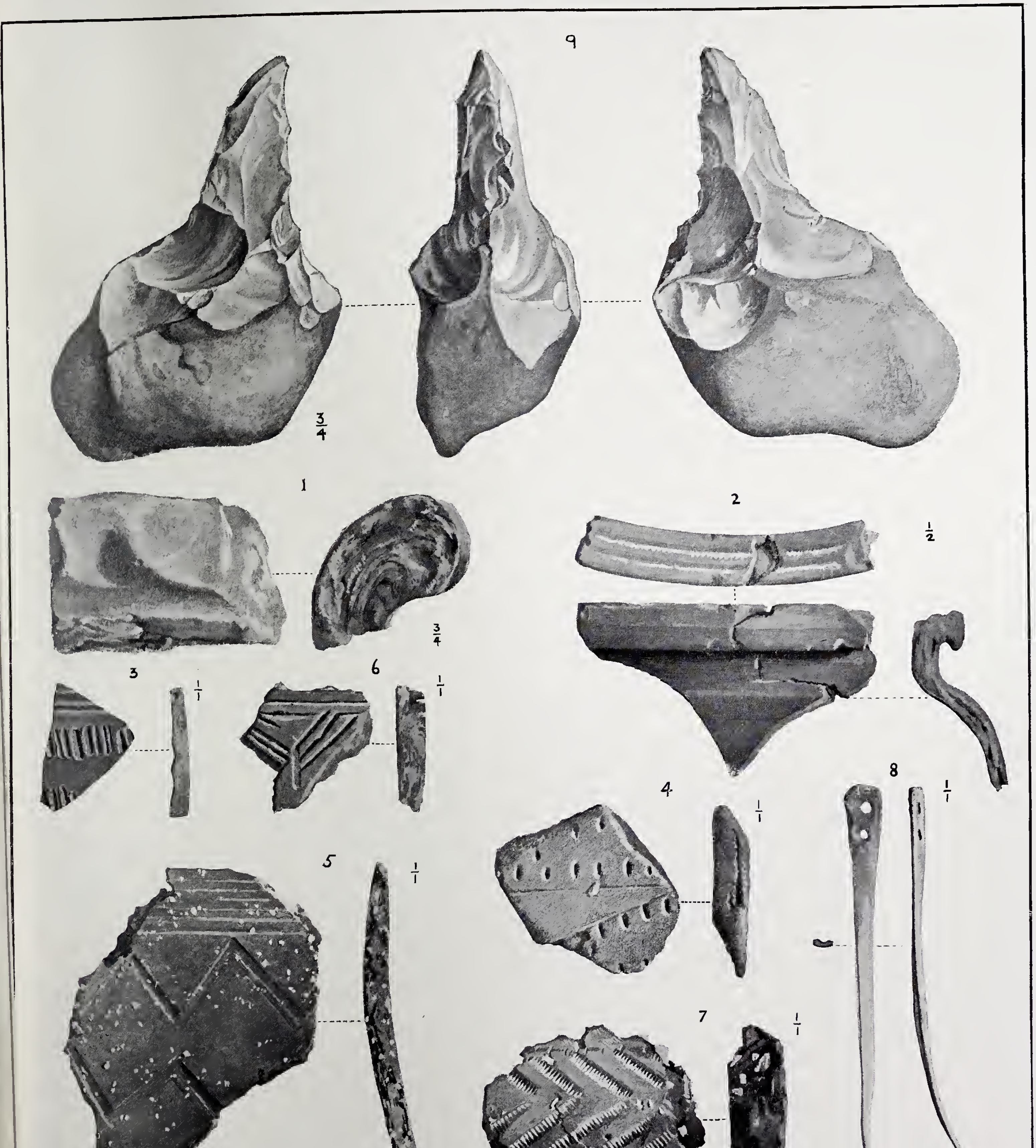
Barrow 24, Handley Hill, where other patterns of the same kind are referred to, and the question mooted as to whether this pattern can be of the Stone Age as has been supposed by some.

Fig. 8.—Bone pin or needle, with two holes of 2 and 2½ millimetres in diameter respectively. It is apparently made out of a thin piece of bone 1½ millimetres in thickness; probably the bone of a bird. It is curved, but whether intentionally or by age, I am unable to say. The holes for the thread are not perfectly true circles or quite cylindrical, but appear to splay a little on both sides as if bored from both sides with a flint tool. The stem of the needle is more or less flat throughout. Found with cremated interment inside an inverted urn, in centre of Barrow 29. With it were found two burnt flint flakes, and a flint knife also burnt; see Plan, Plate 302. Bone needles from La Madelaine ("Reliquiæ Aquitanicæ," B, Plate XVII.) are finer and with smaller elongated holes, like those of a modern needle, and have not the enlargement at the top near the hole, which, in this case, amounts to 8 millimetres in width, and could only have been adapted to pass through a large hole or slit. A number of bone needles are figured in Madsen's "Afbildninger." One from Kent's Cavern is figured in Evans's "Ancient Stone Implements," 1872, p. 461, Fig. 408. Another is figured in the "Journal of the British Archæological Association," Vol. VI., Plate XIX., Fig. 5. One from Laibach is shown in Keller's "Lake Dwellings," Plate CLXVIII., Fig. 11, which has a swelling round the hole. One from the Palafittes du Bourget (Savoy), Station de Châtillon, Age of Bronze, exactly of the form of the present one, but with only one hole, is figured in Chantre's "Age du Bronze," 1875, Plate LXIII., Fig. 7. A bone pin, with a swell round the hole, was found in a barrow near Collingbourn, Wilts, figured in Thurnam's "Ancient British Barrows," p. 433, Fig. 125; see "Wilts Archæological Magazine," Vol. X., p. 103. Another of bronze, from Ueberlinger See, is figured in Plate XXIX. of Keller's "Lake Dwellings," Fig. 16. Another of bone, with a circular top round the hole, from Meilen, is shown in Fig. 17, Plate III., of the same work. One similar to the present one and like it, of curved form, with an enlarged head and a large circular hole, was found by Sir Richard Hoare with an ornamented incense cup, in a deposit of burnt bones, at Winterbourne Stoke; "Wilts Archæological Magazine," Vol. XXII., p. 233. Another of somewhat similar form, but straight with a large circular hole, is figured, from the Broch of Burrain, North Ronaldsay, in the Catalogue of the National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland, p. 232. Another with an enlarged head and a large circular hole, was found in a refuse heap at the base of a fortified rock known as Dun Fheurain, at Gallanach, near Oban,

associated with bronze implements, "Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland," Vol. XXIX., p. 280, Fig. 1. Two others of bone with large circular holes, were found in a cave at Borness, Kirkcudbrightshire, associated with bronze implements, "Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland," Vol. X., Plate XVII., Figs. 85 and 25. A chapter on bone needles is given in "Reliquiæ Aquitanicæ," p. 127.

Fig. 9.—A chipped flint hand-tool, found close to the bottom of the Ditch of Barrow 29, about 4 feet from the surface, as marked in the Plan, Plate 302. The butt end is left untouched ; the smooth surface of the outside of the flint fits the hand perfectly, so that there can be little doubt of its having been intended for that purpose, and not for hafting in a wooden handle. The blade is well-chipped and in good preservation. It may have been a borer for making good-sized holes. A flint hand-tool, believed to be of the Bronze Age, was found in the silting of the Ditch of Wor Barrow, Fig. 1, Plate 259. I found nothing exactly like the present specimen in the flint mines at Cissbury ; see "Archæologia," Vol. XLII., p. 53. The position of this implement is given in the section of the Ditch of this Barrow, Plate 303, where its association with pottery of the Bronze Age and beneath the line of Roman pottery is well shown. Such forms in the Bronze Age, assuming them to be such, and not earlier, are unusual and worthy of attention.

PLATE 304.



RELICS AND POTTERY FROM BARROWS 28 AND 29, HANDLEY.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE 305.

URNS FROM TUMULI NEAR HANDLEY, DORSET.

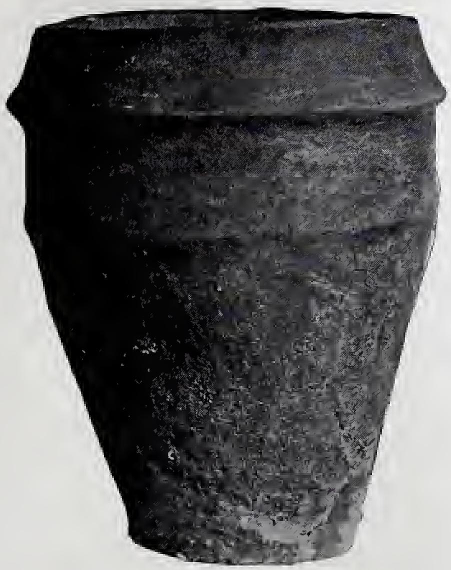
Fig. 1.—Urn of No. 2 quality of British pottery, 11¼ inches high and 7½ inches in diameter at top. Found in Barrow 28, inverted, with cremated interment No. 1, in a cylindrical hole, 2·6 feet deep, and 1·3 feet in diameter at top. It was in the south-east of the interior space of the Barrow. See Plan and Section, Plate 302.

Fig. 2.—Urn of No. 2 quality of British pottery, 11½ inches high and 7¾ inches in diameter at top; ornamented on the outside with lines of vertical incised lines. It was resting on its base with cremated interment No. 3, in a cylindrical hole in the undisturbed chalk 4 feet deep, near the centre of the interior space of Barrow 28. Close to it was the cremated interment No. 2, buried in another hole without an urn, at a depth of 2·5 feet from the surface. See Plan and Section, Plate 302.

Fig. 3.—Urn of No. 2 quality of British pottery, 14 inches high and 10¼ inches in diameter at top; ornamented outside with lines of vertical punch-marks and oblique incised lines. Found, inverted, and completely filled with burnt bones, in a cylindrical hole 3·5 feet deep, in the centre of Barrow 29. See Plan and Section, Plate 302. In it were found a bone pin or needle, Fig. 8, Plate 304, two burnt flint flakes and a flint knife also burnt. This was no doubt the primary interment of the Barrow, and crouched secondary interments were found in the Ditch, probably of the Roman age. The Barrow contained numerous flint scrapers. The urn was in good preservation and required little repair.

Fig. 4.—Urn of No. 1 quality of British pottery. Found, accidentally, by two workmen in Barrow 14 of Sir Richard Hoare's "Ancient Wiltshire," Vol. I., p. 236. The following is Sir Richard Hoare's description of this Barrow, but he appears to have failed to discover this urn, which was found in fragments by persons digging in a fox's hole:—"No. 14 is a bowl-shaped barrow of a

1



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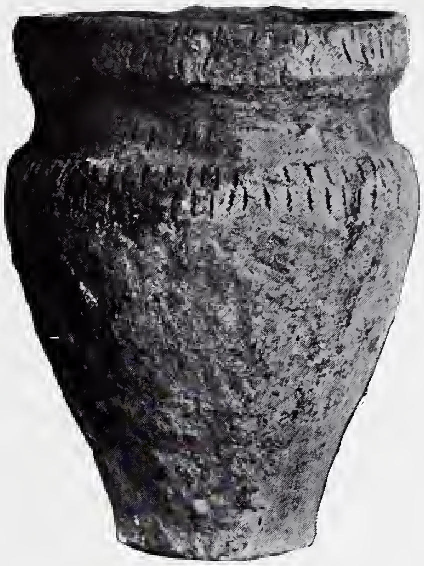

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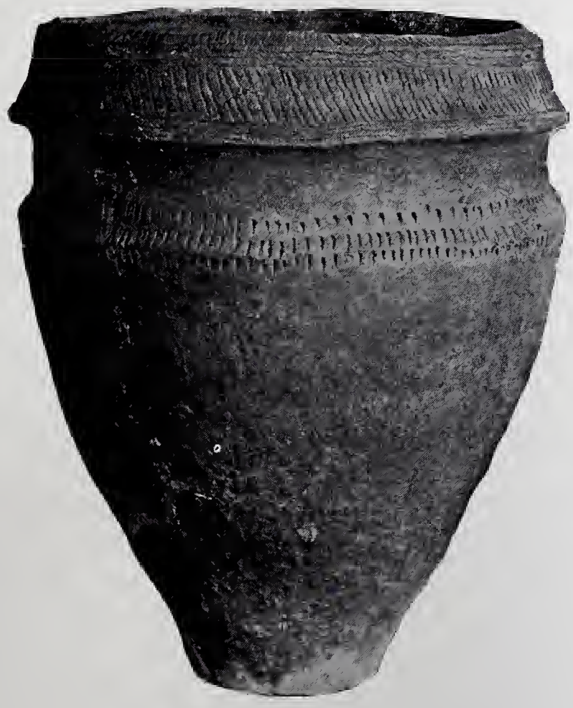

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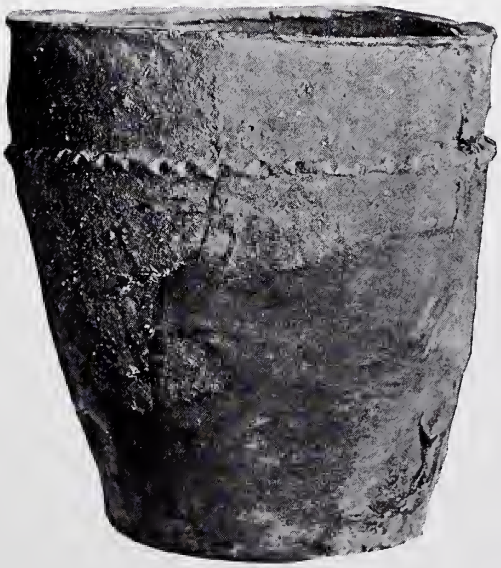

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URNS FROM TUMULI, NEAR HANDLEY, DORSET.

very smooth and regular shape. On the east side of it was a deep cist neatly cut in the chalk, and containing a large quantity of charcoal and burned bones very minutely pulverized. Not satisfied with this discovery, and perceiving an irregular *stratum* of charcoal and burning round the barrow, we were induced to make a further trial; and we shortly found a small cist cut in the chalk, but without either bones or ashes. Pursuing our investigation, we soon had the good fortune to come to an urn with its bottom inverted; and over it was the jaw-bone of an animal, apparently a cow. The urn was rudely baked, but neatly formed: it covered a most complete interment of burned bones. We afterwards came to a third cist containing only ashes."

Date.	Locality.		Description.	British Pottery.							
				1.		2.		3.		4.	
				Coarse, badly baked, containing grains of quartz, flint, chalk or shell, sometimes one and sometimes the others; hand-made; corresponding to quality No. 1 of Woodyates, and quality X of Wansdyke.		Coarse, soft, smooth, without sand or large grains; ill-baked, and sometimes red on one side and black on the other, and apparently hand-made; corresponding to quality C of Wansdyke.		Thin, without grains, of the quality of the Drinking Vessels of the Bronze Age; hand-made.		Brown colour, and mixed with sand, containing quartz and other grains. It very much resembles Romano-British, but differs from it, in having a large quantity of quartz sand in its composition. In some cases, the difficulty of distinguishing between this and the *superior* and *inferior* qualities of coarse brown Romano-British pottery is very great.	
				No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
1895. April 1st to April 10th.	Barrow 28, Wyke Down, near Handley, Dorset. See Plan and Section, Plate 302, and Average Section of Ditch, Plate 303.	Interior	This Barrow was completely dug over down to the undisturbed chalk. The surface of the Barrow had been worn down by a horse track running parallel to the road. Its position is shown on the Map, Plate 244. For further description, see p. 172.	21	87·5	3	12·5	....	....	....	....
		Ditch....	From 0·5 foot to 0·8 foot.—Surface Mould.	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	3·4
		„	Silting from 0·9 foot to bottom at 3·8 feet.—Mixed Silting and Chalk Rubble.	42	93·3	....	....	....	....	1	2·2
		Trenching	This was trenching down to the undisturbed chalk, outside the Ditch, and within the area of the plan, Plate 302.	3	10·3	2	6·9	....	....	4	13·8
				66	52·0	5	4·0	....	....	6	4·7

HANDLEY; RELIC TABLE.

	ANO-BRITISH POTTERY.				ROMAN POTTERY.				OTHER RELICS.	ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE REMAINS.	REMARKS.
	Hard quality; grey colour; corresponding to quality No. 3 of Woodyates.				Red Samian.		Other Roman Pottery.				
	Thick.		Thin.								
	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.			
	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3 *Cremated Interments.* *Cremation* 1.—In an inverted urn, Fig. 1, Plate 305, placed in a cylindrical hole. The depth of the hole from the surface of the turf was 2·6 feet, and the diameter of hole at top 1·3 feet. See Plan and Section, Plate 302. *Cremation* 2.—Found lying on the bottom of a hole, near Cremation 3. The depth from the surface to the bottom of the hole was 2·5 feet. *Cremation* 3.—This was found in an urn standing on its base, Fig. 2, Plate 305. Depth from surface to bottom of hole, 4 feet. Flint flakes, 129. Burnt flints, 5. Fragments of iron pyrites, 14. Seashore pebble, 1.	None.	The 21 fragments of *No.* 1 *British* pottery, were probably pieces of the same vessel, having been found together in the same spot. 1 fragment is figured in Plate 304, Fig. 5.
79	....	....	2	6·9	2	6·9	1	3·4	Flint flakes, 87. Burnt flints, 9. Fragments of sandstone, 11. Fragment of iron pyrites, 1.	1 oystershell.	The *Romano-British* pottery included one fragment of basin-shaped rim; 1 fragment of rim of twisted rope pattern, Fig. 1, Plate 304; 1 fragment of colander; and 1 fragment of rim, figured in Plate 304, Fig. 2.
4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2 flint scrapers, depths 1 foot and 1·7 feet. 12 flint flakes.	*RED-DEER.*—1 fragment of antler of large red-deer, depth 2 feet, circumference beneath burr, 148 mm.	
55·	....	....	3	10·3	....	....	1	3·4	32 flint flakes. 17 burnt flints. 2 fragments of sandstone. 1 seashore or tertiary pebble.	None.	The *Romano-British* pottery included one fragment of the base of a vessel. The fragment recorded under the heading of *other Roman* pottery, is a piece of *hard New Forest* ware, Fig. 3, Plate 304. (The terms, *basin-shaped rim, rim of twisted rope pattern, hard New Forest ware, and Red Samian,* refer to similar qualities of Romano-British pottery from Woodcuts, Rotherley and Woodyates; see "Excavations," Vol. III., p. 53, and Vol. II., p. 111, and Plate CXVI., Figs. A to X.)
2·3	....	....	5	4·0	2	1·5	2	1·5			

BARROW 29, THORNY DO

Date.	Locality.		Description.	British Pottery.							
				1.		2.		3.		4.	
				Coarse, badly baked, containing grains of quartz, flint, chalk or shell; sometimes one and sometimes the others; hand-made; corresponding to quality No. 1 of Woodyates, and quality X of Wansdyke.		Coarse, soft, smooth, without sand or large grains, ill-baked, and sometimes red on one side and black on the other, and apparently hand-made; corresponding to quality C of Wansdyke.		Thin, without grains, of the quality of the Drinking Vessels of the Bronze Age; hand-made.		Brown colour, and mixed with sand, containing quartz and other grains. It very much resembles Romano-British, but differs from it, in having a large quantity of quartz sand in its composition. In some cases, the difficulty of distinguishing between this and the *superior* and *inferior* qualities of coarse brown Romano-British pottery is very great.	
				No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
1895. April 11th to April 26th.	Barrow 29, Thorny Down, near Handley, Dorset. See Plan and Section, Plate 302, and Average Section of Ditch, Plate 303.	Interior ...	The position of this Barrow is shown on the Map, Plate 244. It was completely dug over down to the undisturbed chalk. For further description see p. 172.	11	36·7	17	56·7	1	3·3	1	3·3
		Ditch ...	From 0·6 foot to 1 foot, Surface Mould.	1	5·0	....	....	....	....	2	10·0
		"	Silting from 1 foot to bottom at 4·9 feet. Mixed Silting and Chalk Rubble.	20	71·4	4	14·3	....	....	2	7·1
		Trenching	This was trenching down to the undisturbed chalk, outside the Ditch, and within the area of the Plan, Plate 302.	1	6·7	....	....	....	....	3	20·0
				33	35·5	21	22·6	1	1·1	8	8·6

R HANDLEY; RELIC TABLE.

RITISH POTTERY.				ROMAN POTTERY.				OTHER RELICS.	ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE REMAINS.	REMARKS.
Hard quality; grey colour; corresponding to quality No. 3 of Woodyates.				Red Samian.		Other Roman pottery.				
Thick.		Thin.								
No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.			
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	In the centre of the barrow was found, an urn, inverted, containing a cremation, a bone needle or pin, 2 burnt flint flakes, and a flint knife also burnt. The depth from the surface of the turf to the bottom of the hole was 3·5 feet. The urn is figured in Plate 305, Fig. 3, and the bone needle or pin in Plate 304, Fig. 8. 1 flint core, depth 1 foot. 16 flint scrapers, depths from 0·4 foot to 1·6 feet. 86 flint flakes. 5 burnt flints. 24 fragments of sandstone. 2 fragments of iron pyrites.	*OX.*—3 teeth, depth 1·2 feet; 2 teeth, depth 1·3 feet; 1 astragalus of ox, a little larger than Kerry Cow. *PIG.*—1 fragment of upper jaw and teeth. *FOX.*—1 lower jaw, depth 1·3 feet.	The fragment of *No.* 3 *quality British* is figured in Plate 304, Fig. 4. One of the ornamental fragments of *No.* 1 *British pottery* is represented in Plate 304, Fig. 7.
....	....	3	15·0	....	....	....	....	5 flint scrapers, depths from 0·5 foot to 1 foot. 42 flint flakes. 27 burnt flints. 21 fragments of sandstone. 1 seashore or tertiary pebble. 1 fragment of iron pyrites.	1 oystershell.	The fragments of *Romano-British* pottery included 1 basin-shaped rim.
...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Flint hand-tool, ? borer, depth 4 feet. See Fig. 9, Plate 304, Plan of Barrow, Plan 302, and Average Section of Ditch, Plate 303. 13 flint flakes. 3 flint scrapers, depths 1·2 feet to 2·3 feet. 1 flint hammerstone ball, depth 4·2 feet. 1 burnt flint. 1 fragment of sandstone. 1 fragment of iron pyrites. *HUMAN REMAINS.*—Three probably Romano-British skeletons, Nos. 1 and 3, the latter a child, in sequence, all crouched, No. 2 not in sequence. Nos. 1 and 2 buried together, depth 2·3 feet; No. 3 buried near the other two, depth 1·4 feet. See Plan and Section, Plate 302, and Average Section of the Ditch, Plate 303.	*HORSE.*—1 tooth, depth 3 feet. *OX.*—2 teeth, depth 3 feet; 1 radius, a little larger than Kerry Cow, depth 4·2 feet.	1 of the fragments of *No.* 2 *British* is figured in Plate 304, Fig. 6.
	13·3	1	6·7	1	6·7	....	....	32 flint flakes. 8 burnt flints. 13 fragments of sandstone. 1 seashore or tertiary pebble. 5 fragments of iron pyrites.	None.	The *Romano-British* fragments included 2 basin-shaped rims. The fragment of *Red Samian* was a piece of the rim of a vessel. The terms, *basin-shaped rim* and *Red Samian*, refer to similar qualities of Romano-British pottery from Woodcuts, Rotherley and Woodyates; see "Excavations," Vol. III., p. 53, and Vol. II., p. 111 and Plate CXVI., Figs. A to X.
	2·1	4	4·3	1	1·1	....	....			

EXCAVATIONS

ON

MARTIN DOWN, WILTS.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATES 306 AND 307.

PLAN AND SECTIONS OF MARTIN DOWN CAMP; AND SECTIONS OF THE ROMAN PIT AND BRONZE AGE TRENCH NEAR MARTIN DOWN CAMP.

This is the third camp or rectangular work proved to be of the Bronze Age. It is situated in a slight hollow, about 1,165 yards due east of Bokerly Dyke measured from the spot where the Roman Road crosses it, and is, or rather was, of very low relief before being excavated. The outline of it is nearly square with a gap in the Rampart, 172 feet wide from ditch to ditch, on the north-west side. The area enclosed within the Ditch is as nearly as possible 2 acres, which is more than double the size of the South Lodge Camp, [$\frac{3}{4}$ of an acre], and about eight times the size of the Handley Hill Entrenchment, [$\frac{1}{4}$ of an acre]. Besides the large opening on the north side, above-mentioned, there were two other entrances on the east and south sides, which measured 17 feet and 22½ feet wide respectively from ditch to ditch. These are wide openings and may be taken to imply perhaps, that they were so made for the ingress and egress of cattle. It is shown by the contours, as well as by the view of the Camp from the south-east on Plate 308, that it was commanded slightly from the exterior on all sides except the east, where the bottom of the Combe ran down towards the village of Martin, 1½ miles distant; and on the east corner of the plan, it is conjectured that there may have been a spring formerly. The water now runs out 600 yards to the east in the bottom of the Combe in winter, and in all such cases, it is reasonable to suppose that it ran out higher up in ancient times. The contours also show that, as usual in entrenchments of this period, the elevation of the Rampart was greater at the corners, which may be accounted for perhaps, to some extent, by the excavated earth from the Ditch overlapping at the angles, and also, assuming it to have been partly a defensive work, from the fact of the angles being the weakest part. On the north of the eastern entrance, the Ditch and Rampart are thrown forward a little, as if to flank the ground in front of the entrance. The large entrance on the north-west side may probably have been also for the passage of cattle, as it must certainly have interfered with the defensive use of the Entrenchment. It may have been closed by a stockade, but no trace of any such work could be seen. No doubt the Rampart was surmounted by a stockade all round, as the Entrenchment itself could hardly have offered a very formidable defence, assuming it to have been constructed for that purpose.

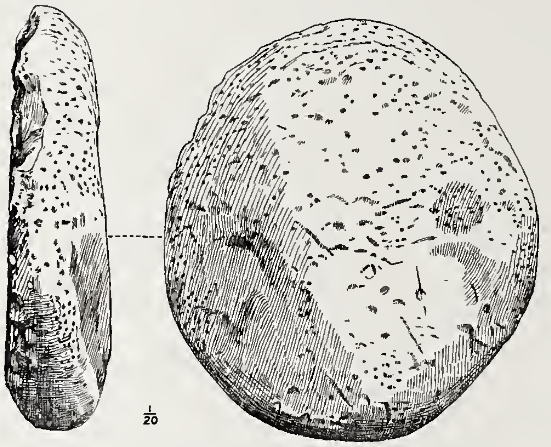
The excavation of this Camp occupied four months with from 12 to 16 men. The whole of it, Ditch, Rampart, and the greater part of the Interior space, as shown in the Plan, was trenched down to the undisturbed chalk. Every fragment of pottery and other relics were collected and ticketed with the depth at which they were found. The classification of the pottery, in accordance with my established system, was very perfect, and no difficult arose in determining the class to which each fragment belonged. The place being 8 miles from my house, I visited it every day and examined the pottery and relics which had been found in my absence. The pottery was ticketed immediately after it had been washed and identified. The immediate supervision of the workmen was in charge of Mr. H. Toms, who has since left me, having obtained more lucrative employment in connection with the Brighton Museum.

The Ditch was found to be from 7 to 9·8 feet deep and 12·2 feet average width at top. On the south side to the west of the entrance and on the south-west side it was slightly deeper, which I attribute to its having been cleared out, and the débris caused by silting having been removed at some time after its construction, to keep it from closing up. In this way the original depth may have been increased, but this, of course, is conjectural. Its form is shown in the Genera Section, Plate 310, which fairly represents the Section at any particular part, its form being very uniform all round. The irregularity of the line of the Ditch will be noticed both in the Plan and in the photographs, Plate 309. This is in accordance with what I have constantly found in entrenchments of the Bronze Age. Unlike Roman entrenchments, they were marked out by the eye, rather than measured with a rod, and the general direction only appears to have been given to the workmen, who were left at liberty, within certain limits, to dig as they pleased. This is a general characteristic of Bronze Age earthworks, which I have found invariable in my diggings, and which I believe will probably be found invariable when the entrenchments of this period come to be more carefully studied in other districts ; for it must be remembered that, until the ditches of earthworks are completely dug out and the silting in them removed all round the entrenchment, observations of this nature will not be obtainable. The Entrenchments of the Bronze Age, in so far as my experience goes, were of very slight relief. The ditches, before excavation, are seen as mere indentations on the surface, and irregularities in their construction cannot be noticed until the hard chalk sides are laid bare down to the very bottom for a considerable distance. Whatever the significance of the circumstance may be, it would appear probable that if the constructors had any standard of measurement, they would have used it more frequently, and greater precision as to the laying out of their earthworks would be seen. The Bronze Age Entrenchments differ in this respect from the genuine Roman Camps, in which military precision is the order of the day.

By permission of Mr. Eyre Coote, the owner of the property and with the sanction of the copy-holders of the Down, the excavation of this Camp commenced on November 19th, 1895, and continued to March 14th, 1896, about 16 men being employed. The camp was trenched down to the undisturbed chalk, viz., Ditch, Rampart, and the greater part of the Interior space, as shown on the Plan, only those parts of the Interior space being omitted which were thickly grown with gorse. The Entrenchment was of nearly the same form and size all round, so that the General Section given in Plate 310, gives a fair representation of it at any one part, and enables the pottery from the Ditch and Rampart to be projected into the General Section. The silting of the Ditch was dug from the top downwards, so as to preclude the possibility of any serious mistake as to the depth at which the things were found. The Plan, Plate 306, is shown with the Ditch excavated and the Rampart untouched ; so that the contours represent with great accuracy the surface of the ground before the excavations commenced. The relics described in the several plates on which they are figured, were extremely scanty ; fewer in proportion to the area excavated than in either the South Lodge Camp or the Angle Ditch, the Ditches of which resembled that of this Camp in form and size, except that the Ditch of Martin Down Camp was narrower and more upright towards the bottom. The site of the gap already mentioned on the north-west side was trenched carefully, to ascertain if any ditch existed beneath the surface which had been filled up, but nothing of the kind was found. The Rampart was higher at the west, south and east angles, which may have been intentional to give increased strength to the angles, but may have arisen from the *remblai* overlapping at the angles by the excavation from both faces, which is of common occurrence in ancient earthworks.

The general results detailed in the following pages were the same as in the other Entrenchments of the Bronze Age. The Rampart contained nothing but Bronze Age pottery and relics, except here and there a few fragments of Romano-British pottery, and a single fragment of red Samian, quite at the top, the bulk of the pottery being on the old surface line. The mould of the Ditch varied a little in depth, and extended to 3 feet in some places, but the Romano-British pottery was confined to a depth of 1·5 feet (see General Section, Plate 310), and was very uniformly separated from the Bronze Age pottery below, not a single fragment being found lower down than the depth above mentioned. Our long experience in the classification of pottery rendered this distinction of periods very easy, and the system of digging from the top downwards made it impossible to make any mistake.

Sections are given on Plate 307 of the Ditch and Rampart at every spot in which anything of importance was discovered. Section "F," Plate 307, shows the position in the Ditch of the skeleton of a child, evidently buried in Roman times after the Ditch had silted up and the surface mould accumulated. The mark of the mould was carried partly through the silting and chalk rubble over the skeleton, which was at a depth of 5·7 feet from the surface. As we know that it was the custom of the Romanized Britons to bury their dead in ditches, we can have little hesitation in attributing this interment to that period. No relics of any kind were found with it. Section "D" shows the position in the Ditch of a large circular block of sandstone, about 3½ feet in diameter, a drawing of which is given in the annexed woodcut. It had been chipped to a rough circle and had the marks of tooling nearly all over it. Its use is not easy to determine. It may perhaps have been a half-finished quern. Section "E," Plate 307, shows the position of a Roman 2nd brass coin, which could not be identified, and was found in mould. Section "A" shows the position of a stem of a bronze razor, similar to those found in the South Lodge Camp, the Angle Ditch and Wor Barrow. It is represented in Fig. 5, Plate 311. Its position, 5 feet deep in the chalk rubble of the Ditch, shows that it was deposited there close to the time of the construction of the Camp, and it lay 3·5 feet beneath the lowest part of the stratum of Romano-British pottery. Its form is considered on p. 198, Fig. 5. Section "B" shows the position in the Ditch of a bronze awl, represented in Fig. 6, Plate 311. This also was found in the chalk rubble and was of the period of the construction of the Camp. Its form and significance is discussed upon p. 199, Fig. 6. Section "C" shows the position in the Ditch of a bronze ring represented in Fig. 3, Plate 311. From its position at the bottom of the mixed silting, I should certainly believe it to be of the Bronze Age, although bronze rings might undoubtedly be of any period.



It will thus be seen that the position of the bronze relics in the Ditch entirely confirms the evidence of the pottery, in determining the Entrenchment to be of the Bronze Age. The few bronze relics found, however, make it probable that the enclosure may have been used chiefly for cattle, rather than for permanent residence, in which case comparatively few persons would have lived in it, and the relics dropped would be proportionately small. On the other hand, the quantity of broken pottery and animal bones and burnt flints, imply residence of some kind. Several small pits, found during the trenching of the surface, were found in the Interior of the Camp. Some of these may have been merely soft places in the chalk, but pits "G" and "H" were undoubtedly artificial pits, and contained fragments of ornamental pottery, some of which are figured in Plate 314, Figs. 1, 2, 4 and 5. Of the pottery in Pit "H," No. 3 (Drinking Vessel type) predominated, as shown in the Section "H," Plate 307. A fragment of this kind was also found in the Ditch at a depth of 1·5 feet at the bottom of the mould, which is represented in Fig. 13, Plate 314.

From these considerations and from the excavation of other Bronze Age Entrenchments, we see that pits were not employed during the Bronze Age to the same extent as in the Roman period. Before, however, deciding whether this is a persistent difference between the Camps of the Bronze and Romano-British periods, it would be necessary by further examination, to determine accurately the character of each entrenchment. Cattle enclosures might perhaps differ in this respect from places of residence.

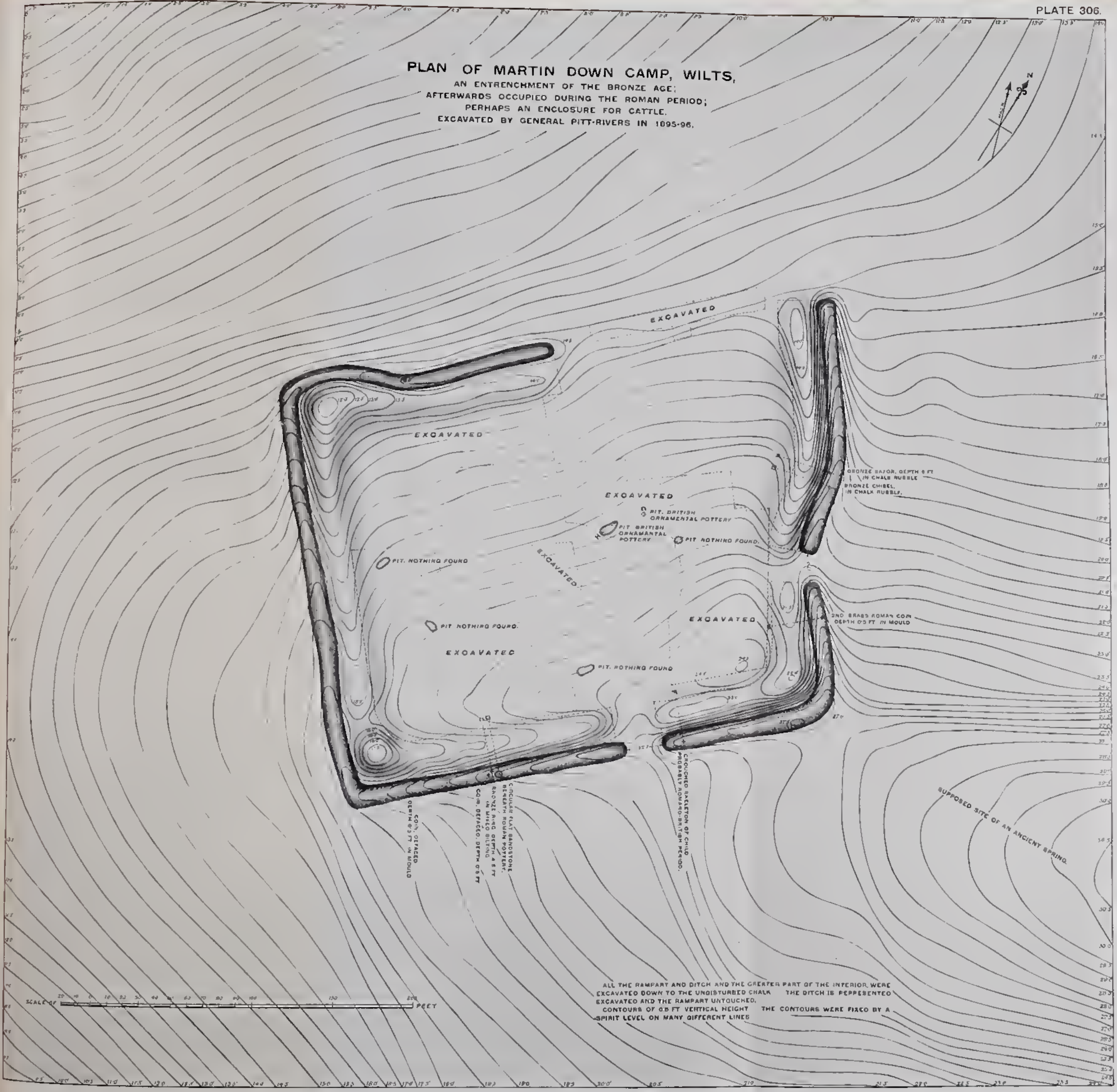
The animal remains in the Camp were found chiefly in the Ditch, as detailed in the return on p. 208. They consisted of horse, ox, pig, sheep, dog, and red-deer. Of these, the ox was by far the most abundant, next to which sheep was the most numerous. The ox in all the deposits, was a small animal about the size of our Kerry Cow, with the exception of one fragment of radius in the mixed silting, which belonged to an animal standing about 4 feet at the shoulder. Only one horn-core was found, depth 4 feet in mixed silting, which had down-turned horns, like *bos longifrons*. This must have been of the Bronze Age. The horse appeared to be a little larger than our New Forest Pony, and the sheep stood from 2 feet to 2 feet 1 inch at the shoulder, a little larger than the St. Kilda Ram. The red-deer of the Bronze Age was a large animal, standing about 4 feet 1 inch and 3 feet 10 inches at the shoulder, and the horns in proportion. The horse was chiefly in the mould and of the Roman Age. The pig of the Bronze Age was a slender animal of small size, contrary to my expectation, as the early pigs are generally believed to be of large size. The only dog which could be estimated by the size of its lower jaw was of the size of a small retriever, found in the mixed silting of the Ditch. No animal remains were found in the Interior of the Camp, and but little in the Rampart.

Plate 307 contains the Section of a Pit, 652 feet to the north-west of the west corner of the Camp. It was about 20 feet in diameter and 2·9 feet greatest depth. It contained 206 fragments of pottery, including 21 fragments of red Samian, 179 fragments of Roman and Romano-British of all kinds, and 6 of British, which latter is about the proportion often found in Roman pits, to which period it may with certainty be attributed. At the bottom was found the Romano-British iron door-key represented in Fig. 10, Plate 315. These keys have been of frequent occurrence in Romano-British excavations in this district. The pit contained 121 flint flakes and 30 burnt flints. The animal remains consisted of 17 teeth of ox. This affords additional confirmation of the fact noticed in the digging of the Ditch, that flint flakes in this Camp are especially characteristic of Romano-British deposits. This circumstance is remarkable and unexpected, and will require consideration hereafter.

Plate 307 also contains a Section of a Bronze Age Trench, which passed across the Combe 500 feet to the east of the east corner of Martin Down Camp. My attention was drawn to it by some workmen, who in levelling the little Rampart for the formation of a horse-gallop on the down, found a 3rd brass coin of Constantine I., A.D. 306–337, in the Rampart, as they stated, at a depth of 6 inches, which they brought to me. I then caused 300 feet of both Ditch and Rampart to be excavated, the general Section of which, with the position of the fragments of pottery projected into it, is shown in the lower figure of this plate. It will be seen by the fragments found all along the 300 feet, which are projected into the Section, that Bronze Age pottery of No. 1 quality only was found in the silting at the bottom of the Ditch, 3·2 feet deep in this place, above which Roman and Romano-British pottery was found near the surface ; and in the body of the Rampart nothing but British pottery was discovered. From this, it appears evident that this small trench must be of the Bronze Age. The coin of Constantine I. brought to me, if it really was found in the Rampart, must have been trodden down from the surface, but, in all probability, it must have been in the mould of the Ditch. The workmen employed in levelling it for the horse-gallop, had no knowledge of the importance of noting the position of the find, and could not be expected to distinguish definitely which part of the entrenchment it was lying in. This little trench runs from the neighbourhood of Bokerly Dyke, near the Salient Angle, about 830 yards to the eastward, and passing as before said, at about 500 feet to the eastward of Martin Down Camp, continues in a straight line across the common to the Roman Road for a distance of 1,000 yards and on to the northward, where it joins an entrenchment in Vernditch Chase. It is marked on Sheet LXXV. of the 6-inch Ordnance Map, where its position with reference to Martin Down Camp is also shown. In passing the Combe near the Camp it makes a bulge eastward in the bottom of the Combe, as shown by the 300 feet contour which it cuts at its bend. If my conjecture is correct that a spring originally existed here, this bulge may have been given to it to command the spring. I had not time to follow the subject out thoroughly, but it is worthy of further attention.

PLAN OF MARTIN DOWN CAMP, WILTS,

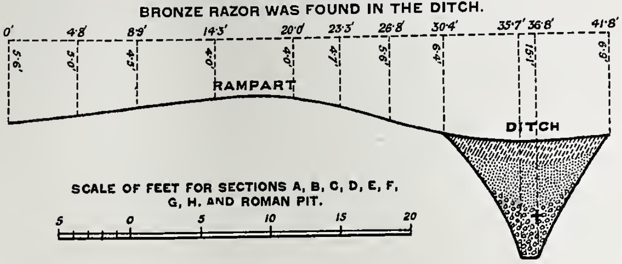
AN ENTRENCHMENT OF THE BRONZE AGE;
AFTERWARDS OCCUPIED DURING THE ROMAN PERIOD;
PERHAPS AN ENCLOSURE FOR CATTLE.
EXCAVATED BY GENERAL PITT-RIVERS IN 1895-96.


N
EXCAVATED
EXCAVATED
EXCAVATED
EXCAVATED
EXCAVATED
EXCAVATED
PIT. BRITISH ORNAMENTAL POTTERY
PIT BRITISH ORNAMENTAL POTTERY
PIT NOTHING FOUND.
PIT. NOTHING FOUND
PIT NOTHING FOUND.
PIT. NOTHING FOUND
BRONZE RAZOR, DEPTH 6 FT IN CHALK RUBBLE
BRONZE CHISEL, IN CHALK RUBBLE.
2ND BRASS ROMAN COIN DEPTH 0·5 FT IN MOULD
COIN, DEFACED DEPTH 0·5 FT IN MOULD
COIN, DEFACED, DEPTH 0·5 FT
BRONZE RING DEPTH 4·5 FT IN MIXED SILTING
CIRCULAR FLAT SANDSTONE BENEATH ROMAN POTTERY.
CROUCHED SKELETON OF CHILD PROBABLY ROMANO-BRITISH PERIOD.
SUPPOSED SITE OF AN ANCIENT SPRING.
SCALE OF 20 10 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 150 200 FEET

ALL THE RAMPART AND DITCH AND THE GREATER PART OF THE INTERIOR WERE EXCAVATED DOWN TO THE UNDISTURBED CHALK. THE DITCH IS REPRESENTED EXCAVATED AND THE RAMPART UNTOUCHED.

CONTOURS OF 0·5 FT VERTICAL HEIGHT. THE CONTOURS WERE FIXED BY A SPIRIT LEVEL ON MANY DIFFERENT LINES.

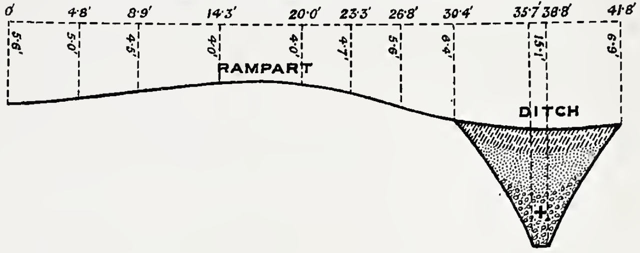
SECTION A, ACROSS THE NORTH-EASTERN RAMPART AND DITCH OF MARTIN DOWN CAMP, SHOWING THE POSITION IN WHICH THE BRONZE RAZOR WAS FOUND IN THE DITCH.



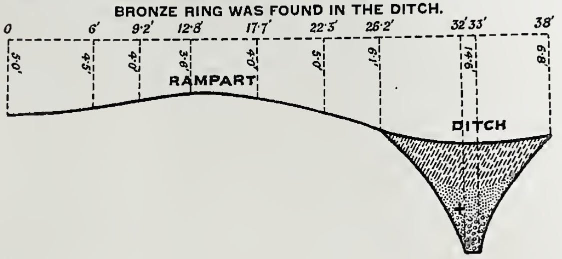
SCALE OF FEET FOR SECTIONS A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H. AND ROMAN PIT.

5 0 5 10 15 20

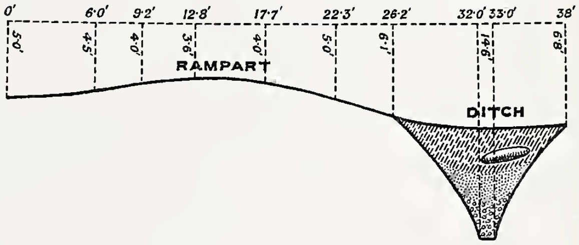
SECTION B, ACROSS THE NORTH-EASTERN RAMPART AND DITCH OF MARTIN DOWN CAMP, SHOWING THE POSITION IN WHICH THE BRONZE CHISEL OR BORER WAS FOUND IN THE DITCH.



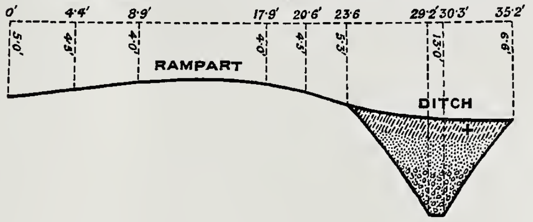
SECTION C, ACROSS THE SOUTH-EASTERN RAMPART AND DITCH OF MARTIN DOWN CAMP, SHOWING THE POSITION IN WHICH THE BRONZE RING WAS FOUND IN THE DITCH.



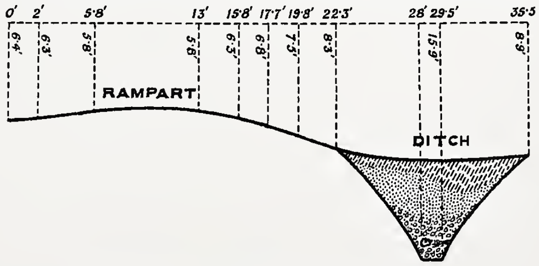
SECTION D, ACROSS THE SOUTH-EASTERN RAMPART AND DITCH OF MARTIN DOWN CAMP, SHOWING THE POSITION IN WHICH THE LARGE CIRCULAR FLAT SANDSTONE WAS FOUND IN THE DITCH.



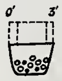
SECTION E, ACROSS THE NORTH-EASTERN RAMPART AND DITCH OF MARTIN DOWN CAMP, SHOWING THE POSITION IN WHICH THE 2ND. BRASS ROMAN COIN WAS FOUND IN THE DITCH.



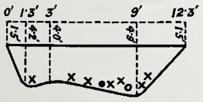
SECTION F, ACROSS THE SOUTH-EASTERN RAMPART AND DITCH OF MARTIN DOWN CAMP, SHOWING THE POSITION IN WHICH THE CROUCHED SKELETON OF A CHILD WAS FOUND IN THE DITCH.



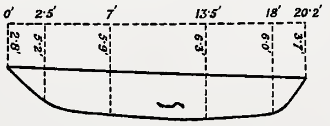
SECTION G, ACROSS PIT, MARTIN D. CAMP.



SECTION H, ACROSS PIT, MARTIN DOWN CAMP.



SECTION OF ROMAN PIT, 652 FT. TO THE N. W. OF THE W. CORNER OF MARTIN DOWN CAMP, SHOWING THE POSITION OF THE ROM: BRIT: DOOR-KEY.

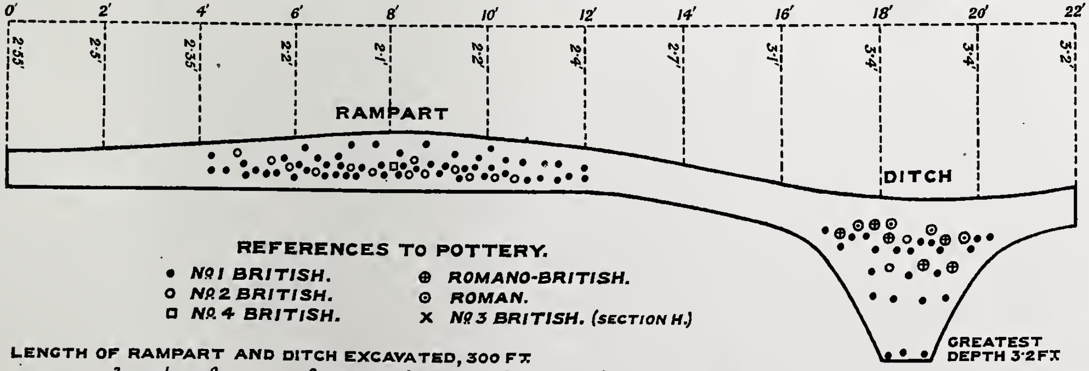


THE FRAGMENTS OF POTTERY, ALL ROMAN OR ROM: BRITISH, WERE TOO NUMEROUS TO BE MARKED.

REFERENCES TO SOILS.

▨ SURFACE MOULD. ▒ MIXED SILTING. ▓ CHALK RUBBLE.

AVERAGE SECTION OF THE RAMPART AND DITCH OF THE BRONZE AGE TRENCH, 500 FT. TO THE EAST OF THE EAST CORNER OF MARTIN DOWN CAMP, SHOWING THE POSITION OF EVERY FRAGMENT OF THE VARIOUS KINDS OF POTTERY FOUND.



REFERENCES TO POTTERY.

- ● NO. 1 BRITISH.
- ○ NO. 2 BRITISH.
- ◻ NO. 4 BRITISH.
- ⊕ ROMANO-BRITISH.
- ⊙ ROMAN.
- × NO. 3 BRITISH. (SECTION H.)

LENGTH OF RAMPART AND DITCH EXCAVATED, 300 FT.

SCALE OF 2 1 0 2 4 6 8 10 FEET

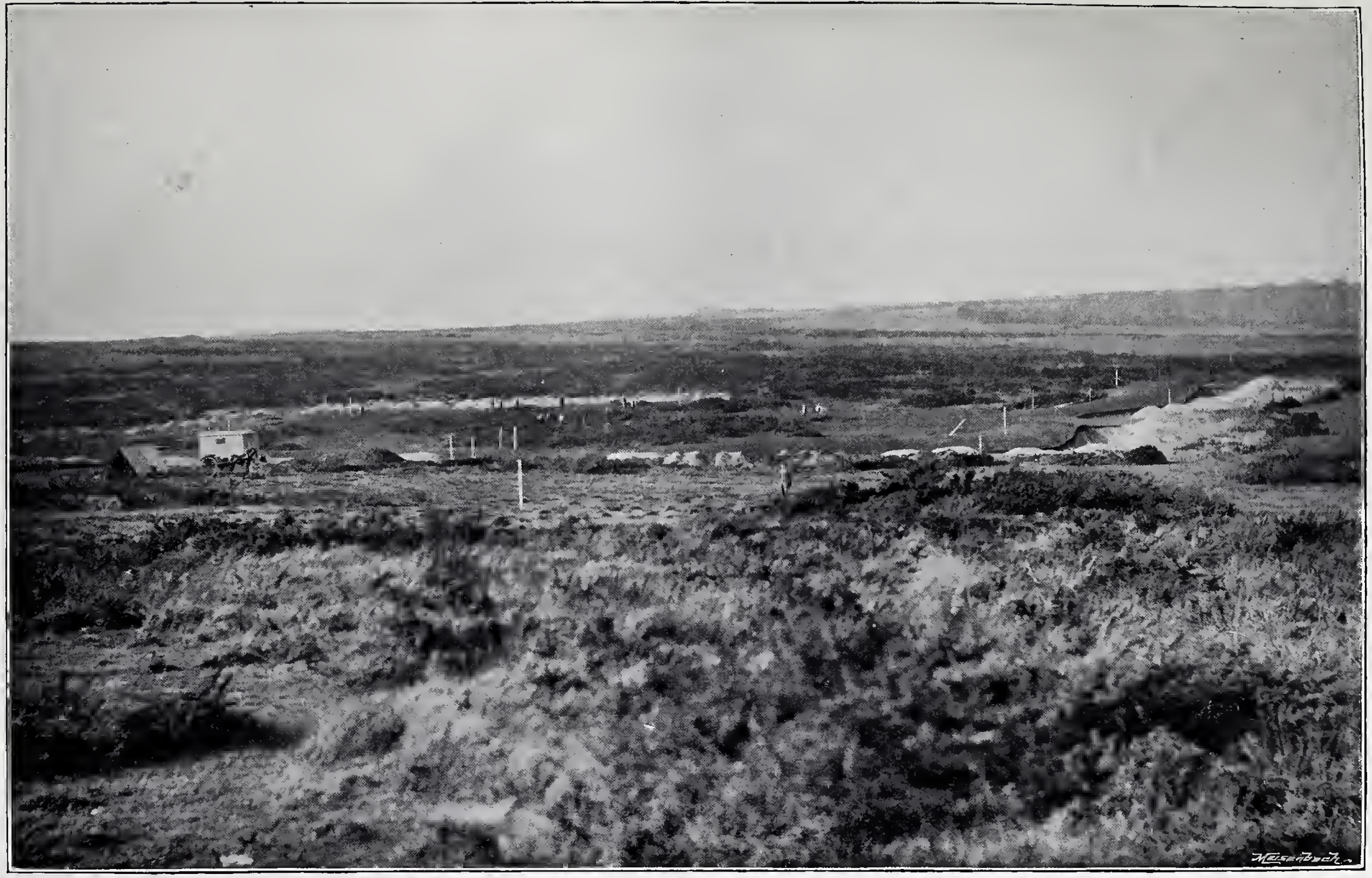
J Akerman, Photo-lith London

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE 308.

PHOTOGRAPH GIVING A GENERAL VIEW OF MARTIN DOWN CAMP FROM THE RISING GROUND OUTSIDE IT ON THE SOUTH-EAST, TAKEN DURING THE PROCESS OF EXCAVATION.

The view gives the four sides of the Camp, and shows the extent to which it is commanded by the rising ground on the outside. The gap on the north-west side is shown. The Rampart and excavated Ditch is shown to the right. The eastern entrance and the white chalk rubble excavated from the Ditch is well seen on the same side. In the distance, portion of the Roman Road is indistinctly seen running across the photograph.

PLATE 308.



PHOTOGRAPH GIVING A GENERAL VIEW OF MARTIN DOWN CAMP FROM THE RISING GROUND OUTSIDE IT ON THE SOUTH-EAST, TAKEN DURING THE PROCESS OF EXCAVATION.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE 309.

TWO PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS OF THE DITCH OF MARTIN DOWN CAMP AFTER THE SILTING HAD BEEN COMPLETELY REMOVED FROM IT, AND THE RAMPART NOT YET TOUCHED.

Fig. 1.—General view of the north-west Ditch of Martin Down Camp, taken from the west corner of the Camp. It shows the irregularity of the line of the Ditch somewhat exaggerated from being fore-shortened. On the right, where the spirit level stands, the rise of the Rampart is seen. On the left, is the chalk silting thrown out from the Ditch. The end of the Ditch at the gap is seen at the further end.

Fig. 2.—General view of the south-west Ditch of Martin Down Camp, taken from the west corner of the Camp, viz., the same point as the last. The chalk silting is completely excavated and piled temporarily on the right. It shows the irregularity of the line of the Ditch, although this is the straightest side. To the left, where the spirit level stands, is the slight rise of the untouched Rampart. In the far distance, the line of the Pentridge Hills is dimly seen.

FIG. 1.

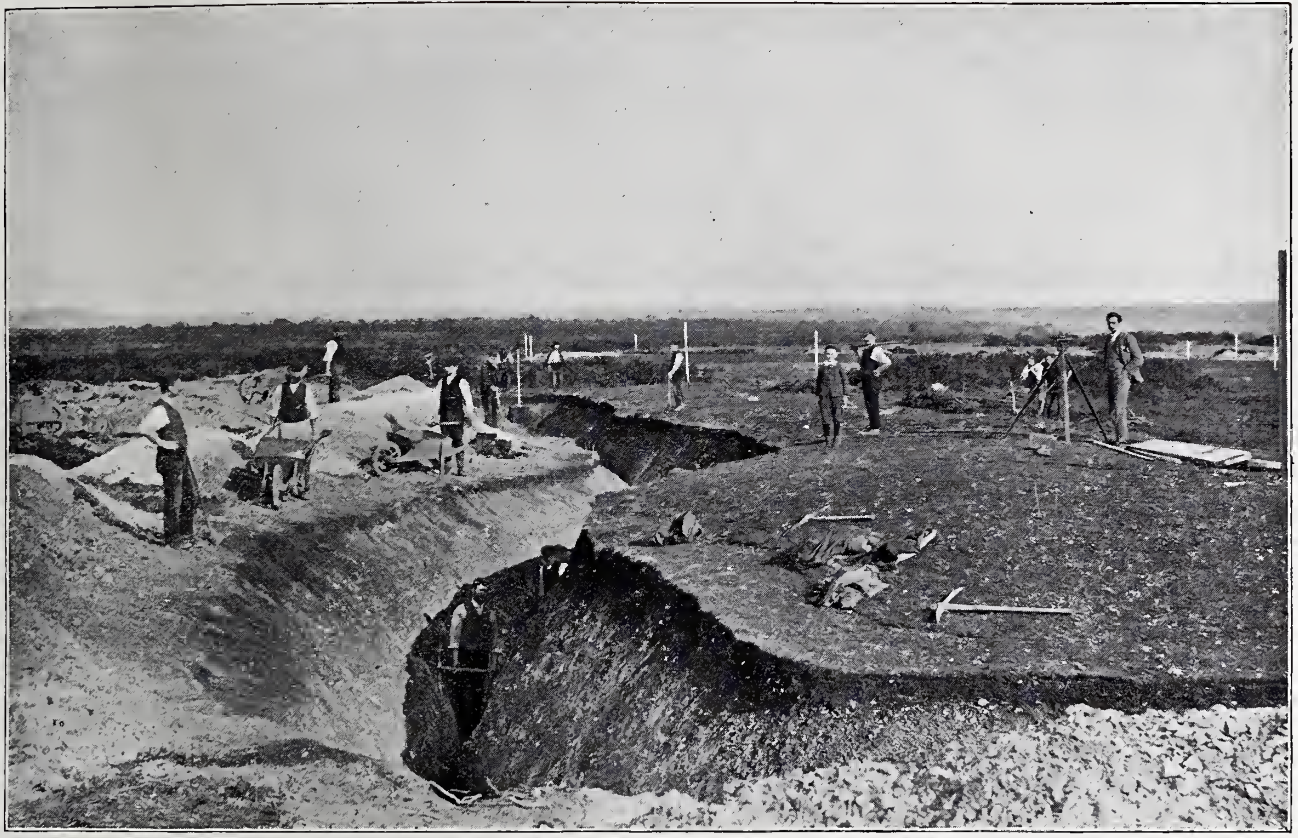
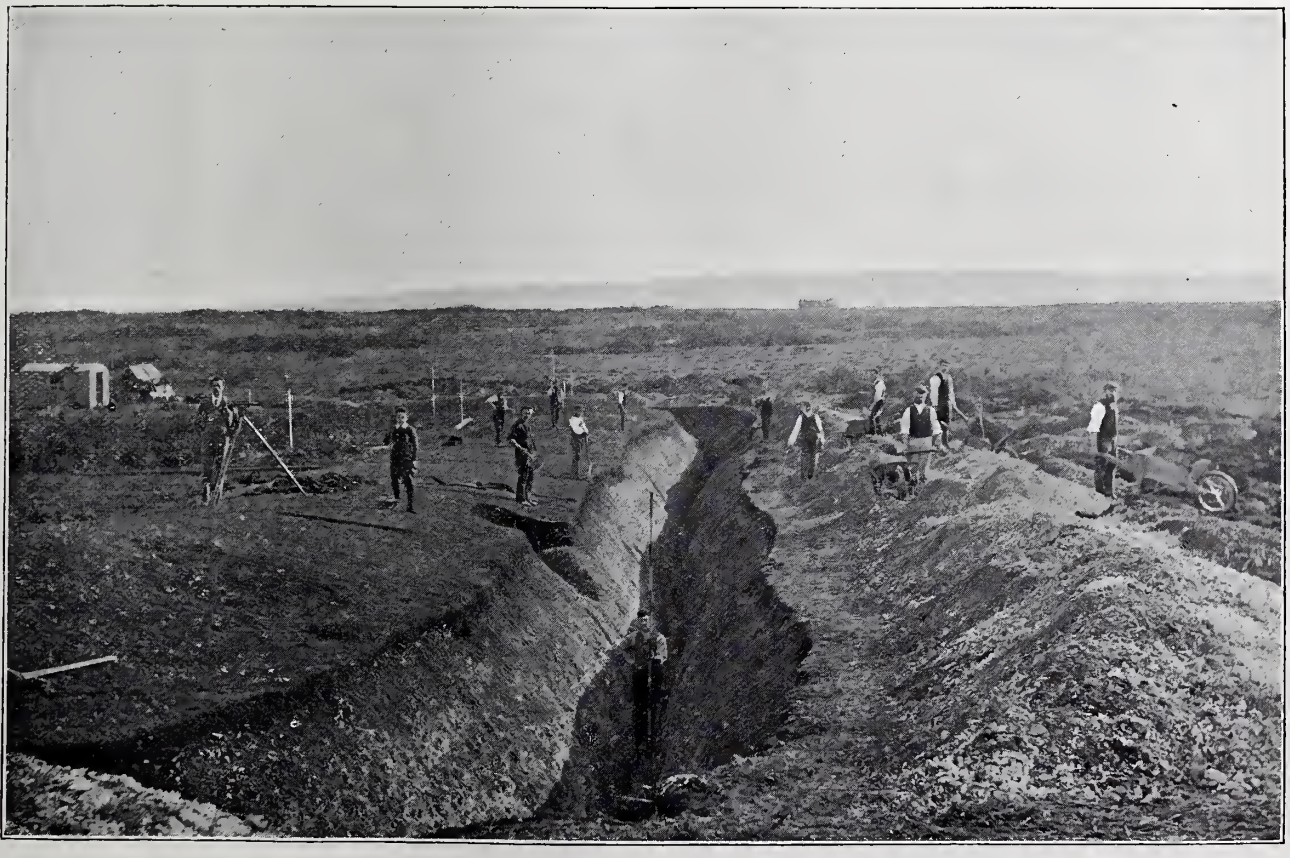


FIG. 2.



TWO PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS OF THE DITCH OF MARTIN DOWN CAMP AFTER THE SILTING HAD BEEN COMPLETELY REMOVED FROM IT, AND THE RAMPART NOT YET TOUCHED.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE 310.

AVERAGE SECTION OF THE RAMPART AND DITCH OF MARTIN DOWN CAMP.

The Ditch and Rampart of this Camp being of very uniform size, viz., 9·8 feet greatest depth and 12 feet wide, a general Section of those dimensions represents very fairly the size of it at any one part, and enables a comparison to be made of the pottery at different depths projected into it from all round the Camp. The method pursued here has been exactly the same as in the South Lodge Camp, the Angle Ditch and the Ditch of Wor Barrow. Every fragment was classified and the depth from the surface noted. The symbols denoting the different classes of pottery are the same as in the other ditches. The position of the relics is shown in the small sections on Plate 307 ; so that by comparing this average section containing the pottery with the sections of relics on Plate 307, it is seen that the position of the relics conforms to the depth of the several kinds of pottery, in proving the Camp to be of the Bronze Age. The explanation of the symbols and the quantities of each class are shown in the table. The lines dividing the periods in the Section are even more clearly marked than in the preceding sections. In the Rampart, the Romano-British pottery, including one fragment of Samian, is quite at the top, in places where they may have fallen in times subsequent to the construction of the Camp. Not a fragment of this Romano-British pottery is seen either on the old surface line or in the centre of the Rampart. In the Ditch, the Section shows at the top 0·7 foot of pure mould without any pottery, which has accumulated since Roman times, or at any rate since pottery of Roman quality and form was in use ; beneath which comes 0·8 foot thickly strewed with pottery of the Roman age, mixed with a small quantity of all four kinds of British pottery, as is usually the case in all ditches of the Bronze Age ; but below the 1·5 feet line not a single fragment of Romano-British pottery appears. The position of the fragments of No. 3 quality (British) 6 feet beneath the surface, will be noticed, showing that in this Camp, this quality cannot have been of recent introduction. This tallies with the Section of the South Lodge Camp, and the oblong punch-marks on this quality of pottery leaves no doubt whatever as to the

MARTIN DOWN CAMP, WILTS.

AVERAGE SECTION OF RAMPART AND DITCH, SHOWING THE POSITION BY MEASUREMENT OF EVERY FRAGMENT OF THE VARIOUS KINDS OF POTTERY FOUND.

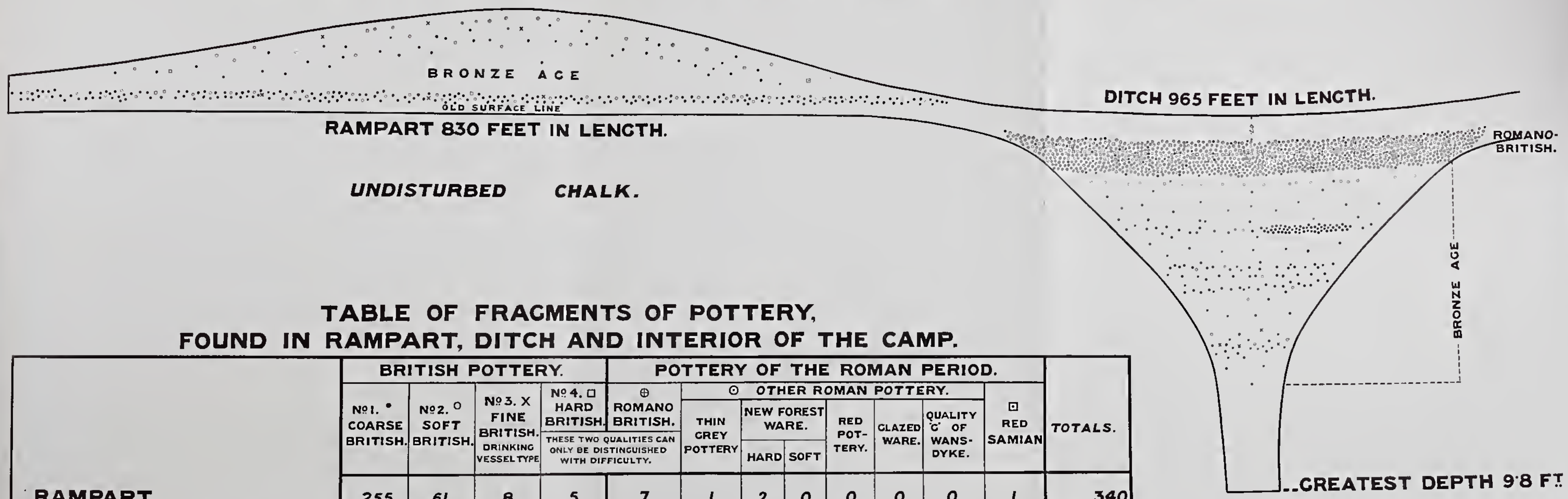
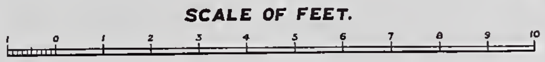


TABLE OF FRAGMENTS OF POTTERY, FOUND IN RAMPART, DITCH AND INTERIOR OF THE CAMP.

	BRITISH POTTERY.				POTTERY OF THE ROMAN PERIOD.								TOTALS.
	Nº1. • COARSE BRITISH.	Nº2. ○ SOFT BRITISH.	Nº3. X FINE BRITISH. DRINKING VESSEL TYPE	Nº4. □ HARD BRITISH.	⊕ ROMANO BRITISH.	⊙ OTHER ROMAN POTTERY.						⊡ RED SAMIAN	
				THESE TWO QUALITIES CAN ONLY BE DISTINGUISHED WITH DIFFICULTY.		THIN GREY POTTERY	NEW FOREST WARE.		RED POTTERY.	GLAZED WARE.	QUALITY 'C' OF WANSDYKE.		
							HARD	SOFT					
RAMPART	255	61	8	5	7	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	340
DITCH — SURFACE MOULD	110	26	2	95	643	39	9	4	21	4	11	15	979
DITCH — MIXED SILTING	163	23	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	188 } 1200
DITCH — CHALK RUBBLE	26	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33
INTERIOR	450	83	8	17	91	0	1	0	1	1	1	5	658
	1004	196	22	119	741	40	12	4	22	5	12	21	2,198

SCALE OF FEET.



THE FRAGMENTS OF POTTERY FOUND IN DITCH AND RAMPART ALL ROUND THE CAMP ARE PROJECTED INTO THIS SECTION. THE VARIOUS KINDS OF POTTERY WERE CLASSIFIED INDEPENDENTLY OF DEPTH, AND ASSIGNED TO THEIR RESPECTIVE DEPTHS IN THE SECTION AFTERWARDS.

early period of this particular type. In the Angle Ditch, the evidence of the early use of this type was the same, whilst in the Section of the Ditch of Wor Barrow, it was all at the top in surface mould. The relics of the Bronze Age were also at the top in the Ditch of Wor Barrow, showing that the upper accumulations in the Ditch of Wor Barrow must have been more rapid than in the ditches of the Camps. Careful observation in the ditches of Camps will no doubt bring out this point more clearly, and there can be little doubt that in time some estimate of the duration of the several periods may be arrived at. The lower part of the Section of this Ditch is a little out of proportion, as the greatest depth, instead of the average depth, is given. This has been done in order to show the extra depth that appears to have been given to the Ditch in particular parts. In reality the lowest fragment of No. 1 quality of British shown in the Section was at the bottom of the Ditch in the particular part in which it was found. The large proportion of the pottery of No. 1 quality found in the Interior of the Camp and in the Rampart, viz., about one-third of the total number of all qualities found in the Camp, shows the length of time that the Camp must have been occupied in the Bronze Age before the inroad of Romano-British civilization.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE 311.

RELICS OF FLINT AND BRONZE FROM MARTIN DOWN CAMP.

Fig. 1.—An ill-formed chipped flint celt. Found in the Ditch, at a depth of 3·5 feet in mixed silting.

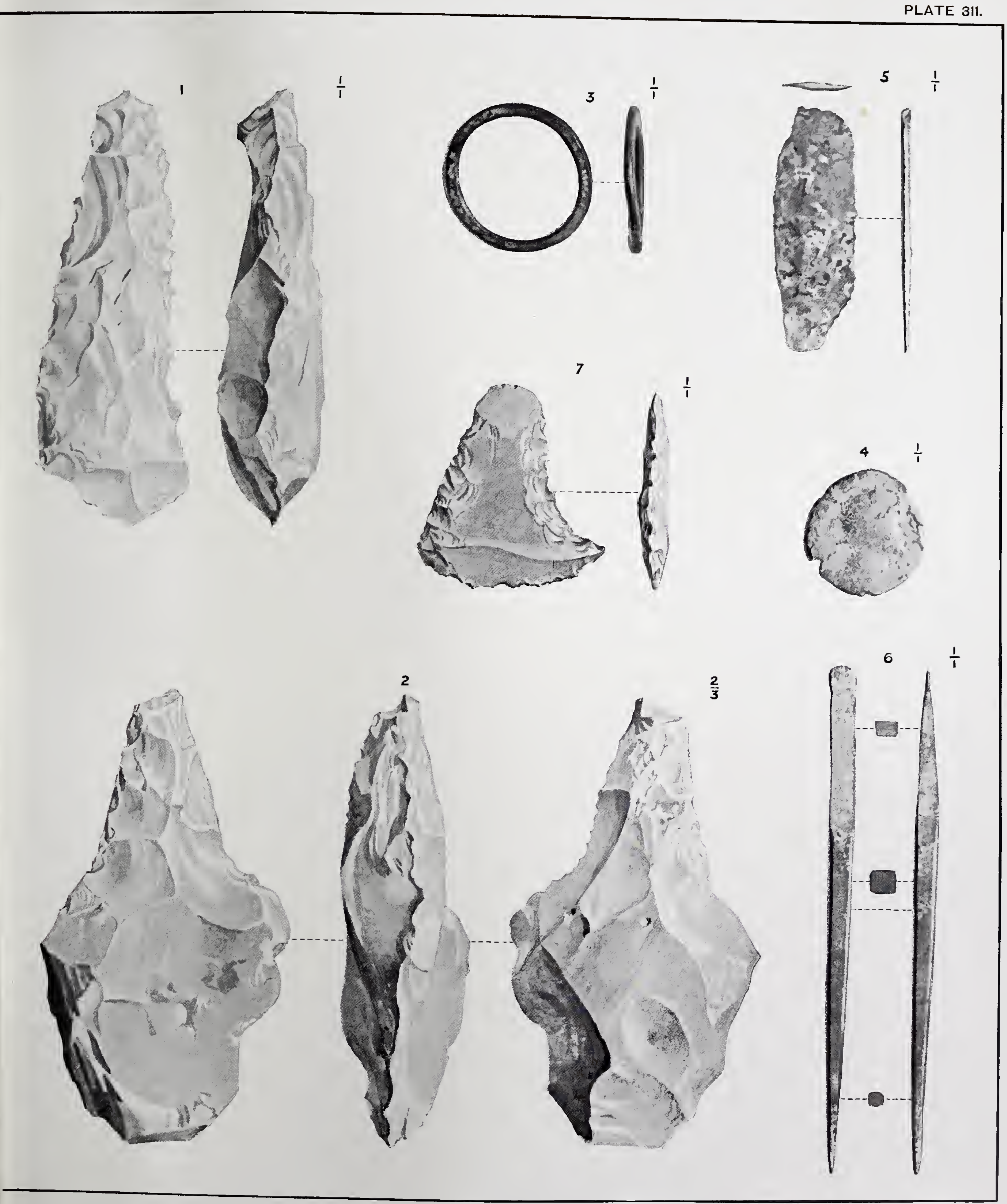
Fig. 2.—A half-formed flint celt. Found in the Ditch at a depth of 1·5 feet in mould. Flints somewhat similar to this, chipped to a point at one end, are recorded and figured as having been found in the Ditch of Wor Barrow, Fig. 1, Plate 259, and a flint hand-tool found at the bottom of the Ditch of Barrow 29, Fig. 9, Plate 304 ; but I hesitate to include the present specimen as a finished tool, and am inclined to think that the finished portion has been intended for the smaller end of a flint celt.

Fig. 3.—Bronze ring, found in the Ditch of Martin Down Camp, close to the sandstone slab, at a depth of 4·5 feet in mixed silting ; see Section C, Plate 307. From its depth I am inclined to believe it is of the Bronze Age.

Fig. 4.—2nd brass Roman coin, not identifiable. Found in the north-east Ditch at a depth of 0·5 foot in mould. Section E, Plate 307.

Fig. 5.—Probably the stem of a bronze razor, the thin blade of which has disappeared by corrosion. The stem itself is also much corroded and roughly patinated. Found in the Ditch on the east side at a depth of 5 feet in chalk rubble ; see Section A, Plate 307. Although it is but a shapeless piece of bronze, I have reason to believe it can be nothing but the stem of a bronze razor, as stated above. Four other so-called razors have been recorded as being found in these diggings ; two in the South Lodge Camp, one of which was quite at the bottom of the Ditch, Figs. 3 and 4, Plate 238 ; one in the Angle Ditch at a depth of 4 feet in chalk rubble, Fig. 2, Plate 263 ; and one in the Ditch of Wor Barrow near the side, Fig. 16, Plate 258. The blade of this latter razor was so thin that it was completely crumpled up, which shows the delicacy of these implements, whatever their use may be, and gives grounds for supposing that the blade of the present specimen

PLATE 311.



RELICS OF FLINT AND BRONZE FROM MARTIN DOWN CAMP.

may have been completely destroyed. It is at any rate a genuine bronze implement of some kind.

Fig. 6.—Bronze awl, of a very ordinary type, the like of which has been recorded as having been found on the bottom of the Ditch of the South Lodge Camp, Fig. 2, Plate 238, where the distribution of this class of implement is mentioned. A bronze awl or pricker was also found touching the head of a crouched skeleton in Barrow 23, Handley Hill, Fig. 8, Plate 296, and another, broken, near the bottom of the Angle Ditch, Fig. 3, Plate 263. Although this awl was not seen until after it had been thrown up with the rubble, it was found in a heap of pure chalk rubble thrown out from the Ditch, without any mixture of mould in it, and there can be no question as to the depth at which it was found, no other soil having been removed at the time. See Section B, Plate 307. It was found not far from the razor, Fig. 5, as shown on the Plan, Plate 306.

Fig. 7.—An unfinished arrow-head or hollow scraper; probably the latter. Found in trenching on the surface in the interior of the Camp. It is well-chipped on both sides.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE 312.

IMPLEMENTS, &c., FROM MARTIN DOWN CAMP.

Fig. 1.—Portion apparently of a sandstone rubber, the flat side of which has not been properly worked down. Found in trenching in the Interior, depth 0·3 foot.

Fig. 2.—Portion of a sandstone rubber, found with the last in trenching in the Interior. The flat surface in this case is well-smoothed, but the stone is broken in half. Sandstone rubbers of this kind were found in a similar position in the Interior and Rampart of the South Lodge Camp, Fig. 10, Plate 242, and on the bottom of the Angle Ditch, Fig. 5, Plate 263. It is evident, therefore, that such implements, whether for grain or otherwise, were common in the camps of the Bronze Age in this neighbourhood.

Fig. 3.—Burnisher of fossiliferous stone. Found in trenching in the Interior, at a depth of 0·5 foot. It has one side beautifully smooth and polished.

Fig. 4.—Sandstone burnisher, found in the Rampart at a depth of 0·3 foot.

Fig. 5.—Bronze coin, not identifiable, perhaps mediæval. Found in the Ditch in mould at a depth of 0·3 foot.

Fig. 6.—Another bronze coin, not identifiable. Found in the Ditch in mould at a depth of 0·5 foot.

Fig. 7.—Iron nail of Roman form. Found in the Ditch in mould at a depth of 1 foot. Only five other nails were found in the Camp, the paucity of which may be taken as an argument against the place having been used in Roman times as a permanent residence, but probably only as an enclosure for cattle. In all the stations of the Roman Age examined, the number of iron nails has been considerable.

Fig. 8.—Blade of an iron knife. Found in the Ditch in mould at a depth of 1·2 feet.

Figs. 9 and 10.—Flint scrapers, found in the Ditch in mixed silting at a depth of 3·8 feet. In all, including these two, 28 scrapers were found in the Camp,

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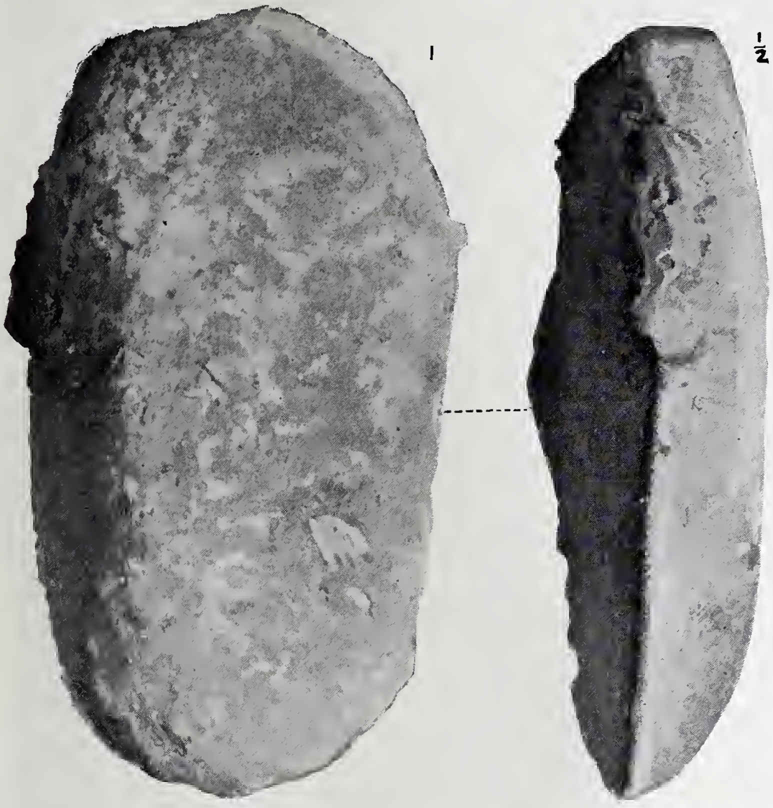

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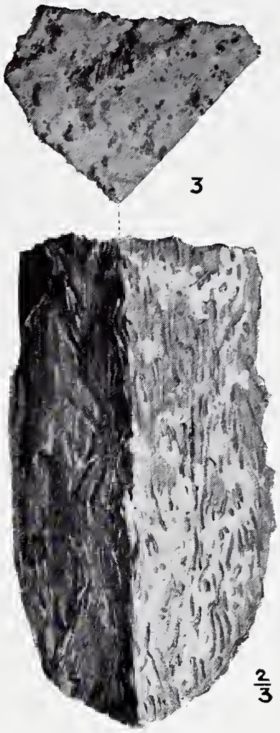

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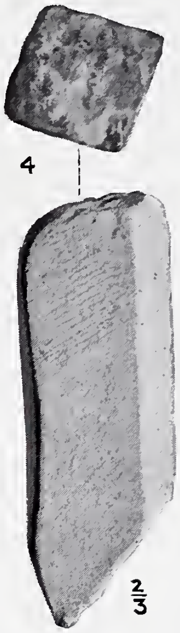

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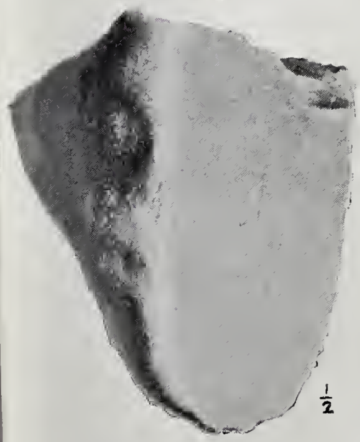

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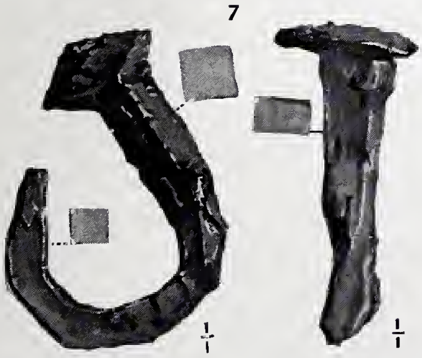

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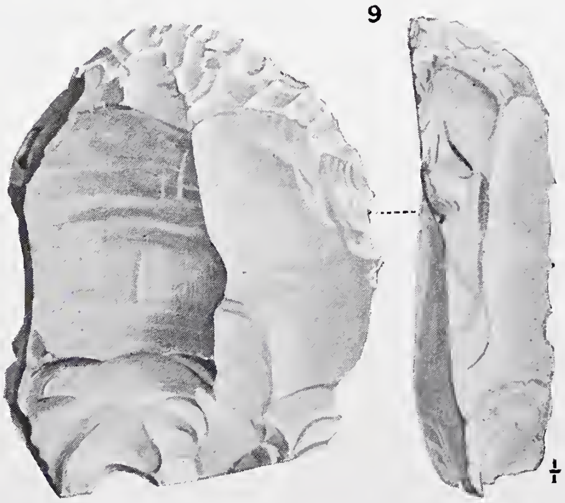

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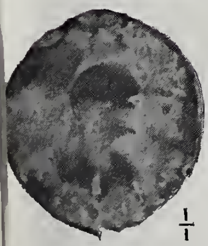

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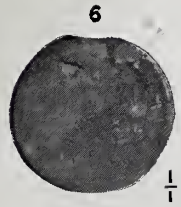

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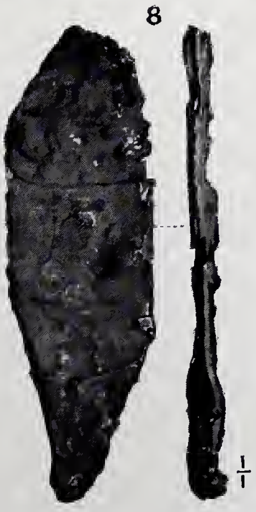

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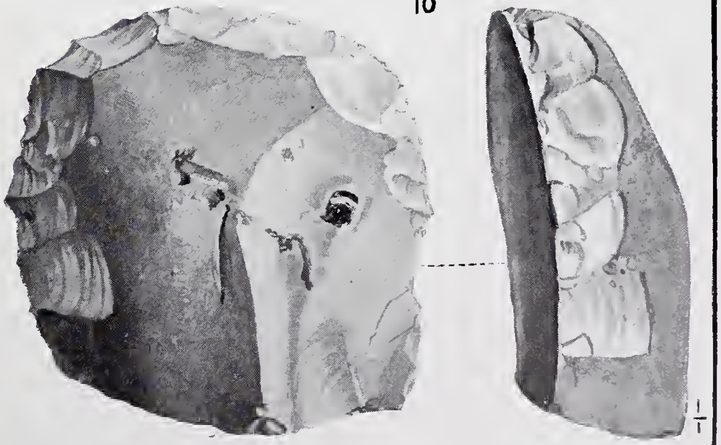


IMPLEMENTS, &c., FROM MARTIN DOWN CAMP.

viz., 9 in the Rampart, 1 in the surface mould of the Ditch, 6 in the mixed silting of the Ditch, and 12 in the Interior; none in the chalk rubble of the Ditch. 3,873 flint flakes were found in the Camp, viz., 563 in the Rampart, 856 in the Interior, 1,876 in the surface mould of the Ditch, 537 in the mixed silting, and 41 in the chalk rubble of the Ditch, showing that here, as in other places, for some reason unknown, flint flakes were used for some purpose in Romano-British times more than in the periods anterior to it. The prevalence of common flint flakes in deposits of the Roman Age has attracted my attention in other places. We know that they were used with the tribulum for threshing out the grains of corn when spread upon a floor, but for what purpose they could have been used in the fields for agricultural purposes, it is difficult to conceive. A modern tribulum studded with flint flakes from Cyprus and another from Syria, are in my museum at Farnham, Dorset.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE 313.

BRITISH POTTERY FROM THE RAMPART OF MARTIN DOWN CAMP.

Fig. 1.—Fragment of rim of No. 1 British pottery. Found in the Rampart at a depth of 1·7 feet on the old surface line. This must have been part of a large urn.

Fig. 2.—Fragment of pottery of No. 1 British quality; ornamented with a boss, similar to those from the South Lodge Camp and Barrow 24, represented in Plate 316, Figs. 1 and 2. It has a row of indentations formed by the finger-nail. Found in the Rampart at a depth of 2 feet on the old surface line.

Fig. 3.—Fragment of pottery of No. 1 British quality; ornamented all over with impressions of the finger-nail. Found in the Rampart at a depth of 2 feet on the old surface line.

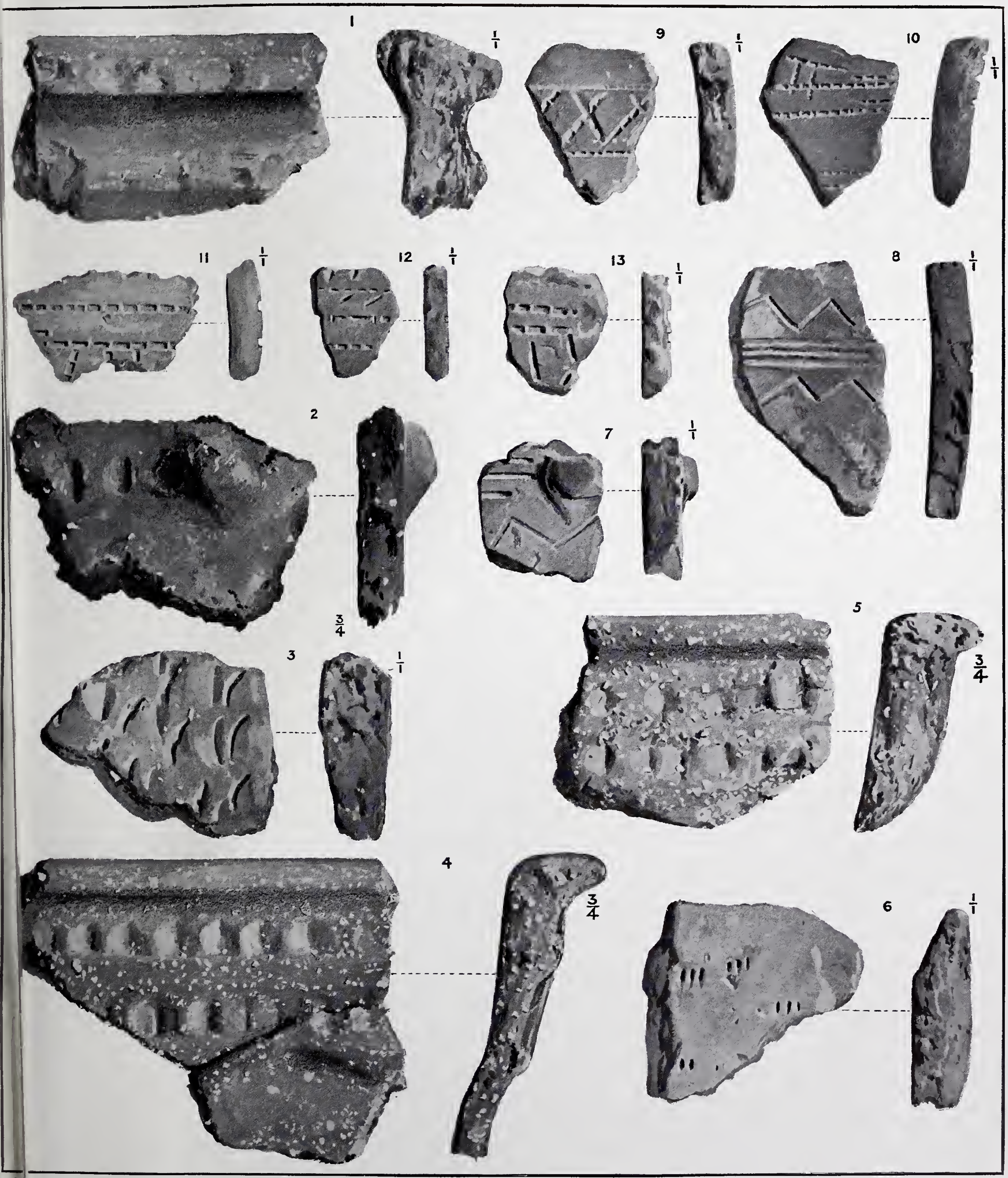
Fig. 4.—Fragment of rim of No. 1 British quality; ornamented beneath the rim with two rows of impressions of the finger-nail, with a raised band between. Found in the Rampart at a depth of 0·5 foot. This must have been part of a very large urn.

Fig. 5.—Fragment of rim of pottery of No. 1 British quality; ornamented beneath the rim with two rows of impressions of the finger-nail. Found in the Rampart at a depth of 1·2 feet on the old surface line. This must have been part of a large urn.

Fig. 6.—Fragment of pottery of No. 2 quality of British, red outside and black in the inside and middle of the substance; ornamented with oval punch-marks, three together, as if formed by a punch with three points. Found in the Rampart at a depth of 1·6 feet on the old surface line.

Fig. 7.—Fragment of pottery, apparently of No. 2 quality of British; ornamented with incised lines and a boss. Found in the Rampart at a depth of 1·4 feet on the old surface line.

Fig. 8.—Fragment of pottery of dark grey colour and No. 2 British quality; ornamented with three incised lines and two rows of zigzags above and



BRITISH POTTERY FROM THE RAMPART OF MARTIN DOWN CAMP.

below. Found in the Rampart at a depth of 1·4 feet on the old surface line.

Fig. 9.—Fragment of pottery of reddish-grey colour; ornamented with two horizontal lines and a row of crossed lines between. Found in the Rampart at a depth of 0·2 foot.

Fig. 10.—Fragment of dusky red pottery of No. 3 quality (Drinking Vessel type), though thicker than the average of that quality; ornamented with rows of oblong punch-marks of the kind described in Plate 316. Found in the Rampart at a depth of 0·4 foot.

Fig. 11.—Fragment of pottery of No. 3 quality of British, though somewhat thicker than the average of that quality; ornamented with rows of oblong punch-marks of the kind described in Plate 316. Found in the Rampart at a depth of 1 foot on the old surface line.

Fig. 12.—Fragment of pottery of dusky red colour and No. 3 quality, of the kind described in Plate 316. Found in the Rampart at a depth of 1·5 feet on the old surface line.

Fig. 13.—Fragment of pottery of No. 3 quality of British, and dusky red colour; ornamented with rows of oblong punch-marks of the kind described in Plate 316. Found in the Rampart at a depth of 0·5 foot.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE 314.

POTTERY FROM THE INTERIOR AND DITCH OF MARTIN DOWN CAMP.

Fig. 1.—Fragment of British pottery of No. 2 quality of British, of dull yellow colour on the outside and black in the inside; ornamented on the outside with impressions of the finger-nail. Found at the bottom of Hole "G" in the Interior, at a depth of 2 feet in mould.

Fig. 2.—Fragment nearly similar to the last. Found at the bottom of Hole "H" in the Interior at a depth of 2 feet in mould.

Fig. 3.—Fragment of rim of pottery of No. 4 quality of British; ornamented beneath the rim with a row of finger-nail marks. Found in trenching in the Interior near the surface.

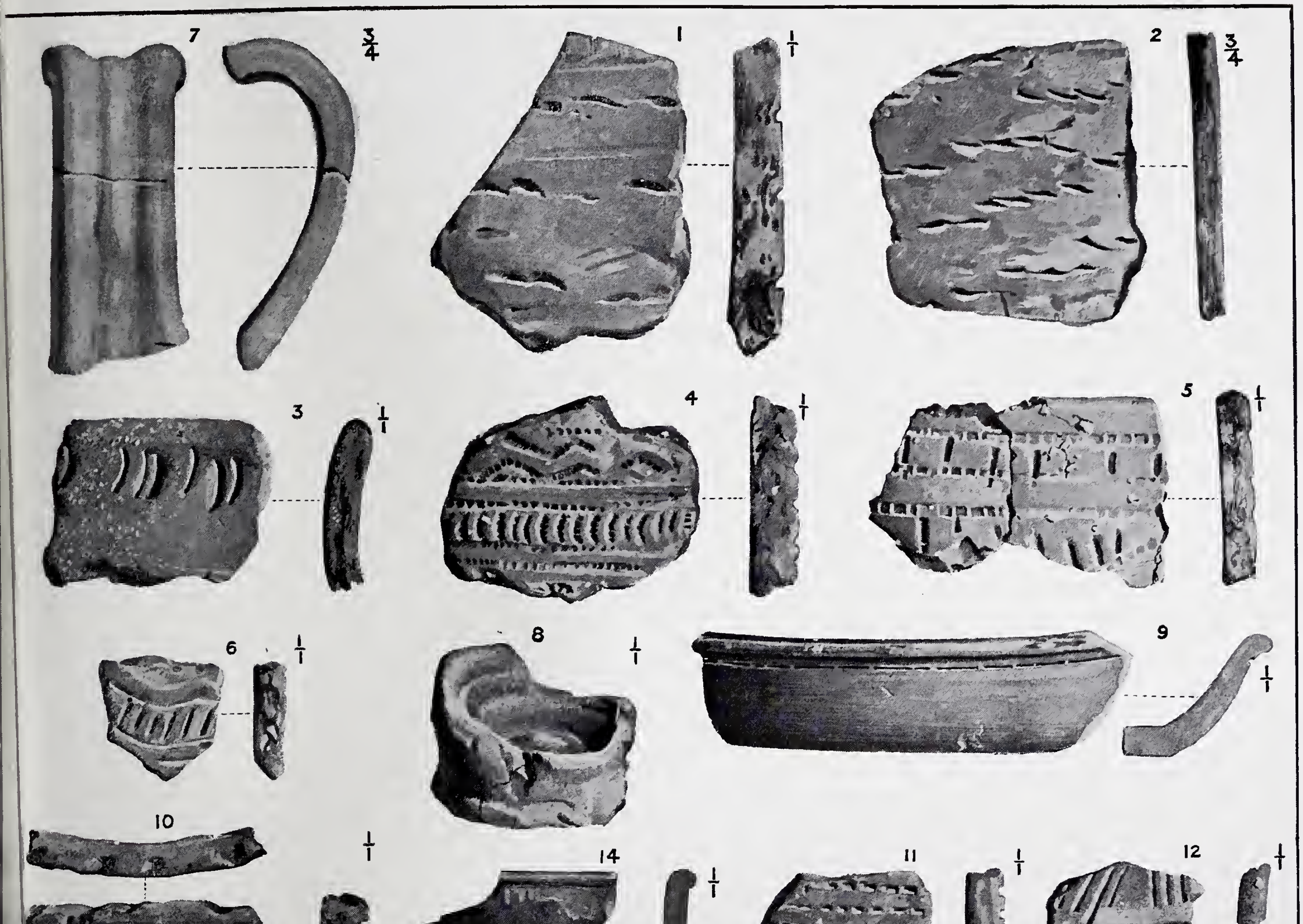
Fig. 4.—Fragment of pottery of No. 3 quality of British; ornamented on the outside with rows of square punch-marks in rows and zigzags. Found at the bottom of Hole "G" in the Interior at a depth of 2 feet in mould.

Fig. 5.—Fragment of pottery of No. 3 quality of British, dull red colour; ornamented on the outside with rows of oblong punch-marks, of the kind described in Plate 316. Found at the bottom of Hole "G" in the Interior at a depth of 2 feet in mould.

Fig. 6.—Small fragment of pottery, ornamented on the outside with a curved band filled with parallel incised lines. Found in trenching in the Interior. The curvature of the line of ornamentation and its filling causes it to resemble somewhat ornamentation on pottery from Mount Caburn, "Archæologia," Vol. XLVI., p. 423, and other pieces from the British Lake-Village near Glastonbury, both of the late Celtic period. But the resemblance is hardly sufficient to base any conclusion upon, and it is the only fragment of this kind found in any of these diggings.

Fig. 7.—Fragment of handle of red pottery of a jug or pitcher, probably Roman. Found in trenching in the Interior at a depth of 0·6 foot.

PLATE 314.



POTTERY FROM THE INTERIOR AND DITCH OF MARTIN DOWN CAMP.

Fig. 8.—Fragment of bottom of a Roman vessel of some kind. Found in trenching in the Interior at a depth of 0·6 foot.

Fig. 9.—Fragment of rim of a red Samian saucer, of dark red colour. Found in trenching in the Interior at a depth of 0·4 foot.

Fig. 10.—Fragment of rim of No. 2 quality of British. Found in the Ditch at a depth of 1·8 feet in mould.

Fig. 11.—Fragment of No. 3 quality of British pottery; ornamented on the outside with rows of oblong punch-marks, of the kind described in Plate 316. Found in the Ditch at a depth of 6 feet in chalk rubble.

Fig. 12.—Fragment of pottery of No. 3 quality of British; ornamented on the outside with rows of oblong punch-marks, of the kind described in Plate 316. Found in the Ditch at a depth of 6 feet in chalk rubble.

Fig. 13.—Fragment of pottery of No. 3 quality of British; ornamented very similarly to Fig. 4 of this Plate. The ornamentation of these two fragments, though similar in general character to the oblong punch-marks, is not oblong and cannot be included in the list of those marks. Much of the ornamentation of the Drinking Vessel type (No. 3 quality) is of this character, and though allied to it, cannot be classified with the oblong ornamentation. Found in the Ditch at a depth of 1·5 feet in mould.

Fig. 14.—Fragment of rim of hard New Forest ware; Roman. Found in the Ditch at a depth of 1·2 feet in mould.

Fig. 15.—Fragment of rim of Roman "twisted rope-shaped pattern," of the kind frequently described in this neighbourhood. Found in the Ditch at a depth of 1 foot in mould.

Fig. 16.—Fragment of handle and mouth of a Roman pitcher, of the kind frequently described in this neighbourhood. A pitcher with handle and mouth similar to the present specimen was found at Woodyates (Vol. III., Plate CLXXXVI., Fig. 2). Found in the Ditch at a depth of 1 foot in mould.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE 315.

RELICS FROM OUTSIDE MARTIN DOWN CAMP.

Fig. 1.—Fragment of iron, perhaps the bow of an iron fibula. Found in the Ditch of the Bronze Age Trench which passes to the east of Martin Down Camp, at a depth of 0·5 foot in mould.

Fig. 2.—3rd brass Roman coin, not identifiable. Found in the Ditch of the Bronze Age Trench near Martin Down Camp, at a depth of 0·5 foot.

Fig. 3.—Fragment of thick grey pottery; Roman. Found in the Ditch of the Bronze Age Trench, depth 0·8 foot. The ornamentation resembles Fig. 12, Plate CLXXIX., Vol. III., from Bokerly Dyke, and Fig. 21, Plate 260, from the Ditch of Wor Barrow.

Fig. 4.—Fragment of New Forest ware, with painted lines in white. Found at the bottom of the Roman Pit, 652 feet to the north-west of the west corner of Martin Down Camp. Section, Plate 307. All the pottery from this pit was Roman, except a few pieces of British.

Fig. 5.—Fragment of rim of soft New Forest ware of the usual quality, painted black. Found at the bottom of the Roman Pit to the north-west of Martin Down Camp. Section, Plate 307.

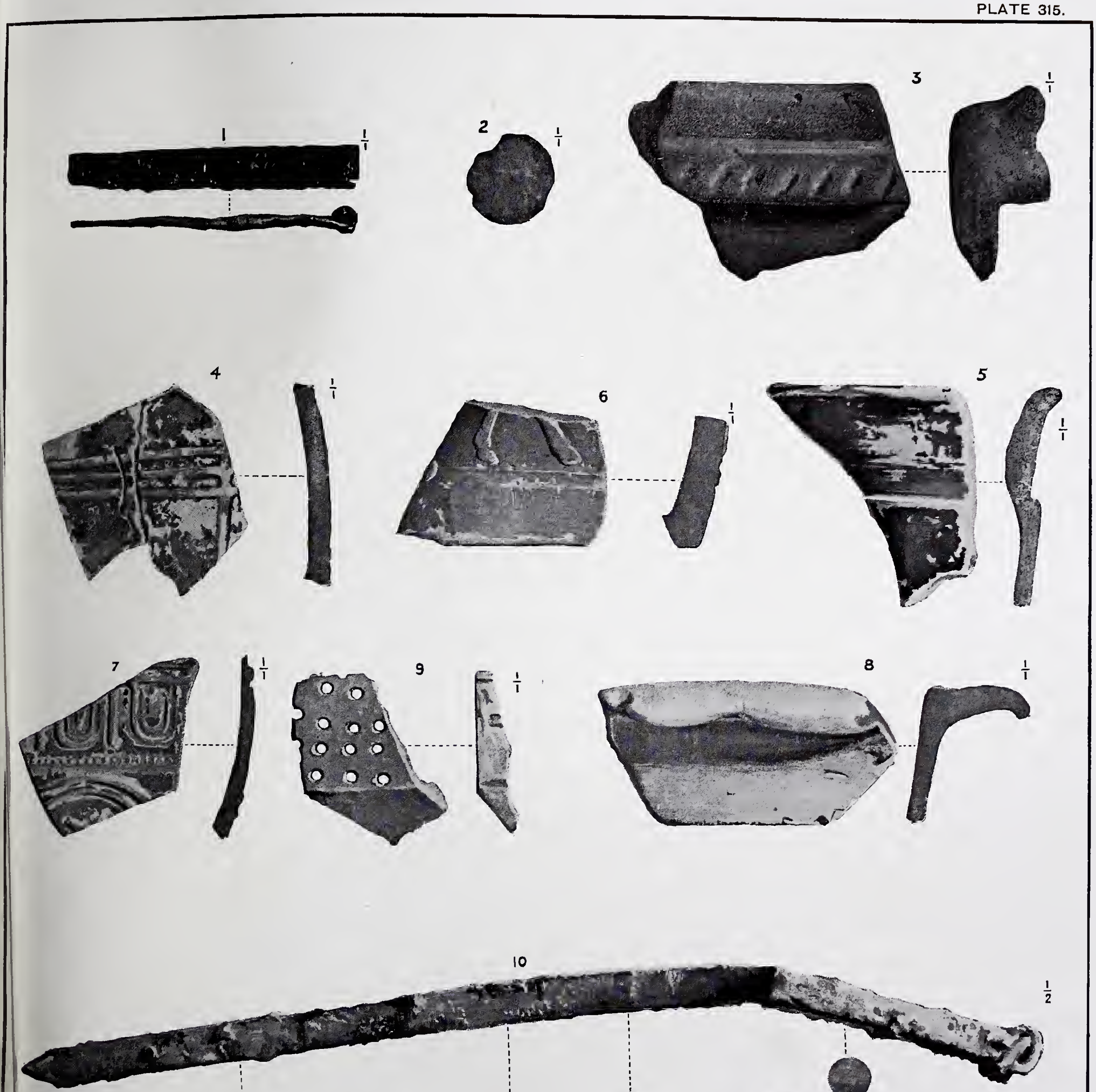
Fig. 6.—Fragment of red Samian pottery, with the representation of the feet of a horse. Found at the bottom of the Roman Pit to the north-west of Martin Down Camp. Section, Plate 307.

Fig. 7.—Fragment of red Samian ware. Found at the bottom of the Roman Pit to the north-west of Martin Down Camp. Section, Plate 307.

Fig. 8.—Fragment of rim of red pottery with flange rim; Roman. Found at the bottom of the Roman Pit to the north-west of Martin Down Camp. Section, Plate 307. See Vol. III., p. 144, Fig. 3.

Fig. 9.—Fragment of a colander of pottery; Roman. Found at the bottom of the Roman Pit to the north-west of Martin Down Camp. Section, Plate 307.

PLATE 315.



RELICS FROM OUTSIDE MARTIN DOWN CAMP.

Fig. 10.—Roman iron door-key, the like of which has been described from the Romano-British Villages of Woodcuts ("Excavations," Vol. I., Plate XXV., Fig. 5), Rotherley (Vol. II., Plate CV., Fig. 5), and Woodyates (Vol. III., Plate CLXXXIV., Fig. 17). Two others were found by me in Mount Caburn, near Lewes, with Late Celtic remains, "Archæologia," Vol. XLVI., Plate XXIV., Figs. 16 and 17. They are of common occurrence with Romano-British remains. Found at a depth of 2 feet close to the bottom of the Roman Pit, 652 feet to the north-west of the west corner of Martin Down Camp. For the position of this object see the Section of the Roman Pit, Plate 307.

LIST OF ANIMAL REMAINS, FOUND IN MARTIN DOWN CAMP.

Ditch.

Surface Mould, above 1·5 feet.

HORSE.—

3 teeth, depth 0·8 foot.
3 teeth, depth 1 foot.
1 tooth of small horse, depth 1 foot.
1 fragment of scapula of small horse, depth 0·8 foot.
1 fragment of tibia, depth 0·8 foot.
1 fragment of metatarsus, a little larger than New Forest Pony, depth 0·8 foot.

OX.—

7 teeth, depth 0·8 foot.
6 teeth, depth 1 foot.
2 teeth, depth 1·2 feet.
1 tooth, found in filling in.
1 fragment of humerus, about size of Kerry Cow, depth 0·8 foot.
1 fragment of radius, a little smaller than Kerry Cow, depth 1·4 feet.
1 fragment of tibia, about size of Alderney Cow, depth 0·8 foot.
1 fragment of tibia of small ox, depth 1 foot.
1 fragment of metacarpus, smaller than Kerry Cow, depth 0·8 foot.
1 fragment of metatarsus, size of Kerry Cow, depth 0·8 foot.
1 digit, size of Kerry Cow, depth 0·8 foot.
1 astragalus, size of Alderney Cow, depth 0·8 foot.
1 astragalus, a little larger than Alderney Cow, depth 0·8 foot.
1 os calcis, a little larger than Pembroke Cow, depth 0·8 foot.

PIG.—

1 tooth, depth 0·8 foot.
2 teeth, depth 1·2 feet.
2 teeth, found in filling in.

SHEEP.—

1 tooth, depth 0·8 foot.
1 tooth, depth 1 foot.
3 teeth, depth 1·2 feet.
1 fragment of tibia, size of St. Kilda Ram, depth 1 foot.
1 fragment of metatarsus, size of St. Kilda Ram, depth 1 foot.

RED-DEER.—

7 fragments of antlers, depth 0·8 foot.

ROE-DEER.—

1 fragment of humerus, depth 0·8 foot.

RABBIT.—

1 tibia, modern, depth 1 foot.

Mixed Silting, from 1·5 feet to 4·8 feet.

HORSE.—

1 tooth, depth 2 feet.
3 teeth, depth 3 feet.
1 fragment of metacarpus of small horse, depth 3·8 feet.

OX.—

2 teeth, depth 2 feet.
16 teeth, depth 3 feet.
6 teeth, depth 3·5 feet.
4 teeth, depth 3·8 feet.
12 teeth, depth 4 feet.
4 teeth, depth 4·5 feet.
6 teeth, found in filling in.
1 fragment of horn core of small ox, depth 2 feet.
1 fragment of horn core, with turned down horns, like *Bos longifrons*, depth 4 feet.
1 fragment of lower jaw, depth 2·5 feet.
1 fragment of lower jaw and tooth, depth 3·5 feet.
1 fragment of lower jaw and teeth, depth 3·8 feet.
1 fragment of lower jaw, a little smaller than Kerry Cow, depth 3·5 feet.

Greatest length from summit of coronoid process to lowest part of angle beneath it	176 mm.
Least depth of inferior maxillary behind molars	71 mm.
Estimated height	3 feet 3 inches.

1 fragment of lower jaw, depth 4 feet.

Least depth of inferior maxillary behind molars	68 mm.
Length occupied by molars and præmolars	137 mm.
Estimated height	3 feet 6 inches.

1 fragment of lower jaw, about size of Kerry Cow, depth 3 feet.

Least depth of inferior maxillary behind incisors	24 mm.

1 fragment of scapula, size of Kerry Cow, depth 3·5 feet.
3 fragments of scapulæ, size of Kerry Cow, depth 4 feet.

1 fragment of scapula, smaller than Kerry Cow, depth 4 feet.
1 fragment of femur, about size of Kerry Cow, depth 3·8 feet.
1 femur, a little larger than Kerry Cow, depth 4 feet, least circumference 105 mm.
1 fragment of tibia, a little smaller than Kerry Cow, depth 2 feet.
1 fragment of tibia, a little smaller than Kerry Cow, depth 3 feet.
1 fragment of tibia, size of Kerry Cow, depth 3·8 feet.
2 fragments of tibiæ, size of Kerry Cow, depth 4 feet.
1 fragment of tibia, size of Alderney Cow, depth 4 feet.
1 fragment of tibia, size of Kerry Cow, depth 4·5 feet.
1 fragment of tibia, smaller than Kerry Cow, depth 4 feet.
1 fragment of humerus, size of Alderney Cow, depth 2·5 feet.
1 fragment of humerus, about size of Kerry Cow, depth 3·8 feet.
2 fragments of humeri, size of Kerry Cow, depth 4 feet.
1 fragment of humerus, about size of Kerry Cow, depth 4 feet.
1 fragment of radius, size of Kerry Cow, depth 2 feet.
2 fragments of radii, size of Kerry Cow, depth 3 feet.
1 fragment of radius, a little larger than Kerry Cow, depth 3·2 feet.
1 fragment of radius, small ox, depth 3·3 feet.
1 fragment of radius, size of Kerry Cow, depth 3·5 feet.
2 fragments of radii, size of Kerry Cow, depth 4 feet.
3 fragments of radii, size of Kerry Cow, depth 4·5 feet.
1 radius, size of Kerry Cow, least circumference 88 mm., depth 3·5 feet.
1 fragment of radius, larger than the Alderney Cow, and nearly as large as the Lincolnshire Longhorned Ox, which stands 4 feet 2 inches at the shoulder. This is the only leg bone of this large size found in the Camp.
1 fragment of metacarpus, size of Alderney Cow, depth 1·8 feet.
1 fragment of metacarpus, size of Kerry Cow, depth 2 feet.
1 fragment of metacarpus, size of Kerry Cow, depth 2·8 feet.
3 metacarpi of young oxen, depth 3 feet.
1 fragment of metacarpus, size of Kerry Cow, depth 3 feet.
1 fragment of metacarpus, a little smaller than Kerry Cow, depth 4 feet.
1 fragment of metacarpus, size of Kerry Cow, depth 4 feet.
1 metacarpus, *entire*, smaller than Kerry Cow, depth 4 feet. Length 176 mm.; least circumference 77 mm.; perimetral index 437; estimated height 3 feet 3½ inches.
1 fragment of metatarsus, size of Kerry Cow, depth 3 feet.
2 fragments of metatarsi, size of Kerry Cow, depth 3·8 feet.
1 fragment of metatarsus, smaller than Kerry Cow, depth 3·8 feet.
1 fragment of metatarsus, size of Kerry Cow, depth 4 feet.

1 fragment of metatarsus, size of Kerry Cow, depth 4·2 feet.
1 fragment of metatarsus, size of Kerry Cow, depth 4·5 feet.
1 digit, size of Kerry Cow, depth 1·8 feet.
2 digits, size of Kerry Cow, depth 3 feet.
1 digit of very small ox, depth 3 feet.
1 digit, size of Kerry Cow, depth 3·3 feet.
1 digit of small ox, depth 3·5 feet.
1 digit of small ox, depth 3·8 feet.
1 digit, size of Alderney Cow, depth 3·8 feet.
1 digit, size of Kerry Cow, depth 4 feet.
1 astragalus, smaller than Kerry Cow, depth 3 feet.
1 astragalus, size of Kerry Cow, depth 3 feet.
1 astragalus, size of Kerry Cow, depth 4 feet.
2 fragments of pelvis, smaller than Kerry Cow, depth 3 feet.

PIG.—

1 tusk of boar, depth 4 feet.
1 tusk of boar, depth 4·5 feet.
2 teeth, depth 3 feet.
2 teeth, depth 3·5 feet.
1 fragment of lower jaw of very small pig, depth 3 feet.
1 fragment of lower jaw and tooth of small pig, depth 3 feet.
1 fragment of humerus of small slender pig, depth 2 feet.
1 fragment of humerus of slender pig, depth 2·8 feet.
1 fragment of humerus of slender pig, depth 3·8 feet.
1 metatarsus of very slender pig, least circumference 40 mm., depth 4·5 feet.

SHEEP.—

1 tooth, depth 3 feet.
2 teeth, depth 3·5 feet.
2 teeth, depth 4 feet.
1 tooth, depth 4·5 feet.
2 horn cores, depth 3 feet.
1 fragment of lower jaw of small sheep, depth 3 feet.
1 fragment of lower jaw, depth 3·5 feet.
1 lower jaw, larger than St. Kilda Ram, depth 3·5 feet.

Least height of inferior maxillary behind incisors ...	13 mm.
Least height of inferior maxillary behind molars ...	36 mm.
Length occupied by molars	73 mm.
Estimated height	2 feet 1 inch.

1 lower jaw, depth 4 feet.

Least height of inferior maxillary behind incisors	12 mm.
Least height of inferior maxillary behind molars	35 mm.
Length occupied by molars	74 mm.
Estimated height	2 feet 1 inch.

1 lower jaw, depth 4 feet.

Least height of inferior maxillary behind molars	37 mm.

1 lower jaw, depth 4·3 feet.

Least height of inferior maxillary behind incisors	11 mm.
Least height of inferior maxillary behind molars	34 mm.
Length occupied by molars	69 mm.
Estimated height	2 feet.

1 fragment of tibia, size of St. Kilda Ram, depth 3·5 feet.

1 fragment of metatarsus, size of St. Kilda Ram, depth 3 feet.

GOAT.—

1 horn core of very large goat, depth 3·5 feet.

DOG.—

1 tooth, depth 3·5 feet.

1 fragment of lower jaw, size of small retriever, depth 3·5 feet.

RED-DEER.—

Portion of a skull of a very large red-deer, with the antlers sawn off, depth 3·5 feet.

Least frontal width between horns and orbits	125 mm.
Height from lower margin of occipital foramen to occipital protuberance	64 mm.
Estimated height	3 feet 10 inches.

6 fragments of antlers, depth 2 feet.

4 fragments of antlers, depth 3·5 feet.

4 fragments of antlers, depth 4 feet.

1 fragment of tibia of large red-deer, depth 2 feet.

1 radius of very large red-deer, *entire*, depth 4·5 feet.

Length 307 mm. Least circumference 91 mm. Perimetral index 296. Estimated height 4 feet 1½ inches.

1 digit of large red-deer, depth 3 feet.

1 digit of large red-deer, depth 3·8 feet.

1 os calcis of large red-deer (?), depth 3 feet.

UNIDENTIFIED.—

1 small lower jaw, depth 3 feet.

1 os calcis, much weathered, depth 3 feet.

CHALK RUBBLE; BELOW 4·8 FEET.

HORSE.—

1 tooth, depth 5 feet.

OX.—

7 teeth, depth 5 feet.

2 fragments of scapulæ, smaller than Kerry Cow, depth 5 feet.

1 fragment of femur, a little smaller than Kerry Cow, depth 5 feet.

1 fragment of tibia, a little smaller than Kerry Cow, depth 5 feet.

1 tibia of ox, *entire*, a little smaller than Kerry Cow, depth 5 feet.

Length 284 mm. Least circumference 94 mm. Perimetral index 331. Estimated height 3 feet 3 inches.

1 humerus, a little smaller than Kerry Cow, depth 5 feet.

Least circumference 103 mm.

1 fragment of radius, a little smaller than Kerry Cow, depth 5 feet.

1 fragment of radius, size of Kerry Cow, depth 5 feet.

1 fragment of radius, size of Kerry Cow, depth 5·8 feet.

1 metacarpus, *entire*, a little smaller than Kerry Cow, depth 5 feet. Length 171 mm. Least circumference 77 mm. Perimetral index 450. Estimated height 3 feet 2½ inches.

2 astragali, size of Kerry Cow, depth 5 feet.

PIG.—

2 teeth.

SHEEP.—

1 tooth, depth 5 feet.

Portion of horn core of sheep, depth 5 feet.

RED-DEER.—

1 tooth.

Rampart.

ON OLD SURFACE LINE.

OX.—

8 teeth.

1 fragment of upper jaw and teeth.

1 fragment of lower jaw.

Least depth of inferior maxillary behind molars ...	57 mm.
Length occupied by molars and præmolars	131 mm.
Estimated height	3 feet 6 inches.

1 fragment of tibia, size of Kerry Cow.

1 digit, size of Kerry Cow.

SHEEP.—

1 tooth.

1 fragment of lower jaw and teeth.

Interior of Camp.

No remains.

For size of Test Animals, see Vol. II., "Excavations," p. 216.

In cases where the bones were imperfect, the size was estimated by the eye. When the bones were entire the measurements were always taken.

Date.	Locality.	Description.	British Pottery.							
			1.		2.		3.		4.	
			Coarse, badly-baked, containing grains of quartz, flint, chalk or shell, sometimes one and sometimes the others: hand-made; corresponding to quality No. 1 of Woodyates, and quality X of Wansdyke.		Coarse, soft, smooth, without sand or large grains, ill-baked, and sometimes red on one side and black on the other, and apparently hand-made; corresponding to quality C of Wansdyke.		Thin, without grains, of the quality of the Drinking Vessels of the Bronze Age; hand-made.		Brown colour, and mixed with sand, containing quartz and other grains. It very much resembles Romano-British, but differs from it, in having a large quantity of quartz sand in its composition. In some cases, the difficulty of distinguishing between this and the *superior* and *inferior* qualities of coarse brown Romano-British pottery is very great.	
			No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
1895–1896. From Nov. 19th, 1895 to March 14th, 1896. (These dates include the excavation of Martin Down Camp, and also of the Pit and Bronze Age Trench near the Camp.)	Martin Down Camp, See Plan, Plate 306, and Sections, Plates 307 and 310.	*Rampart.*—The Rampart was trenched down to the undisturbed chalk all round the Camp. Total length excavated 830 feet, which excludes the gap in the Rampart 172 feet wide on the north-west side of the Camp. This return of pottery includes the old surface line and the body of the Rampart.	255	75·0	61	17·9	8	2·3	5	1·5
		Ditch.—Surface Mould, above 1·5 feet. The Ditch was found to be from 7 to 9·8 feet deep and 12·2 feet average width at top. At the top of the silting there was 0·7 foot of pure mould containing no pottery. The mould of the Ditch extended to a depth of 3 feet in some places. Total length of Ditch excavated 965 feet.	110	11·2	26	2·7	2	0·2	95	9·7

OODYATES; RELIC TABLE.

RC	NO-BRITISH POTTERY.					ROMAN POTTERY.						
lacl ery to d *in* of he Voo ley; No.	or or- he *cor* lat lic its so of	Hard quality, grey colour; corresponding to quality No. 3 of Woodyates.				Red Samian.		Other Roman Pottery.		Other Relics.	Animal and Vegetable Remains.	Remarks.
		Thick.		Thin.								
Per	it.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.			
2		....	....	1	0·3	1	0·3	2	0·6	Sandstone Burnisher, found at a depth of 0·3 foot. See Fig. 4, Plate 312. 2 large flints, roughly chipped, depth 1·5 feet. 9 flint scrapers, depths from 0·6 foot to 2·2 feet. 563 flint flakes. 1,011 burnt flints. 47 fragments of sandstone. 30 seashore or tertiary pebbles. 1,112 fragments of iron pyrites.	*On old surface line.* *OX.*—8 teeth; 1 fragment of upper jaw and teeth; 1 fragment of lower jaw, estimated height 3 feet 6 inches; 1 fragment of tibia, size of Kerry Cow; 1 digit, size of Kerry Cow. *SHEEP.*—1 tooth; 1 fragment of lower jaw and teeth.	Reference to the Average General Section, Plate 310, shows that the 11 fragments of Roman and Romano-British pottery here recorded, were found near the top of the rampart. Specimens of *Nos.* 1, 2, and 3 *quality of British pottery* are figured in Plate 313, which gives fragments of pottery exclusively from the Rampart of Martin Down Camp. The two fragments recorded under the head of *other Roman pottery* are hard New Forest ware.
35·		....	....	39	4·0	15	1·5	49	5·0	2nd brass Roman coin, depth 0·5 foot, Fig. 4, Plate 311, Section E., Plate 307, and Plan, Plate 306; coin defaced, depth 0·5 foot, Plan, Plate 306, and Fig. 6, Plate 312; coin, defaced, depth 0·3 foot, Fig. 5, Plate 312, and Plan, Plate 306; fragment of iron knife, depth 1·2 feet, Fig. 8, Plate 312; 5 iron nails, depth from 0·5 foot to 1 foot, one of which is figured in Plate 312, Fig. 7; iron ring, depth 1 foot; small burnisher; 1 flint scraper, depth 1·4 feet; a large circular flat sandstone, about 3½ feet in diameter; Section D, Plates 306 and 307, and woodcut, p. 188. 1,876 flint flakes. 538 burnt flints. 58 fragments of sandstone. 725 fragments of iron pyrites. 84 tertiary or seashore pebbles.	*HORSE.*—7 teeth, depths 0·8 foot to 1 foot; 1 fragment of scapula, small horse; 1 fragment of tibia, depth 0·8 foot; 1 fragment of metatarsus, a little larger than New Forest Pony, depth 0·8 foot. *OX.*—16 teeth, depths 0·8 foot to 1·2 feet; 1 fragment of humerus, about size of Kerry Cow; 1 fragment of radius, a little smaller than Kerry Cow; 2 fragments of tibia, one about size of Alderney Cow; 1 fragment of metacarpus, smaller than Kerry Cow; 1 fragment of metatarsus, size of Kerry Cow; 1 digit, size of Kerry Cow; 2 astragali, about size of Alderncy Cow; 1 os calcis, a little larger than Pembroke Cow, depth 0·8 foot. *PIG.*—5 teeth, depths 0·8 foot to 1·2 feet. *SHEEP.*—5 teeth, depths 0·8 foot to 1·2 feet; 1 fragment of tibia, size of St. Kilda ram; 1 fragment of metatarsus, size of St. Kilda ram. *RED-DEER.*—7 fragments of antlers. *ROE-DEER.*—1 fragment of humerus.	The 49 fragments recorded as *other Roman pottery* consist of 9 fragments of hard New Forest ware, 4 of soft New Forest ware, 21 of red pottery, 4 of glazed ware, and 11 of the quality G of Wansdyke. The *Romano-British pottery*, similar to Woodcuts and Rotherley, included 1 fragment of rim of twisted rope-shaped pattern (Fig. 15, Plate 314), 11 fragments of bead rim, 7 fragments of basin-shaped rims, a neck and handle of pitcher, Fig. 16, Plate 314, and 2 fragments of mortarium. A number of the fragments had a cross-hatching ornamentation on the outside. One of the fragments of *hard New Forest* ware is figured in Plate 314, Fig. 14.

DATE.	LOCALITY.	DESCRIPTION.	BRITISH POTTERY.							
			1.		2.		3.		4.	
			Coarse, badly-baked, containing grains of quartz, flint, chalk or shell; sometimes one and sometimes the others: hand-made; corresponding to quality No. 1 of Woodyates, and quality X of Wansdyke.		Coarse, soft, smooth, without sand or large grains, ill-baked, and sometimes red on one side and black on the other, and apparently hand-made; corresponding to quality C of Wansdyke.		Thin, without grains, of the quality of the Drinking Vessels of the Bronze Age; hand-made.		Brown colour, and mixed with sand, containing quartz and other grains. It very much resembles Romano-British, but differs from it, in having a large quantity of quartz sand in its composition. In some cases, the difficulty of distinguishing between this and the *superior* and *inferior* qualities of coarse brown Romano-British pottery is very great.	
			No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
		Mixed Silting. Fine chalk and mould from 1·5 feet to 4·8 feet.	163	86·7	23	12·2	....	....	2	1·1

TES ; RELIC TABLE—(continued.)

NO-BRITISH POTTERY.				ROMAN POTTERY.				OTHER RELICS.	ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE REMAINS.	REMARKS.
Hard quality, grey colour; corresponding to quality No. 3 of Woodyates.				Red Samian.		Other Roman Pottery.				
Thick.		Thin.								
No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.			
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Bronze ring, depth 4·5 feet, Fig. 3, Plate 311, Section C, Plate 307, and Plan, Plate 306 ; flint celt, depth 3·5 feet, Fig. 1, Plate 311 ; 2 unfinished flint tools, depths 1·5 feet and 1·8 feet, one of which is represented in Plate 311, Fig. 2 ; 6 flint scrapers, depths from 2·5 feet to 4 feet, two of which are figured in Plate 312, Figs. 9 and 10 ; 2 fragments of Kimmeridge shale, depth 4·5 feet. 537 flint flakes. 426 burnt flints. 5 fragments of sandstone. 7 seashore or tertiary pebbles. 140 fragments of iron pyrites.	*HORSE.*—4 teeth, depths 2 feet and 3 feet ; 1 fragment of metacarpus of small horse, depth 3·8 feet. *OX.*—50 teeth, depths 2 feet to 4·5 feet ; 1 fragment of horn core, small ; 1 fragment of horn core, with turned down horns, like *Bos longifrons*, depth 4 feet ; 4 fragments of lower jaws and teeth, depths from 2·5 feet to 3·8 feet ; 1 fragment of lower jaw, estimated height 3 feet 3 inches ; 1 fragment of lower jaw, estimated height 3 feet 6 inches ; 5 fragments of scapulæ, size of Kerry Cow, depths from 3·5 feet to 4 feet ; 2 fragments of femora, about size of Kerry Cow, depths 3·8 feet and 4 feet ; 8 fragments of tibiæ, sizes of Kerry and Alderney Cows, depths from 2 feet to 4 feet ; 5 fragments of humeri, sizes of Kerry and Alderney Cows, depths from 2·5 feet to 4 feet ; 12 fragments of radii, size of Kerry Cow, depths from 2 feet to 4·5 feet ; 1 fragment of radius, larger than the Alderney Cow, and nearly as large as the Lincolnshire Longhorned Ox, which stands 4 feet 2 inches at the shoulder ; 3 metacarpi of young oxen, depth 3 feet ; 1 fragment of metacarpus, size of Alderney Cow, depth 1·8 feet ; 5 fragments of metacarpi, size of Kerry Cow, depths from 2 feet to 4 feet ; 1 metacarpus, *entire*, estimated height 3 feet 3½ inches, depth 4 feet ; 1 fragment of metatarsus, smaller than Kerry Cow, depth 3·8 feet ; 6 fragments of metatarsi, size of Kerry Cow, depths from 3 feet to 4·5 feet ; 1 digit, size of Alderney Cow, depth 3·8 feet ; 8 digits, size of Kerry Cow, depths from 1·8 feet to 4 feet ; 3 astragali, size of Kerry Cow, depths from 3 feet to 4 feet ; 2 fragments of pelvis, smaller than Kerry Cow, depth 3 feet. *PIG.*—2 tusks of boar, depths 4 feet to 4·5 feet ; 4 teeth, depths from 3 feet 3·5 feet ; 2 fragments of lower jaws of small pig, depth 3 feet ; 3 fragments of humeri of small slender pig, depths from 2 feet to 3·8 feet ; 1 metatarsus of very slender pig, depth 4·5 feet. *SHEEP.*—6 teeth, depths from 3 feet to 4·5 feet ; 2 horn cores, depth 3 feet ; 2 fragments of lower jaws, depths 3 feet and 3·5 feet ; 1 lower jaw, depth 4 feet ; 1 lower jaw, depth 4·3 feet, estimated height 2 feet ; 1 lower jaw, depth 3·5 feet, estimated height 2 feet 1 inch ; 1 lower jaw, depth 4 feet, estimated height 2 feet 1 inch ; 1 fragment of tibia, size of St. Kilda Ram, depth 3·5 feet ; 1 fragment of metatarsus, depth 3 feet. *GOAT.*—1 horn core of very large goat, depth 3·5 feet. *DOG.*—1 tooth ; 1 fragment of lower jaw, size of small retriever, depth 3·5 feet.	The *No.* 1 *British pottery* includes a fragment of an upright rim, ornamented with chevrons, filled with incised lines, found at a depth of 4 feet in the Ditch. Similar ornamentation on pottery of the Bronze Age was found in Barrow 24, Handley and the South Lodge Camp, see description of Plate 316, Figs. 1, 2 and 3.

DATE.	LOCALITY.	DESCRIPTION.	BRITISH POTTERY.								
			1.		2.		3.		4.		
			Coarse, badly-baked, containing grains of quartz, flint, chalk, or shell; sometimes one and sometimes the others; hand-made; corresponding to quality No. 1 of Woodyates, and quality X of Wansdyke.		Coarse, soft, smooth, without sand or large grains; ill-baked, and sometimes red on one side and black on the other, and apparently hand-made; corresponding to quality C of Wansdyke.		Thin, without grains, of the quality of the Drinking vessels of the Bronze Age; hand-made.		Brown colour, and mixed with sand, containing quartz and other grains. It very much resembles Romano-British, but differs from it, in having a large quantity of quartz sand in its composition. In some cases, the difficulty of distinguishing between this and the *superior* and *inferior* qualities of coarse brown Romano-British pottery is very great.		Co brow respc *supe* quali in th of Rotb quali Wooc
			No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	N
		Mixed Silting. Fine chalk and mould, from 1·5 feet to 4·8 feet (*continued.*)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..
		Chalk Rubble. Silting from 4·8 feet to the bottom.	26	78·8	3	9·1	4	12·1	....	....	....
		Interior.—The greater part of the Interior Space was trenched for about 1 foot down to the undisturbed chalk, only those parts being omitted which were thickly grown with gorse. Several small pits were found in the Interior of the Camp. Some of these may have been merely soft places in the chalk, but pits "G" and "H" were undoubtedly artificial pits, and contained ornamental pottery included in this return. For Sections of these two Pits, see Plate 307.	450	68·4	83	12·6	8	1·2	17	2·6	91
			1004	45·7	196	8·9	22	1·0	119	5·4	741

E ; RELIC TABLE—(continued.)

-BRITISH POTTERY.				ROMAN POTTERY.				Other Relics.	Animal and Vegetable Remains.	Remarks.
Hard quality, grey colour; corresponding to quality No. 3 of Woodyates.				Red Samian.		Other Roman Pottery.				
Thick.		Thin.								
No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.			
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	*RED-DEER.*—Portion of skull of very large red-deer, with the antlers sawn off, depth 3·5 feet, estimated height 3 feet 10 inches; 14 fragments of antlers, depths from 2 feet to 4 feet; 1 radius, *entire*, of very large red-deer, depth 4·5 feet, estimated height 4 feet 1½ inches; 2 digits, large, depths 3 feet and 3·8 feet; 1 os calcis of large red-deer, depth 3 feet.	
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Bronze implement, probably stem of a razor, depth 5 feet, Fig. 5, Plate 311, Section A, Plate 307, and Plan, Plate 306; bronze chisel or awl, in chalk rubble, Fig. 6, Plate 311, Section B, Plate 307, and Plan, Plate 306. 41 flint flakes. 139 burnt flints. 3 tertiary or seashore pebbles. 78 fragments of iron pyrites. *Human Remains.* — Crouched skeleton of a child, found at a depth of 5·8 feet in the chalk rubble of the S.E. Ditch, near Causeway. See Plan, Plate 306, and Section F, Plate 307.	*HORSE.*—1 tooth, depth 5 feet. *OX.*—7 teeth, depth 5 feet; 2 fragments of scapulæ, smaller than Kerry Cow, depth 5 feet; 1 fragment of femur, a little smaller than Kerry Cow, depth 5 feet; 1 fragment of tibia, a little smaller than Kerry Cow, depth 5 feet; 1 tibia, *entire*, a little smaller than Kerry Cow, depth 5 feet, estimated height 3 feet 3 inches; 1 humerus, a little smaller than Kerry Cow, depth 5 feet; 3 fragments of radii, about the size of Kerry Cow, depths from 5 feet to 5·8 feet; 1 metacarpus, *entire*, depth 5 feet, estimated height 3 feet 2½ inches; 2 astragali, size of Kerry Cow, depth 5 feet. *PIG.*—2 teeth. *SHEEP.*—1 tooth; portion of horn core, depth 5 feet. *RED-DEER.*—1 tooth.	
....	....	....	....	5	0·8	4	0·6	Portion of a grain-rubber, Fig. 2, Plate 312; a piece of sandstone, apparently a grain-rubber, Fig. 1, Plate 312; burnisher of fossiliferous stone, Fig. 3, Plate 312; iron nail, depth 0·4 foot; half-finished arrow-head or hollow scraper, Fig. 7, Plate 311; 12 flint scrapers, depths from 0·5 foot to 0·7 foot; 5 fragments of Kimmeridge shale. 856 flint flakes. 1723 burnt flints. 188 fragments of sandstone. 63 tertiary or seashore pebbles. 902 fragments of iron pyrites.	None.	The ornamental *British* fragments of pottery from Pits G and H in the Interior of the Camp are included in this table. A few of the fragments of pottery from the Interior of the Camp are represented in Plate 314, Figs. 1 to 9. The 4 fragments recorded as *other Roman pottery* consist of 1 fragment of hard New Forest ware, 1 of glazed ware, 1 of red pottery, and 1 of the quality G of Wansdyke. (The terms, *bead rim, basin-shaped rim, rim with twisted rope pattern, handles, hard New Forest ware, soft New Forest ware*, and *Red Samian*, refer to similar qualities of Romano-British pottery from Woodcuts, Rotherley and Woodyates; see "Excavations," Vol. II., p. 111, and Plate CXVI., Figs. A to X, and Vol. III., p. 53.)
.	....	40	1·8	21	1·0	55	2·5			

ROMAN PIT, AND BRONZE AGE TREN

Date.	Locality.	Description.	British Pottery.							
			1.		2.		3.		4.	
			Coarse, badly-baked, containing grains of quartz, flint, chalk or shell, sometimes one and sometimes the others; hand-made; corresponding to quality No. 1 of Woodyates, and quality X of Wansdyke.		Coarse, soft, smooth, without sand or large grains; ill-baked, and sometimes red on one side and black on the other, and apparently hand-made; corresponding to quality C of Wansdyke.		Thin, without grains, of the quality of the Drinking Vessels of the Bronze Age; hand-made.		Brown colour, and mixed with sand, containing quartz and other grains. It very much resembles Romano-British, but differs from it, in having a large quantity of quartz sand in its composition. In some cases, the difficulty of distinguishing between this and the *superior* and *inferior* qualities of coarse brown Romano-British pottery is very great.	
			No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
1896. Feb. 11th and 12th.	Roman Pit, 652 feet to the N.W. of the west corner of Martin Down Camp. See Section, Plate 307.	A pit of nearly circular form, about 20 feet in diameter and 3 feet greatest depth.	4	1·9	2	1·0	....	....	....	....
Feb. 11th to Feb. 19th.	Bronze Age Trench, 500 feet to the east of the east corner of Martin Down Camp. See Average Section, Plate 307. Length of Rampart and Ditch excavated, 300 feet.	Rampart, including old surface line.	53	79·1	13	19·4	....	....	1	1·5
		Ditch, down to 0·8 foot. Surface mould.	7	43·8	1	6·2	....	....	....	....
		Ditch; silting from 0·8 foot to bottom at 3·2 feet. Mixed silting and chalk rubble.	16	84·2	1	5·3	....	....	....	....
			76	74·5	15	14·7	....	....	1	1·0

ER MARTIN DOWN CAMP; RELIC TABLES.

IANO-BRITISH POTTERY.					ROMAN POTTERY.				OTHER RELICS.	ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE REMAINS.	REMARKS.
or cor- the rior ware es of oth- ality ates.	Hard quality, grey colour; corresponding to quality No. 3 of Woodyates.				Red Samian.		Other Roman pottery.				
	Thick.		Thin.								
r nt.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.			
7	3	1·5	40	19·4	21	10·2	13	6·3	Iron door-key, late Celtic period, similar to others found at Woodcuts, Rotherley and Woodyates, found at a depth of 2 feet on the bottom of the Pit, Fig. 10, Plate 315. 121 flint flakes. 30 burnt flints. 2 fragments of sandstone. 26 tertiary or seashore pebbles. 4 fragments of iron pyrites.	*OX.*—17 teeth, found at the bottom of the Pit.	Some of the fragments of pottery are figured in Plate 315, Figs. 4 to 9. The *Romano-British* pottery included 2 fragments of basin-shaped rims. 14 out of the 21 fragments of the pottery recorded as *Red Samian*, were "red pottery, probably Samian pottery with the glaze worn off." The 13 fragments of *other Roman pottery* consist of 1 fragment of red pottery, 7 of hard New Forest ware, and 5 of soft New Forest ware. (The terms *basin-shaped rims*, *Red Samian*, *hard New Forest ware* and *soft New Forest ware*, refer to similar qualities of Romano-British pottery from Woodcuts, Rotherley and Woodyates; see "Excavations," Vol. II., p. 111, and Plate CXVI., Figs. A to X, and Vol. III., p. 53.)
..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	32 flint flakes. 160 burnt flints. 1 fragment of sandstone. 4 tertiary or seashore pebbles. 14 fragments of iron pyrites.	None.	The position of every fragment of the various kinds of pottery found, is shown in the Average Section, Plate 307.
25	2	12·5	2	12·5	....	....	....	....	Fragment of iron, probably portion of a fibula, depth 0·5 foot, Fig. 1, Plate 315; 3rd brass Roman coin, not identifiable, depth 0·5 foot, Fig. 2, Plate 315; iron nail, depth 0·3 foot. 12 flint flakes. 89 burnt flints. 3 fragments of sandstone. 9 fragments of iron pyrites.	*HORSE.*—1 fragment of tibia, a little larger than New Forest Pony, depth 0·8 foot. *OX.*—1 fragment of humerus, size of Alderney Cow, depth 0·8 foot. 1 oystershell, depth 0·5 foot.	One of the fragments of *thick grey* pottery is represented in Plate 315, Fig. 3.
0·	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1 flint flake. 29 burnt flints. 2 fragments of iron pyrites.	*HORSE.*—1 tooth, depth 1 foot. *OX.*—6 teeth, depth 1 foot.	
5·	2	2·0	2	2·0	....	....	....	....			

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE 316.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF PATTERNS ON FRAGMENTS OF POTTERY, FOR COMPARING THE ORNAMENTATION OF THE TUMULI WITH THAT OF THE CAMPS.

It is only by minute comparison of the ornamentation on the pottery, that the periods of these different earthworks can be identified. Care should be taken to bring together for this purpose, only such patterns as resemble each other, with so much precision as to afford proof of connection. General resemblance of ornamental patterns is not enough to prove that they were copied from one another, for the same simple ideas of ornament have arisen in different places and at different times. When, however, the points of resemblance are very minute, and the distribution limited and continuous, it may be fairly argued that the different kinds of earthworks in which they are found, in the same district, were of the same period. The evolution of ornamental patterns is a branch of study to which I have devoted attention for many years, and my Museum at Oxford contains numerous examples of ornament brought together for this purpose. But errors in generalizing upon them are very liable to creep in, when no other evidence of connection than the distribution and partial resemblance of such patterns is relied upon. I have made mistakes myself, and others have been no less faulty in their treatment of the subject.

In this plate, I have put together two kinds of ornament found on the pottery in the Camps and the Barrows of this district, which appear to me sufficient to prove not only that they were of the Bronze Age, which the finding of the bronze implements themselves, in association with the pottery, is enough to show, but also that the Camps and the Tumuli in this district were constructed by the same people and nearly at the same time. The depths are noted in every case, so that those fragments which are of the age of the construction of an earthwork, may be distinguished from those that are of a more recent period.

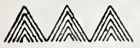
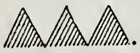
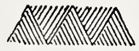
The first class of patterns treated upon here, are the chevron patterns, sometimes called by the French "*dent de loup*," which have long been recognised as being prevailing patterns of the Bronze Age. Three closely allied types are shown, one, No. 1, consisting of chevrons filled with straight indented or incised lines, parallel to both faces of the chevron and forming a succession of chevrons above and covering one another ; the second, No. 2, chevrons of the same form filled with indented straight lines parallel to one of the faces of the chevron . The third, No. 3, is a kind of allied ornament, to which I have given the name of the straight line diaper pattern ; for this, the illustrations found in this district are taken from Plate 299, Figs. 2 and 5, and, no room having been found to reproduce them on this plate, they are given in separate woodcuts below.

Fig. 1, Plate 316. Fragment of rim of an urn, ornamented with chevrons pointing upwards, and filled with indented lines parallel to both faces of the chevron, forming a succession of chevrons covering one another and having a boss beneath the line of chevrons; it is also ornamented with parallel indented bands beneath the bases of the chevrons. Found with other fragments in the cremated interment No. 18 outside Barrow 24, Handley Hill, at a depth of 1 foot; see Plan, Plate 295.

Fig. 2, Plate 316. Fragment of rim of an urn, ornamented with chevrons pointing upwards, filled with indented straight lines parallel to one of the faces of the chevron, and having a boss beneath the line of chevrons, similar to Fig. 1, with horizontal indented bands beneath. Found at a depth of 2·2 feet beneath the surface of the Rampart of the South Lodge Camp, and consequently of the date of the Camp.

Fig. 3, Plate 316. Fragment of rim of an urn, with chevron ornament similar to the last. Found at a depth of 4 feet in the Ditch of Martin Down Camp in mixed silting, and consequently of the date of the Camp.

Fig. 2, Plate 299, reproduced in the annexed woodcut. Fragment of rim with straight line diaper pattern. Found with Cremation No. 22 amongst the secondary interments outside the Ditch of Barrow 24, Handley Hill.

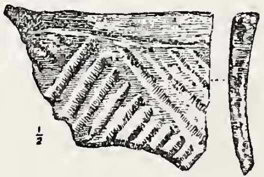


FIG. 2 REPRODUCED FROM PLATE 299.

Fig. 5, Plate 299, reproduced in the annexed woodcut. Fragment of rim with straight line diaper pattern. Found with Cremation No. 48, secondary interment, outside the Ditch of Barrow 24, Handley Hill.

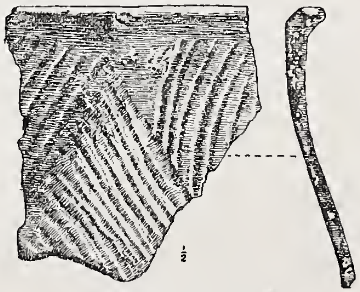
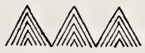


FIG. 5 REPRODUCED FROM PLATE 299.

All the above are of the 1st quality of British pottery, mixed with grains of quartz, flint or chalk.

It will be noticed that by omitting the alternate triangles of the diaper pattern No. 3, it becomes a chevron pattern of No. 2 type, and I have little doubt that this was the way in which the chevron pattern originated. The diaper pattern appears to be the earliest, although it will probably require more careful observation during excavations, to determine this point with precision. The use of both is contemporaneous in the Bronze Age. Both are no doubt derived from representations of the plaiting of straw or grass, with which the fragile earthen vessels of prehistoric times were bound round on the outside to protect them. The first class of ornament, chevrons within chevrons (No. 1) has no doubt the same origin, being found with the others on both ethnological and prehistoric specimens from different parts of the world, though not so abundantly.

No. 1.—Distribution of the Chevron Ornament filled with Chevrons. 

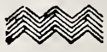
STONE AGE.—I have not discovered any pattern of this description on relics of the Stone Age.

BRONZE AGE.—This pattern is found on urns, gold and bronze objects, of the Bronze Age. (1) It is represented on a bronze bracelet found at Liss, Hants, figured in *Evans's "Ancient Bronze Implements,"* 1881, *p.* 383, *Fig.* 475. (2) A British urn or drinking vessel from Barrow No. 13 at Wilsford, Lake, Wilts, with the chevron inverted and pointed downwards, is figured in *Hoare's "Ancient Wiltshire," Vol. I., Plate XXVIII., Fig.* 3, and again in the *"Catalogue of Antiquities in the Devizes Museum," p.* 63, *No.* 245. (3) It is shown, in dotted lines, on a drinking cup from Folkton Wold, Yorks, found by Canon Greenwell, *"Archæologia," Vol.* 52, *p.* 16. (4) In Wales, it is seen on the bottom of a drinking vessel from Glan-yr-Afon, Denbighshire, *Thurnam's "Ancient British Barrows," p.* 394, *Fig.* 85. (5) In Scotland, it is represented on an incense cup from a tumulus at Old Parks, Kirkoswald, Ayr, *"Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmoreland Archæological Society," Vol. XIII., Plate III., p.* 390. (6 and 7) In Ireland, it is a common ornament upon gold lunettes; see *"Catalogue of the Royal Irish Academy," (Gold), pp.* 15 and 16, *Figs.* 541 and 546; (8) on a fictile vase from Drumnakilly, near Omagh, Co. Tyrone, found in a cist resting over a cupped stone, *"Journal of the Archæological Association of Ireland," Vol. II., 4th series, p.* 511. (9) In Savoy, it is seen on the ornamentation of a bronze band, associated with objects of the Bronze Age, from a grave at Rame, Hautes-Alpes, *"Matériaux pour l'histoire de l'Homme,"* 1878, *p.* 155, *Fig.* 89. (10) Waring in his *"Ceramic Art," Plate* 10, *Fig.* 130, figures an urn with these kinds of chevrons from Uelzen, in Hanover. (11) It is seen on a bronze dagger, ornamented with both the chevrons filled with chevrons and the chevrons filled with parallel lines, from Gauböckelheim, Rheinhessen, *Lindenschmit's "Alterthümer," Band I., Heft II., Taf.* 4, *Fig.* 2; (12) on a vessel of pottery from a grave-mound at Ringingen, ornamented with chevrons filled with chevrons and chevrons filled with parallel lines, *Lindenschmit's "Alterthümer," Band I., Heft XII., Taf.* 3, *Fig.* 8. (13) It is shown on a bronze *commandostab* (?) from Spandau, N. Germany, *Munro's "Lake Dwellings of Europe," p.* 320, *Fig.* 97, *No.* 18. (14) On a horn of bronze, from Wismar, Mecklenburg, "*Congrès International," Stockholm*, 1874, *p.* 462, *Fig.* 16; (15) on an urn from a grave at Doh, near Lubben, associated with bronze objects, "*Verhandlungen der Berliner Gesellschaft für Anthropologie*," 1890, *p.* 632, *Fig.* 37. (16) On a bronze socketed celt from the Tyrol in my collection. (17) In Denmark, we find it represented on a vessel of the Bronze Age, from Holbæk Ladegaard, *Madsen, Vol. II., Plate* 38, *Fig.* 4; (18) on a bronze socketed celt, Age of Bronze, 2nd Period, Scandinavia, "*Matériaux pour l'histoire de l'Homme*," 1885, *Plate II., Fig.* 20. (19) A similar ornament from Ueterlinger See, Lake Constance, is given in *Keller's "Lake Dwellings," Plate XXXI., Fig.* 2; (20) on a cylinder with rings, supposed to be part of a staff of some kind, found at the Station of Grésine (Musée de Chambéry) supposed to be of the Bronze Age, "*Matériaux pour l'histoire de l'Homme*," 1887, *p.* 328. (21) It forms part of the ornamentation of a cup-shaped vessel of the Bronze Age from Wollishofen, Lake of Zurich, *Munro's "Lake Dwellings of Europe," p.* 17, *Fig.* 5, *No.* 2. (22) From Italy, we have an example on a comb of horn of the Bronze Age, from the South of the Po, *Montelius' "Civilization Primitive en Italie," Series B, Plate* 24, *Fig.* 13, and "*Matériaux, &c.," Vol. II.*, 1865–66, *p.* 65; (23) also on a bronze sword from Cascina Ranza, *Montelius, Series B, Plate* 28, *Fig.* 10*b*. (24 and 25) In Siberia, we find it represented on two bronze socketed celts, *Martin's "L'Age du Bronze au Musée de Minoussinsk," Fig.* 7, *Plate* 2, from Kaly, and *Fig.* 20, *Plate* 4, from Ignachino; (26) on another from Krasnojarsk, Siberia, figured in "*Matériaux pour l'histoire de l'Homme," Vol.* 8, 1873, *Plate XVI., Fig.* 4; (27 and 28) also on bronze socketed celts from Minoussinsk and Viatka, Siberia, "*Congrès International," Stockholm*, 1874, *p.* 566, *Figs.* 13 *and* 14.

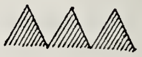
IRON AGE.—(29) On a bronze cup of the early Iron Age, from the Tumulus of Monceau-Laurent, Côte d'Or, France, *Bertrand's "Archéologie Celtique et Gauloise,"* 1889, *Plates VII.–VIII., Fig.* 5, and "*Mémoires de la Société des Antiquaires de France," Vol.* 4, *4th series, Plate IV., Fig.* 5. (30) On an earthenware vessel of the Iron Age from the Cemetery of Saint-Sulpice, Tarn, France, "*L'Anthropologie," Tome V., p.* 654, *Fig.* 6, *No.* 45. (31) On a vase from the Gaulish Cemetery of Kerviltré, Saint-Jean-Trolimon, Finistère, "*La Poterie en Armorique," by P. du Chatellier, Plate* 17, *Fig.* 3. And (32) upon a bronze razor of the early Iron Age from the Necropolis of Vadena, *paper by M. Paolo Orsi*, "*Matériaux pour l'histoire de l'Homme*," 1884, *p.* 165, *Fig.* 99.

CYPRUS.—This pattern is seen on the red incised pottery from Cyprus, which is found there in association with implements of bronze, several specimens of which are in my collection.

EGYPT.—Chevrons filled with chevrons are also seen on the red polished pottrey, ornamented with white lines, lately found by Mr. Flinders Petrie at Ballas, Upper Egypt, which is attributed to a new intruding race discovered by him in Egypt, and dating between the 6th and 11th Dynasties; see "*Naqada and Ballas,*" *Plates XXVIII. and XXIX.* They are also seen on the columns of the Temple at Philæ, but it does not appear to be a common ornament elsewhere in Egypt.

This ornament passes gradually into the zigzag pattern  of which, however, not having any example of it in this district, it is not necessary to show the distribution here.

No. 2. Distribution of the Chevron filled with Parallel Lines.



This pattern, of which two examples are given in Figs. 2 and 3, from the South Lodge and Martin Down Camps, is the chevron filled with straight lines parallel to one of the faces. This pattern has even a wider distribution than the last.

STONE AGE.—(1, 2 and 3) In a Cemetery of the polished Stone Age at Monsheim, near Worms, M. L. Lindenschmit found pottery coloured in white lines with this pattern on it, in association with implements of the Stone Age; "*Matériaux pour l'histoire de l'Homme,*" 1869, *p.* 129, *Plate* 7, *Figs.* 1, 7 and 10. This, however, is the only example of the Stone Age associated with this pattern, that I have been able to discover in my library.

BRONZE AGE.—Examples of this in the Bronze Age, in ENGLAND, are seen (4) on a British urn of No. 2 quality found in Barrow No. IV. on Winkelbury Hill, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles to the north of the South Lodge Camp, and 6 miles to the west of Martin Down Camp, "*Excavations,*" *Vol. II., Plate CXLVIII., Fig.* 2; (5) on a drinking vessel from Winterslow Hut Barrow, Wilts, *Thurnam's* "*Ancient British Barrows,*" *Plate XXXI., Fig.* 2; (6) on a bronze palstave found near Lewes, Sussex, "*Transactions of the Archæological Institute,*" *Chichester, p.* 62, and "*Archæological Journal,*" *Vol. XVIII., p.* 167; (7) an urn from Goodmanham Wold, Yorkshire, is shown with this ornament in *Greenwell's* "*British Barrows,*" *p.* 101, *Fig.* 89; (8) another is shown on *p.* 86 of the same work; (9) on an urn from a tumulus near Arbelows, in Derbyshire, associated with antiquities of bronze, found by Mr. S. Pegge, "*Archæologia,*" *Vol.* 9, *Plate IX.*; (10) on a bronze spear-head, together with some socket celts and swords, found near the village of Bilton on the York and Weatherby Road, in 1848, "*Journal of the British Archæological Association,*" *Vol. V., p.* 349, *and Vol. XX., p.* 105, *Plate* 8, *Fig.* 3; (11) on the blade of a bronze spear-head, part of a find of bronze implements probably collected for re-casting, near Broadward Hall, in Shropshire, "*Archæologia Cambrensis,*" *4th series, Vol. III., p.* 352, *No.* 7; (12) on a gold lunette, found in association with a flat bronze celt, from a farm at Harlyn in the parish of Merryn, near Padstow, "*Archæological Journal,*" *Vol. XXII., p.* 277; (13) on a gold lunula from W. Cornwall, *Borlase's* "*Dolmens of Ireland,*" *Vol. II., p.* 679, *Fig.* 627. (14) It is shown on a fragment of pottery of the Late Celtic period from the British Lake-Village near Glastonbury, *pamphlet, Glastonbury Antiquarian Society,* 1895, Plate, p. 22. SCOTLAND.—(15) A good specimen of an urn with this pattern found near Tain, Ross-shire, is shown in *Waring's* "*Ceramic Art,*" *Plate* 8, *Fig.* 109, and "*Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland,*" *Vol. VI., Plate XXV., B*; (16) it is seen on an urn found at Cairngaan, Kirkmaiden, Wigtonshire, associated with a crouched skeleton, and (17) on another found near Torhousekie, "*Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland,*" *Vol. XXI., p.* 190, *and Vol. XXIII., p.* 228, *Fig.* 48; and (18) on an urn filled with calcined bones, found at Easter Gelly Bank, Kinross, of uncertain age, but probably of the Bronze Age, "*Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland,*" *Vol. XX., p.* 143. IRELAND.—(19) This ornament is shown on a gold lunette in my collection, from Middleton, Co. Cork, and (20) on another in the Royal Irish Academy, *Wilde's Catalogue* (*Gold*), *p.* 17, *Fig.* 549; (21) on a bronze palstave, *Wilde's Catalogue* (*Bronze*), *p.* 390, *No.* 297, and (22) on a bronze spear-head, *p.* 502, *No.* 385; (23) on a gold armlet of the Bronze Age, found at Brahalish, near Bantry, Co. Cork, "*Archæological Journal,*" *Lincoln,* 1848, *p.* xxxiii., and "*Archæological Journal,*" *Vol. VI., p.* 60, *No.* 17, also "*Transactions of the Kilkenny Archæological Society,*" *Vol. I.,* 1*st series, p.* 333; (24) on a bronze celt, probably Irish, *Cartailhac's* "*Ages Préhistorique de l'Espagne et du Portugal,*" *p.* 99; (25) on a bronze dagger hilt of the Bronze Age, from the Barony of Iverk, Kilkenny, concerning which the Rev. J. Graves points out that the chevron ornament incised upon it, corresponds to that of the gold objects found in Ireland, "*Journal of the Historical and Archæological Association of Ireland,*" *Vol. IV.,* 4*th series, p.* 187; (26) on a burial urn found at Gortrighy, near Rasharkin, Co. Antrim, "*Proceedings of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland,*" *Vol. I.,* 5*th series, p.* 434, *Plate I.*; and (27) on a fictile vase from Drumnakilly, near Omagh, Co. Tyrone, found with cremated interments, "*Proceedings of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland,*" *Vol. II.,* 4*th series, p.* 509. FRANCE.—(28) It is shown on an earthen vessel with a small handle, from Kerlescant or Kerhiaval, Brittany, "*Journal of the British Archæological Association,*" *Vol. XXIV., Plate V., Fig.* 1; (29) on a bronze armlet from Manson, near Clermont-Ferrand, Puy-de-Dôme, "*Matériaux pour l'histoire de l'Homme,*" 1874, *Plate VI., Fig.* 2. (30) In Savoy, the same ornament is shown on a bronze dagger from Fressons-sur-Sallins, *Chantre's* "*Age du Bronze,*" 1875, *Plate XIV., Fig.* 2, and "*Matériaux, &c.,*" *Tome IX.,* 2*nd series,* 1878, *p.* 220, *Fig.* 132; (31) upon a bronze sword from Maçon, *Chantre's* "*Age du Bronze,*" 1875, *Plate* XV^{BIS}.; (32, 33 and 34) on three bronze armillæ from the Trésor de Realon, Hautes-Alpes, *Chantre, Plate XXIV., Figs.* 1, 2 *and* 4, and "*Matériaux, &c.,*" *Vol.* 7, 1872, *p.* 273, *Fig.* 41; (35 and 36) on the tops of two bronze pins from Fonderies at Drumettaz-Clarafond, Savoy, *Chantre's* "*Age du Bronze,*" 1875, *Plate XXVII., Figs.* 7 *and* 8, and "*Matériaux, &c.,*" 1878, *p.* 228, *Fig.* 148; (37) on a vase with three handles found in a tumulus at Bourg de Lannilis, Finistère, "*La Poterie en*

Armorique," by P. du Chatellier, Plate 13, *Fig.* 1; (38) on a vase with one handle from the Grande Sepulture de Kerougan, Plonèvez-Lochrist, Finistère, "*La Poterie en Armorique," Plate* 13, *Fig.* 5; (39) on a vase with one handle from the Tumulus of Run-Mellou-Poaz, Spézet, Finistère, "*La Poterie en Armorique," Plate* 13, *Fig.* 8; (40) on a fragment of pottery of the Bronze Age from Barbonne, Marne, "*Congrès International," Stockholm,* 1874, *p.* 406; (41) on the inside of an earthenware cup found by M. A. Nicaise at Chalons, who quotes in favour of its being of the Bronze Age; (42) on a bronze fibula from Vernaison, and (43) on the head of a pin from Fontnay-le-Comte, Vendée, "*Matériaux pour l'histoire de l'Homme,*" 1879, *p.* 190; (44) on a spheroid of unknown use, associated with a bronze celt and a cylinder of bronze, found at Rochetaillée, in the Canton of Saint-Vallier, Department of Drôme, "*Matériaux, &c.,*" 1887, *p.* 314; (45 and 46) on two other spheroids found at Grésine, Lake of Bourget, and Ferté-Hauterive, Musée de Moulins, "*Matériaux, &c.,*" 1887, *pp.* 316 and 317; (47) on a fragment of rim of pottery of the Bronze Age from Vilhonneur, Charente, *description by the Abbé G. Delaunay,* "*Matériaux, &c.,*" 1878, *p.* 305; (48) on an earthenware plate of the late Bronze Age from the Necropolis of Pougues-les-Eaux, Nièvre, associated with bronze razors of the form discovered in the Angle Ditch and the South Lodge Camp, Rushmore Park, *paper by Dr. H. Jacquinot and M. P. Usquin,* "*Matériaux, &c.,*" 1879, *p.* 397, *Fig.* 133; and (49 and 50) on two earthenware vases from a sepulture of the Bronze Age, in the North of Finistère, *paper by Paul du Chatellier,* "*Matériaux, &c.,*" 1884, *p.* 81, *Fig.* 42, *and p.* 86, *Fig.* 53. GERMANY.—(51) This ornament is represented on a mortuary urn from Hoya, Nienburg, "*Archæologia," Vol. XXXVI., Plate XXIII., Fig.* 8, and "*Horæ Ferales," Plate XXXI., Fig.* 8; (52) on a bronze dagger from Beitsch, Lausitz, *Lindenschmit's "Alterthümer," Band I., Heft VI., Taf.* 2, *Fig.* 3; (53) on a bronze dagger ornamented with both the chevrons filled with chevrons and the chevrons filled with parallel lines, from Gauböckelheim, Rheinhessen, *Lindenschmit's "Alterthümer," Band I., Heft II., Taf.* 4, *Fig.* 2; (54) on a vessel of pottery from a grave-mound at Ringingen, ornamented with chevrons filled with chevrons and chevrons filled with parallel lines, *Lindenschmit, Band I., Heft XII., Taf.* 3, *Fig.* 8; (55) on a double-handled urn from Wilmersdorf, Prussia, ornamented by both the diaper pattern and chevrons filled with parallel lines, "*Verhandlungen der Berliner Gesellschaft für Anthropologie,*" 1895, *p.* 529; (56 and 57) on two bronze tubes from Pomerania, "*Verhandlungen, &c.,*" 1892, *p.* 362; (58) on an urn and fragment from a grave-field at Giesensdorf, associated with bronze implements, "*Verhandlungen, &c.,*" 1890, *p.* 487, *Figs.* 1 *and* 2; (59) on a bronze dagger from Mecklenburg, the handle of which is of copper or of bronze with a larger mixture of copper than the blade, "*Mémoires de la Société des Antiquaires du Nord," New Series,* 1866–1871, *p.* 38, *Fig.* 11; (60) on the reproduction of a bronze axe in my collection, found at Hansheim, near Augsburg, the original of which is in the Royal

Antiquarian Museum at Munich ; and (61) on the handle of a reproduction of a bronze dagger in my collection, found at Eschwege, Germany, the original of which was in the possession of Herr Milani, Frankfort-on-Main. HUNGARY and AUSTRIA.—(62, 63 and 64) This pattern is well shown upon three bronze axes in my collection from Hungary ; (65) it is seen on the hilt of a bronze sword, associated with spirals, from Hungary, "*Congrès International," Stockholm,* 1874, *p.* 545, *Fig.* 12, *paper by Mr. Hildebrand on the* "*Comparison of the Bronze Age in Hungary and Scandinavia*"*;* (66) on a spiral fibula of the Bronze Age, found in Hungary, *paper by Mr. Florian Ròmer, Professor at the University of Pesth,* "*Congrès International," Paris,* 1867, *p.* 332 ; (67) on a bronze armlet from Czaslau, in Bohemia, ornamented with both the diaper pattern and the chevrons filled with parallel lines, "*Verhandlungen der Berliner Gesellschaft für Anthropologie,*" 1890, *p.* 167, *Fig.* 4 ; (68) on an earthenware vessel with a handle, from Mondsee, Austria, associated with implements chiefly of copper, only two objects of bronze having been found, *Munro's* "*Lake Dwellings of Europe,*" *p.* 161, *Fig.* 40, *No.* 8 ; and (69) on the reproduction of a bronze sword in my collection, from a grave from the upper part of Hallstadt, Austria, the original of which is in the Museum at Vienna. SWEDEN.—(70) O. Montelius gives an example on a bronze knife from Scania, "*Antiquités Suédoises,*" *p.* 56, *Fig.* 186 ; (71) on a bronze axe from Bohuslän, Sweden, *Du Chaillu's* "*Viking Age,*" *Vol. I., p.* 117, *Fig.* 134 ; and (72) on a bronze spear-head described as being of the 1st Period of Bronze, Scandinavia, "*Matériaux pour l'histoire de l'Homme,*" 1885, *Plate I., Fig.* 9. DENMARK.—(73) M. Conrad Engelhardt represents this pattern on a fragment of pottery, "*Thorsbjerg Mosefund,*" *Plate* 17, *Fig.* 17 ; (74) on a palstave figured in *Madsen, Bronze Age, Vol. I., Plate* 21, *Fig.* 7, and (75) on the back of a knife handle, *Vol. I., Plate* 25, *Fig.* 28 ; (76) on a flat bronze celt with stop, from Funen, Denmark, "*L'Anthropologie,*" *Tome II., p.* 58, *Fig.* 5, *paper by O. Montelius,* in which he gives this bronze celt as evidence of connection with the British Isles ; (77) on the ornamentation of a Danish bronze perforated axe, *ex-voto, Dr. S. Müller,* "*Mémoires de la Société des Antiquaires du Nord,*" 1884–89, *p.* 233, *Fig.* 5 ; and (78) on a bronze fibula from Bornholm, "*Aarboger for Nordisk Oldkyndighed og Historie,*" 1885, *p.* 116. SWITZERLAND.—(79) It is represented on the ornamentation of the socket of a bronze spear-head from the Lake Dwelling of Sutz, on the Lake of Bienne, "*Matériaux pour l'histoire de l'Homme,*" 1880, *Plate I., Fig.* 12, *and p.* 11 ; (80) on an earthenware vessel from Wollishofen, Lake of Zurich, associated with bronze implements, *Munro's* "*Lake Dwellings of Europe,*" *p.* 17, *Fig.* 5, *No.* 9 ; (81) on the back of a bronze knife, similar to the one mentioned on p. 226, wrongly assumed to be Egyptian, from Auvernier, Lake of Neuchâtel, associated with implements of bronze, *Munro's* "*Lake Dwellings of Europe,*" *p.* 43, *Fig.* 9, *No.* 10 ; (82) on a bronze hair-pin from Bevaix, Lake of Neuchâtel, and (83) on a pendant of unknown substance, from Cortaillod, Lake of Neuchâtel, *Munro's* "*Lake*

Dwellings of Europe," p. 46, *Fig.* 10, *Nos.* 11 *and* 24, and *Keller's " Lake Dwellings," Plate LXI., Fig.* 1 ; (84) on an earthen vessel from Plongeon, Lake of Geneva, *Munro, p.* 91, *Fig.* 18, *No.* 13 ; (85) on a bronze knife of the Bronze Age, of the form referred to on p. 226 as having been supposed to be Egyptian, forming part of the ornamentation of the back, from Möringen, Lake of Bienne, *Keller's " Lake Dwellings," Plate XC., Fig.* 9 ; (86) on a fragment of pottery from Unter Uhldinger, Ueberlinger See, Lake of Constance ; implements of stone, bronze and iron were found in these settlements, so that it is difficult to distinguish them, but they appear to be chiefly of bronze, *Keller, Plate XXX., Fig.* 4 ; (87) on a bronze cutting implement (? razor) of the Bronze Age, from Möringen, Lake of Bienne, *Keller, Plate LII., Fig.* 5 ; (88) on a bronze armilla from Möringen, Lake of Bienne, *Keller, Plate LXII., Fig.* 1 ; (89) on an ornamented earthenware vessel from Auvernier, Lake of Neuchâtel, *Keller, Plate LXXVI., Fig.* 4 ; (90) on the ornamentation of a wooden staff, from the Bronze Age Station of Möringen, Lake of Bienne, *Keller, Plate LXXXIII., Fig.* 2 ; (91) on a bronze armilla from Cortaillod, Lake of Neuchâtel, *Keller, Plate XCIV., Fig.* 25 ; (92) on an earthenware vessel from Montellier, Lake of Morat, associated with stone implements and hair-pins of bronze, *Keller, Plate XCVIII., Fig.* 1 ; (93) on an earthenware vessel from Montellier, Lake of Morat, associated on the same vessel with oblong panels, and with hair-pins of bronze, *Keller, Plate XCIX., Fig.* 1 ; (94 and 95) on ornamentation of pottery from Ebersberg, *Keller, Plate CXLIV., Figs.* 4 *and* 10 ; (96) on an earthen vessel from Ebersberg, *Keller, Plate CXLV., Fig.* 1 ; and (97) on a fragment of pottery from the Lake of Constance, Bronze Age, *Keller, Plate CCIII., Fig.* 4. ITALY.—(98) From Lombardy, on a pottery vessel from a pre-Etruscan cemetery near Bologna, *Waring's " Ceramic Art," Plate* 2, *Fig.* 36 ; (99) from Peschiera, on a fragment of pottery, *Munro's " Lake Dwellings of Europe," p.* 225, *Fig.* 65, *No.* 28 ; (100) on a fragment of pottery from Sesto Calende, *Keller's " Lake Dwellings," Plate CXVII., Fig.* 18 ; and (101) on one of a number of urns from Ancient Latian, Central Italy, described by Mr. Joseph Beldam, accompanied in the ornamentation by a fylfot, *" Archæologia," Vol.* 38, *Plate VII., p.* 193 ; this pottery appears to me contemporaneous with the black Etruscan ware and to be associated with the urns representing huts of that period. SPAIN.—(102) On a fragment of pottery from Sabroso, Province of Minho, Spain, associated with an ornament of rows of swans, believed by M. Cartailhac to be of the 9th Century B.C., or thereabouts, *" Ages Préhistorique de l'Espagne et du Portugal," by E. Cartailhac, p.* 279, *Fig.* 405 ; and (103) on a fragment of pottery from a grave of the Bronze Age in Spain, *paper by Louis Siret, " L'Anthropologie," Tome III., p.* 400. MACEDONIA.—(104) On the handle of a reproduction of a bronze dagger in my collection, found at Pella, Macedonia, the original of which is in the Museum at Berlin. CAUCASUS.—(105) On the end of a torque from the Caucasus, described as rows of pyramids, which would be unintelligible, had not the drawing clearly shown the nature of the ornament, "*Matériaux pour l'histoire de l'Homme,*" 1864–65, *p.* 464; doubt appears to exist as to whether this object is of the Bronze or Iron Age. SIBERIA.—(106) On a bronze socket celt from Siberia, "*Verhandlungen der Berliner Gesellschaft für Anthropologie,*" 1893, *p.* 38, *Fig.* 4.

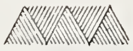
IRON AGE.—(107) In IRELAND, it is seen on a gold lunula found in Co. Westmeath, "*Journal of the Society of Antiquaries of Ireland,*" *Vol. VII., 5th series, p.* 55; the lunulæ in the paper in question are attributed to from the 1st to the 6th Century, A.D (?) FRANCE.—(108) An urn with this ornament with a handle, from a long-chambered barrow at Kerlescant, Carnac, is described by the Rev. W. C. Lukis, F.S.A., but no particulars as to date can be collected from his description, "*Journal of the British Archæological Association,*" *Vol. XXIV., p.* 42, *Plate* 5, *Fig.* 1; (109) on a vase of the Iron Age from the Cemetery of Saint-Sulpice, Tarn, "*L'Anthropologie,*" *Tome V., p.* 651, *Fig.* 5, *No.* 36, *and p.* 655, *Fig.* 7, *No.* 50; (110) on the hilt of a bronze dagger of the early Iron Age, from Saint-Genouph, Indre-et-Loire, Musée de Tours, "*Matériaux pour l'histoire de l'Homme,*" 1881, *Plate LXIX., Fig.* 713; (111) on a fragment of pottery from the Gaulish Cemetery of Kerviltré, Saint-Jean-Trolimon, Finistère, "*La Poterie en Armorique,*" *by P. du Chatellier, Plate* 15, *Fig.* 9; (112) on a torque of bronze from Wargemoulin, Marne, "*Revue Mensuelle de l'Ecole d'Anthropologie,*" *Paris, Tome III., p.* 246; (113) on a cup of bronze from a tumulus at Magny-Lambert, Côte d'Or, *Chantre's* "*Premier Age du Fer,*" *Plate XLIV., Fig.* 3, and "*Matériaux pour l'histoire de l'Homme,*" *Vol.* 8, 1873, *Plate XXIII., Fig.* 3; and (114) on a bronze cup from the Tumulus des Favargettes, Magny-Lambert, Côte d'Or, *Bertrand's* "*Archéologie Celtique et Gauloise,*" 1889, *p.* 313, and "*Matériaux, &c.,*" *Vol.* 5, 1869, *Plate* 12, *Fig.* 2. AUSTRIA and HUNGARY.—(115) This ornament is given on a bronze urn from Œdenburg, near Vienna, associated with line engravings of men and animals, early Iron Age (Late Celtic or La Tène), "*L'Anthropologie,*" *paper by M. S. Reinach, Tome* 4, *p.* 188; (116) on a clay urn from Œdenburg, near Vienna, "*L'Anthropologie,*" *Tome V., p.* 300; (117) on a thin bronze belt from the Tumulus of San-Margarethen, Southern Austria, transition Iron Age, *paper by M. E. Chantre,* "*Matériaux pour l'histoire de l'Homme,*" 1884, *p.* 138, *Fig.* 82; (118) on a bronze sistrum from the Necropolis at Hallstadt, "*Matériaux, &c.,*" 1884, *p.* 155; (119) on the handle of a reproduction of an iron sword in my collection, from a grave found in the upper part of Hallstadt, Austria, the original of which is in the Museum at Vienna; and (120) on a pendant from Glasinac, *Munro's* "*Bosnia-Herzegovina,*" *p.* 153, *Fig.* 48. DENMARK.—(121) It is represented on a fragment of pottery found in the peat-mosses of Thorsjerg, South Jutland, *Conrad Engelhardt's* "*Denmark in the Early Iron Age,*" *Plate* 17, *Fig.* 17. SWITZERLAND.—(122) On an urn from the grave mounds of Lunkhofen, Canton of Aargau, believed to date about the 2nd or 3rd century before our era, "*Archæologia,*" *Vol.* 47, *Plate V., Fig.* 13. ITALY.—(123) On the ornamentation of a bronze razor from

Poggio-Renzo, near Chiusi, pre-Etruscan, and believed by M. Bertrand to be Late Bronze or Early Age, *Bertrand's "Archéologie Celtique et Gauloise," p.* 237, *Fig.* 64, *and p.* 297, *Fig.* 81; (124) on an earthenware vase found at Caeré, in Etruria, and (125) on a large amphora with two handles, from the Campagna, both believed to be of the 6th or 7th Century B.C., *Pottier's "Vases Antiques du Louvre," Plate* 32, *D* 98, and *Plate* 30, *D* 54; (126) upon a bronze knife of the early Iron Age, found in the Necropolis of Vadena, on the Adige, *paper by M. Paolo Orsi, "Matériaux pour l'histoire de l'Homme,"* 1884, *p.* 165, *Fig.* 98; (127, 128, and 129) on three vases of the early Iron Age found with cremated interments at Golasecca, Lombardy, *Montelius' "Civilization Primitive en Italie," Plate* 43, *Figs.* 8, 14 *and* 15, *"Matériaux, &c.,"* 1865–66, *p.* 201, and *Waring's "Ceramic Art," Plate* 7, *No.* 91; (130) on a bronze clasp of a waist-belt from Castilletto Ticino, N. Italy, *Montelius' "Civilization Primitive, &c.," Plate* 45, *Fig.* 3; (131) on an urn from Valtravaglia, Como, *Montelius' "Civilization Primitive, &c.," Plate* 46, *Fig.* 9; (132) on a bronze razor from Bologna, *Montelius' "Civilization Primitive, &c.," Plate* 73, *Fig.* 16; (133 to 139) on seven fragments of bronze belts from Bologna, of the early Iron Age, *Montelius' "Civilization Primitive, &c.," Series B, Plate* 71, *Figs.* 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17 *and* 18; (140) on a bronze armlet from Bologna, early Iron Age, *Montelius, Series B, Plate* 71, *Fig.* 1; and (141) on a porringer cover from a charnel-house, from Villanova, N. Italy, *Montelius, Plate* 92, *Fig.* 19, and *"Matériaux pour l'histoire de l'Homme,"* 1874, *p.* 301, *Fig.* 115. *CAUCASUS.*—(142) It is represented from the Caucasus on a vase from the Necropolis of Koban-le-Haut, *Chantre's "Le Caucase," Tome II., Plate XXXV., Fig.* 1; and (143) another from the same place, *Tome II., Plate XXXVI^BIS, Fig.* 1.

CYPRUS.—This pattern is seen on the red incised pottery from Cyprus, which is found there in association with implements of bronze, several specimens of which are in my collection.

EGYPT.—Chevrons filled with parallel lines are represented on the back of a bronze knife as being from Egypt in *Sir John Lubbock's "Prehistoric Times"* (5th edition, p. 38, Fig. 48), but it appears that he obtained the woodcut from *Keller's "Lake Dwellings of Switzerland,"* 1866, *p.* 276, who says that he took the drawing from Sir Gardner Wilkinson, who pointed out to him the resemblance between this specimen found by him at Thebes to others found by Keller in Switzerland, both in form and ornamentation; but as this is the only specimen of this form of knife and ornament found in Egypt, unless others should be hereafter discovered, it is probable that its occurrence in that country ought to be set down to an error.

MEDIÆVAL.—This pattern is seen on the ornamentation of mediæval drinking vessels called "Mazers," 13th to 16th Centuries, *"Archæologia," Vol.* 50, *Plate XIII., Figs.* 1, 2 *and* 5.

No. 3.—DISTRIBUTION OF THE STRAIGHT LINE DIAPER PATTERN. 

The chevrons filled with lines are closely allied, as I have said, to a kind of diaper pattern, consisting of triangles or squares filled with parallel incised lines in opposite directions, and either covering the whole surface of the object, or arranged in bands. Specimens of this pattern from outside Barrow 24, Handley Hill, are shown in Plate 299, Figs. 2 and 5, and are reproduced as woodcuts on p. 217 of this description. It will be observed that by omitting the filling of alternate triangles, this pattern becomes a chevron pattern, and I have little doubt that this was the way in which the chevron patterns originated; although it would require more careful observation during excavations, and more precise record of the discoveries of objects ornamented with these patterns, to determine whether this or the chevron patterns are the earliest.

STONE AGE.—FRANCE.—(1) A fragment of bone of deer, with flint implements, of the Period of La Madeleine or Solutré, ornamented with a straight line diaper pattern, was found by Mr. P. E. Dubalen in the "Grotte du Pape," Commune de Brassempouy, Chalosse-Landes, with engravings of animals on the bone and other relics of the Stone Age, "*Matériaux pour l'histoire de l'Homme,*" 1881, *Plate IX., Fig.* 5; this is the only ornament of this pattern that I have hitherto been able to discover belonging to this very early period. (2) This pattern is seen on a fragment of pottery from the Dolmen de Pont-Guen, Quibéron, Morbihan, France, "*La Poterie en Armorique,*" *by P. du Chatellier, Plate* 3, *Fig.* 1; (3) on a fragment of pottery from the Dolmen of Kercado, Carnac, Morbihan, "*La Poterie en Armorique,*" *Plate* 3, *Fig.* 8; and (4) on an earthen vessel from the Dolmen du Pont-Blanc, Saint Pierre, Quibéron, Morbihan, "*La Poterie en Armorique,*" *Plate* 12, *Fig.* 12. SCOTLAND.—(5 and 6) It is represented on the sides of two urns from the chambered Cairn of Unstan, Orkney, *Anderson's* "*Scotland in Pagan Times*" (*Stone Age*), *p.* 295.

BRONZE AGE.—Examples of this diaper pattern have been recorded, in ENGLAND, (7) on a British urn of No. 2 quality found in Barrow 14, Scrubbity Coppice, 2½ miles to the north-west of Handley Hill, "*Excavations,*" *Vol. II., Plate LXXXVIII., Fig.* 2; (8) on a bronze palstave from Arreton Down, Isle of Wight, and now in the British Museum, *Evans's* "*Ancient Bronze Implements,*" 1881, *p.* 53, *Fig.* 13, and "*Matériaux pour l'histoire de l'Homme,*" 1877, *p.* 58, *Fig.* 23; (9) on the sides of a sepulchral urn from Beedon, Berkshire, "*Archæological Journal,*" *Vol. VI., p.* 66; (10) on a fragment of rim of an urn from a barrow at Darwen, Lancashire, *Waring's* "*Ceramic Art,*" *Plate* 17, *Fig.* 235; (11) on an urn from a tumulus at Throwley, Staffordshire, *Waring, Plate* 24, *Fig.* 312; (12) on the rim of an urn from a barrow in the parish of Cold Kirby, *Greenwell's* "*British Barrows,*" *p.* 338; (13) on the sides of an urn found in a tumulus at Hitter Hill, Derbyshire, *Jewitt's* "*Grave*

Mounds," *p.* 99 ; (14) on the ornamentation of a gold armlet from West Cornwall, in the British Museum, *Borlase's* "*Dolmens of Ireland,*" *Vol. II., p.* 679, *Fig.* 626 ; this shows several bands of "diaper," and appears to be an early form of the pattern ; (15) on an incense cup, associated with a cremated interment, from Fylingdales, Yorkshire, found by Canon Greenwell, "*Archæologia,*" *Vol.* 52, *p.* 42 ; (16) on the rim of a large cinerary urn, associated with an interment by cremation, from Childrey, Berkshire, found by Canon Greenwell, "*Archæologia,*" *Vol.* 52, *p.* 65 ; (17) on a large urn from Felixstowe, Suffolk, believed to be of the Bronze Age, "*Horæ Ferales,*" *Plate XXIX., Fig.* 5 ; (18) on an urn associated with a cremated interment, probably of the Bronze Age, on Oldbury Hill, Wilts, the lines being traced in dots on the rim of the vessel, "*Wiltshire Archæological Magazine,*" *Vol. VI., p.* 73 ; (19) on a cinerary urn of the Bronze Age found on Lancaster Moor, "*British Archæological Journal,*" *Vol. XXI., p.* 160, *Plate* 7, *Fig.* 1, and (20) on another from the same place, *Vol. XXXIII., p.* 126 ; (21) on an urn found in a tumulus near Haulgh Hall, near Bolton Parish Church, with a bronze dagger and a crouched skeleton, "*Archæologia Cambrensis,*" *Vol. IV., 2nd series, p.* 159, *Fig.* 1 ; and (22) on a bronze winged celt found near Chollerford Bridge, in Northumberland, in the collection of Canon Greenwell, *Evans's* "*Ancient Bronze Implements,*" 1881, *p.* 74, *Fig.* 51. WALES.—(23) It is represented on a cinerary urn of the Bronze Age containing calcined bones, found at Cae Mickney, Anglesea, the lines of the pattern in this case being dotted, "*Archæologia Cambrensis,*" 1882, *p.* 216 ; (24) on an incense cup from Mynydd Carn Goch, near Swansea, "*Archæologia Cambrensis,*" *Vol. XIV., 3rd series,* 1868, *p.* 261, *Fig.* 25, and "*Archæological Journal,*" *Vol. XXIV., p.* 34, *Fig.* 7*a* ; (25) on the sides of a food vessel found near Tenby, "*Archæologia Cambrensis,*" 1868, *p.* 266, *Fig.* 29, and *Waring's* "*Ceramic Art,*" *Plate* 22, *Fig.* 293 ; and (26) on the sides of an urn found near the Menai Bridge, in Anglesea, "*Archæological Journal,*" *Vol.* 24, *p.* 19. SCOTLAND.—(27) It is seen on the rim of an urn from Quarryford, East Lothian, *Anderson's* "*Scotland in Pagan Times*" (*Bronze*), *p.* 72 ; (28) on a small vessel found in a cairn at Benachie, Aberdeenshire, *Anderson, p.* 47, and "*Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland,*" *Vol. V., p.* 13, *Fig.* 1 ; (29) on a cinerary urn from Kirkpark, Musselburgh, "*Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland,*" *Vol. XXVIII., p.* 76, *Fig.* 12 ; and (30 and 31) on the rims of two urns found at Magdalen Bridge, near Musselburgh, *Anderson's* "*Scotland in Pagan Times*" (*Bronze*), *pp.* 34 *and* 35. IRELAND.—(32) It is represented on the sides of an urn, associated with an interment by cremation, found at Cairn Thierna, Co. Cork, "*Archæological Journal,*" *Vol. VI., p.* 191, and *Borlase's* "*Dolmens of Ireland,*" *Vol. I., p.* 12, *Fig.* 9 ; (33) on the sides of an urn figured in *Wilde's Catalogue* (*Pottery*), *p.* 177, *Fig.* 125, and "*Archæological Journal,*" *Vol. XIV., p.* 392, *No.* 21 ; (34) on the socket of a bronze spear-head found near Athenry, Co. Galway, *Wilde's Catalogue* (*Bronze*), *p.* 501, *Fig.* 382 ; (35) on a gold object found in the Bog of Allen, and (36) on an unclosed gold ring, said to have been found in a cinerary urn, *Wilde's Catalogue (Gold), p.* 86, *Figs.* 617 and 618 ; (37) on a gold armlet of the Bronze Age, found at Brahalish, near Bantry, Co. Cork, "*Archæological Journal,*" *Lincoln,* 1848, *p.* xxxiii., and "*Transactions of the Kilkenny Archæological Society,*" *Vol. I.,* 1*st series, p.* 333 ; (38) on an urn from the Tumulus at Ballon Hill, Co. Carlow, in association with bronze weapons and interments by inhumation, "*Transactions of the Kilkenny Archæological Society,*" *Vol. II.,* 1*st series, Plate II., p.* 300 ; and (39) on a cup with a small handle, found in another large urn with burnt bones, at Knocknecoura, near Bagnalstown, *Wilde's Catalogue (Earthenware), p.* 179, *and* "*Archæologia,*" *Vol.* 43, *p.* 365, *Fig.* 49. FRANCE.—(40) It is well shown on a bronze armilla from the Tumulus of Saint-Baudille, Isère, *Chantre's* "*Age du Bronze,*" 1875, *Plate XVIII^{BIS}.,* Fig. 5 ; and (41) on a fragment of pottery of the Bronze Age from Vilhonneur, Charente, *description by the Abbé G. Delaunay,* "*Matériaux pour l'histoire de l'Homme,*" 1878, *p.* 305. DENMARK.—(42) It is seen on a gorget of the Bronze Age, and (43) on the top of an earthen vessel, *Madsen, Vol. I., Plate* 33, *Fig.* 3, *and Plate* 41, *Fig.* 3 ; (44) on a cinerary urn from Holstein, *Du Chaillu's* "*Viking Age,*" *Vol. I., p.* 95, *Fig.* 52 ; and (45) on a bronze bead from Bornholm, "*Aarboger for Nordisk Oldkyndighed og Historie,*" 1885, *Plate* 5, *Fig.* 5. GERMANY.—(46) This ornamentation is seen on a bronze fibula in the Museum at Sigmaringen, *Lindenschmit's* "*Alterthümer,*" *Band I., Heft VII., Taf.* 3, *Fig.* 9 ; (47) on the scabbard of a bronze sword, *Lindenschmit, Band* 2, *Heft I., Taf.* 3, *Fig.* 1 ; (48) on an urn found in a grave at Wilmersdorf, Prussia, associated with bronze rings and needles, "*Verhandlungen der Berliner Gesellschaft für Anthropologie,*" 1895, *p.* 456, *Fig.* 11; (49) on a double-handled urn from Wilmersdorf, ornamented by both the diaper pattern and chevrons filled with parallel lines, "*Verhandlungen, &c.,*" 1895, *p.* 529 ; (50) on a bronze armlet from Czaslau, in Bohemia, ornamented by both the diaper pattern and chevrons filled with parallel lines, "*Verhandlungen, &c.,*" 1890, *p.* 167, *Fig.* 4 ; (51 and 52) on two urns from graves at Platz and Wuk, near Lubben, associated with cremated interments and objects of bronze, "*Verhandlungen, &c.,*" 1890, *p.* 631, *Fig.* 36, *and p.* 633, *Fig.* 44 ; and (53, 54 and 55) on three vessels from graves at Gleinau, near Leubus, on the Oder, associated with bronze objects, "*Verhandlungen, &c.,*" 1888, *p.* 57, *Figs.* 4, 5 *and* 7. HUNGARY.—(56) This pattern is represented on an earthen vessel found in a pre-Slav grave at Schlagsdorf, in Hungary, associated with a bronze pin and a bronze ring, "*Verhandlungen der Berliner Gesellschaft für Anthropologie,*" 1892, *p.* 275. SWITZERLAND.—(57) From the Swiss Lakes, on a fragment of pottery from Atter See, *Keller's* "*Lake Dwellings of Switzerland,*" *Plate CXC., Fig.* 3 ; (58) on an urn of the Bronze Age from Kleiner Hafner, Lake of Zurich, found with bronze axes of the winged type, *Munro's* "*Lake Dwellings of Europe,*" *p.* 11, *Fig.* 2, *No.* 1 ;

(59) on a bronze armilla from Cortaillod, Lake of Neuchâtel, *Keller's "Lake Dwellings," Plate XCIII., Fig.* 4 ; and (60) on a fragment of a ring of tin from Montellier, Lake of Morat, *Keller, Plate C., Fig.* 8. GREECE.—(61) It is represented on a vase from the Isle of Antiparos, *Primitive Period, Murray's "Handbook of Greek Archæology," Plate I., No.* 1 ; and (62) on a symbolical terra-cotta statuette from Tanagra, Bœotia, of the prehistoric period, ? Bronze Age, *paper by M. S. Reinach, on "Sculpture in Europe," "L'Anthropologie," Tome V., p.* 302, *Fig.* 129 ; precisely similar figures of human beings are seen from Cyprus, one of which is in my collection.

IRON AGE.—FRANCE.—(63) It is shown on a bronze torque from the Tumulus de Reuilly, near Orléans, associated with objects of iron, "*L'Anthropologie," Tome V., p.* 92, *Fig.* 1 ; (64) on a bronze torque found near the farm of Le Puy on the right of the road from Chalons to Paris, probably of the Iron Age, and found with a sword of iron, but the majority of the interments seem to be associated with bronze implements, "*Mémoires de la Société des Antiquaires de France," Vol.* 8, *p.* 312, *Plate XVI., Fig.* 8. DENMARK.—(65) It is seen on an earthen vessel of the Iron Age found in a funereal cave at Thy in Jutland, and (66 and 67) on two other vessels of the same period from Skavtved, near Frederikshavn, *paper by M. Conrad Engelhardt, "Mémoires de la Société des Antiquaires du Nord,"* 1872–77, *Plate XIII., Fig.* 1, *and Plate XVI., Figs.* 4 *and* 5. SWEDEN.—(68) This pattern is well represented on a bracteate from Upsala, "*Illustrated Archæologist," Vol. I., p.* 132 ; this form on bracteates dates from the 5th to the 8th Centuries, Iron Age. (69 to 78.) Other bracteates (about 10) with the diaper pattern on them have been found at Raflunda, Scania, and elsewhere in Sweden, see *Du Chaillu's "Viking Age," Vol. II., pp.* 334–338, *Montelius' "Antiquités Suédoises," p.* 136, and the "*Atlas de l'Archéologie du Nord," Plates V., VII., VIII., XI. and XII.* SWITZERLAND.—(79) On a bronze finger-ring from the grave mounds of Lunkhofen, Canton of Aargau, believed to date from the 2nd or 3rd Century before our era, "*Archæologia," Vol.* 47, *Plate V., Fig.* 10. ITALY.—(80) It is represented on the cover of a vase of black *bucchero* ware, from Poggio-Renzo, near Chiusi, believed by M. Bertrand to be pre-Etruscan, between the Late Bronze and Early Iron Ages, and associated with bronze razors, one of which has No. 2 pattern also represented on it, *Bertrand's "Archéologie Celtique et Gauloise," p.* 231, *Fig.* 59 ; and (81) on a bronze fibula from Oppeano, Province de Vérone, "*Matériaux pour l'histoire de l'Homme," Tome IX., 2nd series,* 1878, *Plate* 11, *Fig.* 1. SPAIN.—(82) It is seen on the dress of a figure of the Iron Age or early Gothic period, believed to belong to the Wanderung races, "*Congrès International," Buda-Pest, Tome I., p.* 505 ; similar figures found in the Province of Albacete, Spain, are figured in "*Verhandlungen der Berliner Gesellschaft für Anthropologie,"* 1892, *Taf. III.* ; possibly this pattern on the dress of the Spanish figures may lead to the determina-

tion of the period of these figures, which in the papers referred to is rather obscure.
CAUCASUS.—(83) It is shown on a bronze hook from the Nècropolis de Koban-le-Haut in the Caucasus, *Chantre's "Le Caucase," Tome II., Plate XXVII., Fig.* 6.

CYPRUS.—An example of this ornamentation is seen on the sides of a serpentine vase from Nicosia, *Cesnola's "Cyprus," p.* 247. This pattern is seen on the red incised pottery from Cyprus filled with white lines, which is found there in association with implements of bronze, several specimens of which are in my collection.

EGYPT.—An example of the diaper pattern is given on the coffin of Antef ·ĀA (II), in the Louvre, about B.C. 2945–2940, but it is here evidently a conventionalized representation of hair, *Petrie's "History of Egypt," Vol. I., p.* 128. It is shown on a pilaster at the Island of Philæ, *Waring's "Ceramic Art," (quoting Rosselini), Plate* 31, *Fig.* 8. It is also shown on the ornamentation of a painted chair in the Tomb of Rameses III., *Gardner Wilkinson's "Ancient Egyptians,"* 1874, *Vol. I., p.* 61. It does not, however, appear to be a prevailing form of ornamentation in Egypt.

ROMAN.—A fragment of pottery with this pattern is represented by Mr. Loftus Brock, as having been found with a quantity of other Roman pottery in the Roman pottery kilns at Colchester. It is not especially referred to in the text of his paper, and might perhaps be a fragment of British pottery which had got mixed with the others, as the author says that they were mixed together, before being brought under the notice of the draughtsman. It is not an ornament usual on Roman pottery. This shows the necessity for great care in the preservation and recording of such objects, "*Journal of the British Archæological Association," Vol. XXXIII., p.* 468, *Plate* 3, *Fig.* 11.

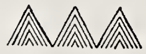
Examples in which Two of the Three Patterns occur on the Same Object.

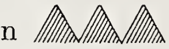
Bronze Age.

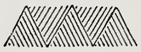
Two examples of the chevrons filled with chevrons and the chevrons filled with parallel lines occurring on the same object, have been found; both from Germany; on a bronze dagger from Gauböckelheim, Rheinhessen, *Lindenschmit's "Alterthümer," Band I., Heft II., Taf.* 4, *Fig.* 2; and on a vessel of pottery from a grave-mound at Ringingen, *Lindenschmit, Band I., Heft XII., Taf.* 3, *Fig.* 8.

Both the diaper pattern and the chevrons filled with parallel lines appear on the following objects:—On a double-handled urn from Wilmersdorf, Prussia, "*Verhandlungen der Berliner Gesellschaft für Anthropologie,"* 1895, *p.* 529; on a bronze armlet from Czaslau, in Bohemia, "*Verhandlungen, &c.,"* 1890, *p.* 167; and on a gold armlet of the Bronze Age, found at Brahalish, near Bantry, Co. Cork, "*Archæological Journal," Lincoln,* 1848, *p.* xxxiii., and "*Transactions of the Kilkenny Archæological Society," Vol. I.,* 1*st series, p.* 333.

Oriental, Savage, and American Examples.

No. 1 pattern  chevrons filled with chevrons :—This pattern is seen on a carved cocoa-nut goblet from Ceylon, in the Horniman Museum at Forest Hill, London ; on a Kabyle lamp from Africa in my collection ; on an object from North Luzon, Philippine Islands, Dr. Meyer's "*Ethnographical Museum, Dresden,*" *Vol. VIII.*, *Plate XIV.*, *Fig.* 7 ; on the carving of a club from Samoa, *Edge-Partington's* "*Ethnographical Album of the Pacific Islands,*" 1*st series, Plate* 93, *Fig.* 3 ; on a club from Fiji in my collection, and on another from the same locality, *Edge-Partington,* 1*st series, Plate* 100, *Fig.* 1 ; on the inside of a feeding bowl from Santa Cruz, *Edge-Partington,* 1*st series, Plate* 159, *Fig.* 4 ; and on the ornamentation of a model of an oriental sword in my collection, from New Guinea.

No. 2 pattern  chevrons filled with straight lines parallel to one of the sides :—This pattern is represented on an ancient bell from Japan, prehistoric, but of unknown date, *Anderson's* "*Pictorial Arts of Japan,*" *p.* 16 ; on a Hova drinking cup of bamboo from Madagascar, *Ratzel's* "*History of Mankind,*" *Vol. I., p.* 462–3 ; on a club from Santa Cruz, painted in black, in my collection ; on a boomerang from North Australia, *Edge-Partington,* 1*st series, Plate* 354, *Fig.* 15 ; on the ornamentation of a Fiji club, *Edge-Partington,* 2*nd series, Plate* 60, *Fig.* 2 ; on the handle of an adze from New Caledonia, *Edge-Partington,* 2*nd series, Plate* 68, *Fig.* 8 ; on a belt of bark cloth from the New Hebrides, *Edge-Partington,* 2*nd series, Plate* 80, *Fig.* 3 ; and on a Zulu neck ornament in my collection.

No. 3 pattern  the straight line diaper pattern.—JAPAN and CHINA.—This pattern is represented on a fragment of ancient pottery from the kitchen-middens of the Stone Age, Japan, *J. Milne,* "*On the Stone Age in Japan,*" "*Journal of the Anthropological Institute,*" *Vol. X., Plate XVII., Fig.* 6 ; on an iron sword hilt (*tsuba*) of the early 17th Century A.D., in my collection, and another of the 16th Century also in my collection ; it is common on Chinese "hawthorn" and other Chinese vessels, of which there are several in my collection, and chiefly round the mouths of the vessels ; the same is seen on blue and white Japanese vessels, of which my collection contains some specimens ; it is represented on a Japanese vessel, "*Artistic Japan,*" *by S. Bing, p.* 230 ; and it is shown on a statuette of Hotei inlaid with gold, and on a metal box inlaid with gold and silver, both in the Horniman Museum at Forest Hill. INDIA.—It is well seen on a silver statuette of the Burmese deity "Gautama" in the Indian Section of South Kensington Museum. AMERICA.—This pattern is shown on a handled vase of the ancient Pueblo Indians, Province of Tusayan, North America, "*4th Annual Report of the Bureau of Ethnology*," 1882–3, *p.* 346, *Fig.* 336 ; on a fragment of pottery picked up on the site of an ancient Pueblo village near Abiquiu, New Mexico, "*4th Annual Report of the Bureau of Ethnology*," *p.* 282, *Fig.* 231 ; on an opossum vase from Arkansas, "*4th Annual Report of the Bureau of Ethnology*," *p.* 405, *Fig.* 418, and on another earthen vessel, *p.* 519, *Fig.* 561 ; on a bowl of earthenware from Arkansas, "*3rd Annual Report of the Bureau of Ethnology*," 1881–2, *p.* 477 ; on an earthenware vase from Chiriqui, *Holmes's* "*Ancient Art of Chiriqui*," *p.* 148 ; on a shofar or trumpet, used by Jews in their synagogues, "*Smithsonian Report*," 1892, *Plate XCVIII.*, *Fig.* 3 ; and on a stone collar from Puerto-Rico, West Indies, "*Matériaux pour l'histoire de l'Homme*," 1886, *p.* 390, *Fig.* 185. AFRICA.—On the ornamentation of a drum from Southern Congo, *Ratzel's* "*History of Mankind*," *Vol. I.*, *p.* 139 ; on the ornamentation of a Waguha bow case, *Ratzel's History of Mankind, Vol. II.*, *p.* 347 ; on the neck of a Barotse earthenware vessel in the Munich Museum, *Ratzel, Vol. II.*, *p.* 433, *Fig.* 5 ; on a wooden vessel from Ussukuma, Lake Victoria, Africa, "*Verhandlungen der Berliner Gesellschaft für Anthropologie*," 1893, *p.* 480, *Fig.* 9 ; and on a wooden snuff-box from Southern Africa in my collection. PACIFIC OCEAN.—It is represented on a bamboo comb from the Friendly Islands in my collection ; on two bamboo pipes or flutes from New Guinea in my collection ; on two carved Tonga clubs in my collection ; on a bowl from Marquesas, *Edge-Partington's* "*Ethnographical Album of the Pacific Islands*," 1*st series, Plate* 48, *Fig.* 2 ; on an oil-dish from Fiji in my collection, on which both the chevron and diaper patterns are well marked ; on a carved club from Fiji, *Edge-Partington,* 1*st series, Plate* 81, *Fig.* 7 ; on the handle of a Fiji club, *Edge-Partington,* 1*st series, Plate* 98, *Fig.* 2 ; on two other Fiji clubs, *Edge-Partington,* 1*st series, Plate* 102, *Fig.* 2, *and Plate* 104, *Fig.* 2 ; on a carved figure from New Ireland in my collection ; and on an ornament formed by the sinnet binding on a spear, from New Hebrides, *Edge-Partington,* 2*nd series, Plate* 81, *Fig.* 5. AUSTRALIA.—On an Australian shield, *Edge-Partington,* 1*st series, Plate* 360, *Fig.* 5.

The origin of this pattern is shown on a chisel made of human arm-bone, from Tahiti, mounted in wooden handle, on which the diaper pattern is shown by the sinnet binding, *Edge-Partington,* 2*nd series, Plate* 12, *Fig.* 5. The origin of the straight line diaper pattern is also shown on plaited leaf baskets from Tahiti, *Edge-Partington,* 2*nd series, Plate* 17, *Figs.* 1 *and* 2.

CHEVRONS ON THE ORNAMENTATION OF CYPRIAN POTTERY.—The derivation of the ornamentation of Cyprian pottery from the grass or fibre binding with which the more fragile and early forms of it were bound round to strengthen it, is shown on a number of specimens from my collection, illustrations of which are here given. They take a form that is peculiar to the Island, and generally consist of single detached chevrons or forked striations or tags, starting from a circle round the neck of the vessel from which the binding originally commenced. Figs. 1 to 10 and Fig. 12 of the accompanying woodcuts are examples of this, all of which appear to have the same origin, and are here given to show the persistency with which the binding motive has been adhered to in different countries. Some of them take the form of arrow-points and tails, the meaning of which, as thus explained, is clearly seen, being merely detached vestiges of the original binding

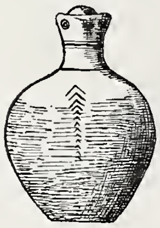


FIG. 1.

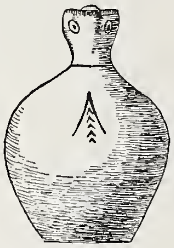


FIG. 2.

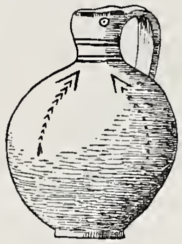


FIG. 3.

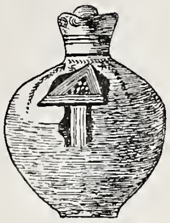


FIG. 4.

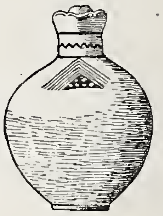


FIG. 5.

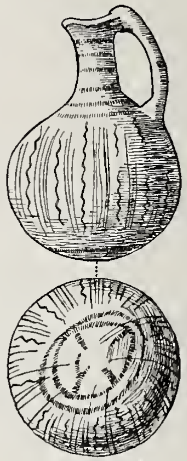


FIG. 10.

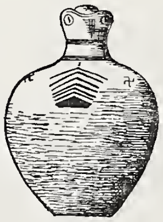


FIG. 6.

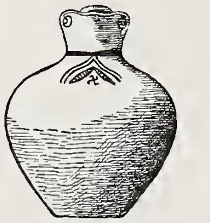


FIG. 7.

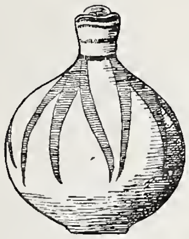


FIG. 8.

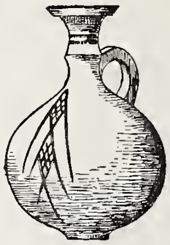


FIG. 9

of the vessels. In one instance, Fig. 10, not only is the binding of the sides represented by painted lines, but a tuft of it at the bottom forming a stand for the round-bottomed vessel to rest upon, is shown painted on the bottom of the earthen vessel. Fig. 11 is a modern oil-cruse, with a stand thus formed and is here shown to explain the meaning of the ornament on Fig. 10. In the Cyprian ornamentation of vessels the chevrons are generally represented with crossed lines. The vessels, especially those with incised ornamentation filled with white, are usually found in association with implements of bronze.

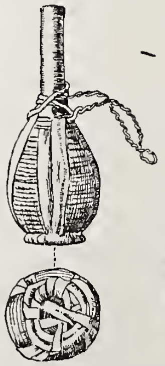


FIG. 11.

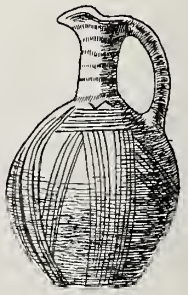


FIG. 12.

CHINESE HAWTHORN BLUE AND WHITE VESSELS.—The origin of the straight line diaper pattern is well observed in many examples of Chinese "hawthorn" blue and white vessels and on other Chinese and Japanese pottery, where it is usually represented in a band encircling the neck or mouth of the vessels, this being the spot from which the binding of grass or fibre originally commenced in the earlier and more fragile vessels. Figs. 13 to 17 of the accompanying woodcuts, are specimens taken from my collection.

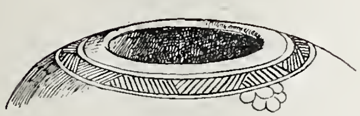


FIG. 13.

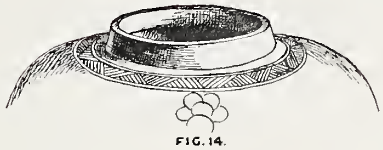


FIG. 14.

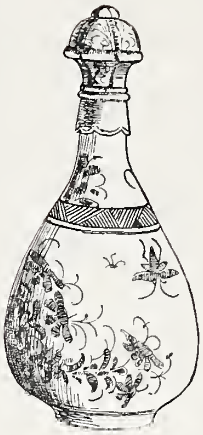


FIG. 17.

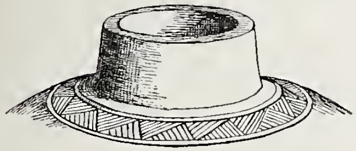


FIG. 15.

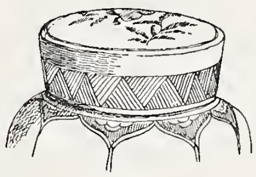


FIG. 16.

An example of binding of a globular vessel carved in wood is shown on a Zulu vessel, Fig. 18. The binding appears to have been irregular, but the points of the rudimentary diaper and chevrons are well shown pointing upwards. See also *Ratzel's "History of Mankind," p.* 413, *Vol. II.*

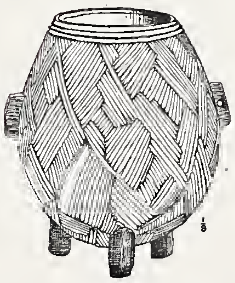
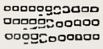


FIG. 18.

OBLONG PUNCH-MARKS.

The next pattern represented in Plate 316 consists of lines of oblong punch-marks, stamped upon the fine red paste of vessels of the drinking vessel type, which when found in fragments with pottery of other qualities, I have been in the habit of calling "3rd quality of British." The punch-marks are so uniform and the divisions between them so fine, that they appear to have been formed by a stick or flexible band of such marks pressed upon the clay. When the two ends of the band unite at the ends to form a continuous chain of punch-marks round the vessel, the bands appear to have been cut to a fine point, and the points are made to overlap. But this is sometimes clumsily done, as in the case represented in the annexed woodcut  which is taken from the drinking vessel found in Barrow 20, Susan Gibbs' Walk, Rushmore Park, "Excavations," Vol. II., Plate LXXVII.* Another drinking vessel from this district with similar pattern, was found at the feet of a skeleton of the Bronze Age, in the Romano-British Village of Rotherley, Vol. II., Plate XCII.; and another found at Blackbush Down, near Cranborne, is figured in Vol. III., Plate CCXIV. Fragments of this ware have been found both in the ditches of the tumuli and at the bottom of the Ditches of the South Lodge and Martin Down Camps, Figs. 4 to 12, Plate 316.

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* Canon Greenwell supposes that these oblong punch-marks were formed by the impression of a notched strip of bone or wood, but this perhaps will hardly account for the overlapping figured above.

Fig. 4. Found in the silting of the Ditch of the South Lodge Camp, at a depth of 6 feet in chalk rubble.

Fig. 5. Found in the silting of the Ditch of the South Lodge Camp, at a depth of 6·8 feet in chalk rubble.

Fig. 6. Found in the silting of the Ditch of the South Lodge Camp, at a depth of 3 feet in mixed silting.

Fig. 7. Found in the silting of the Ditch of Wor Barrow, at a depth of 1 foot in surface mould.

Fig. 8. Found close to the surface in trenching near the Angle Ditch. (Area "L.")

Fig. 9. Found in the Ditch of Barrow 26, at a depth of 1 foot in surface mould.

Fig. 10. Found in the Ditch of Barrow 27, at a depth of 1 foot in surface mould.

Figs. 11 and 12. Both found in the Ditch of Martin Down Camp, at a depth of 6 feet in chalk rubble.

It is noticeable that fragments with this pattern on them, when found in the Ditches of the Camps in this district, as in the case of Figs. 4, 5, 11 and 12, were at the bottoms of the ditches in chalk rubble, and therefore were of the date of the first construction of the Camps, whereas those in the ditches of the Barrows, viz., Figs. 7, 9 and 10, were found at a depth of 1 foot in surface mould, and consequently near the top. It would not perhaps be safe to argue from the small number of cases in which this occurs, that the Barrows are somewhat older than the Camps, but the evidence tends in that direction.

Distribution of the Oblong Punch-Marks.

The distribution of this ornament appears to be confined chiefly to the British Isles. All are upon the fine red quality of earthenware, above mentioned as "3rd quality of British," and all, it appears probable, upon vessels of the drinking vessel type. The punch-marks are either in continuous straight lines, or arranged in ornaments of the chevron or other patterns, and none are here quoted but those in which the oblong is clearly defined.

In ENGLAND, the oblong punch-marks are seen upon a drinking vessel with a handle, from a barrow on Goodmanham Wold, Yorkshire, *Greenwell's "British Barrows," p.* 99; on two drinking vessels given in *Greenwell, pp.* 95 *and* 96, localities not stated; on a drinking vessel from a barrow near Rudstone, Yorkshire, *Greenwell, p.* 241, and another from the same place, *p.* 254; on a drinking vessel from a barrow on Potter Brompton Wold, Ganton, Yorkshire, *Greenwell, p.* 162; upon a drinking vessel with handle from a cairn at Pickering, Yorkshire, *Bateman's "Ten Years'*

Diggings," *p.* 209, and *Thurnam's* "*Ancient British Barrows,*" *p.* 397, *Fig.* 89 ; on a drinking vessel from Barrow 39, Stonehenge, *Hoare's* "*Ancient Wiltshire,*" *Vol. I., Plate XVII.*, and on another from Barrow 93, Durrington, *Plate XVIII.*, and "*Wilts Archæological Magazine,*" *Vol. XVI.*, *p.* 170 ; on a drinking vessel from Barrow 28, near Silbury, "*Diary of Dean Merewether,*" *Plate a.a.* ; on a drinking vessel from Lambourne Down, Berks, in the British Museum ; on a British urn found near Amble, oblong punch-marks are seen arranged in a chevron pattern, "*Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-on-Tyne,*" *Vol. VI., p.* 31 ; on a drinking cup found in a cist at Brougham, Westmoreland, "*Archæologia,*" *Vol.* 45, *p.* 414. This pattern of oblong punch-marks is seen on a silver armlet found with a large horde of objects at Cuerdale, near Preston, the date of which could not be ascertained, but it was associated with ingots and coins of silver, some of which were Anglo-Saxon pennies and Oriental coins, but the objects were believed to be earlier than the time of their deposition in this horde; the date of the armlet cannot therefore be accurately determined, "*Archæological Journal,*" *Vol. IV., p.* 116, *Fig.* 21, and *Worsaæ's* "*Primeval Antiquities of Denmark,*" *p.* 61. WALES.—Upon six fragments of pottery from Porth Dafarch, Holyhead Island, found with Samian (?) and other pottery, "*Cyttiaur Gwyddelod,*" *by the Hon. W. O. Stanley, p.* 8, and "*Archæological Journal,*" *Vol. XXXIII.*, 1876, *Plate, p.* 137. SCOTLAND.—On a drinking vessel found in a cist near Buckie, Banffshire ; the marks are however on a small scale and insufficiently drawn, "*Reliquary,*" *New Series, Vol. I., p.* 230. IRELAND.—Upon a terra-cotta urn from Ireland in the British Museum. Pottery ornamented with oblong punch-marks has been found on sand-hills at Portstewart and Whitepark Bay, but the relics of different periods are mixed together so as to make the date uncertain ; the writer of the paper, Rev. L. Hassé, says that similar ornamentation is seen on pottery of the Crannoges ; "*Proceedings of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland,*" *Vol. I., 5th series, Plate II., Fig.* 2, *p.* 132. In a tumulus at Moytirra, Parish of Kilmactranny, Co. Sligo, a piece of pottery with bands traced in oblong punch-marks was found in a cist with an interment by inhumation ; the scale of the illustration is too small to show the character of the ornament clearly, and the age is doubtful, but probably of the Bronze Age, "*Journal of the Archæological Association of Ireland,*" *Vol. VI., 4th series, p.* 469, *Fig.* 20.

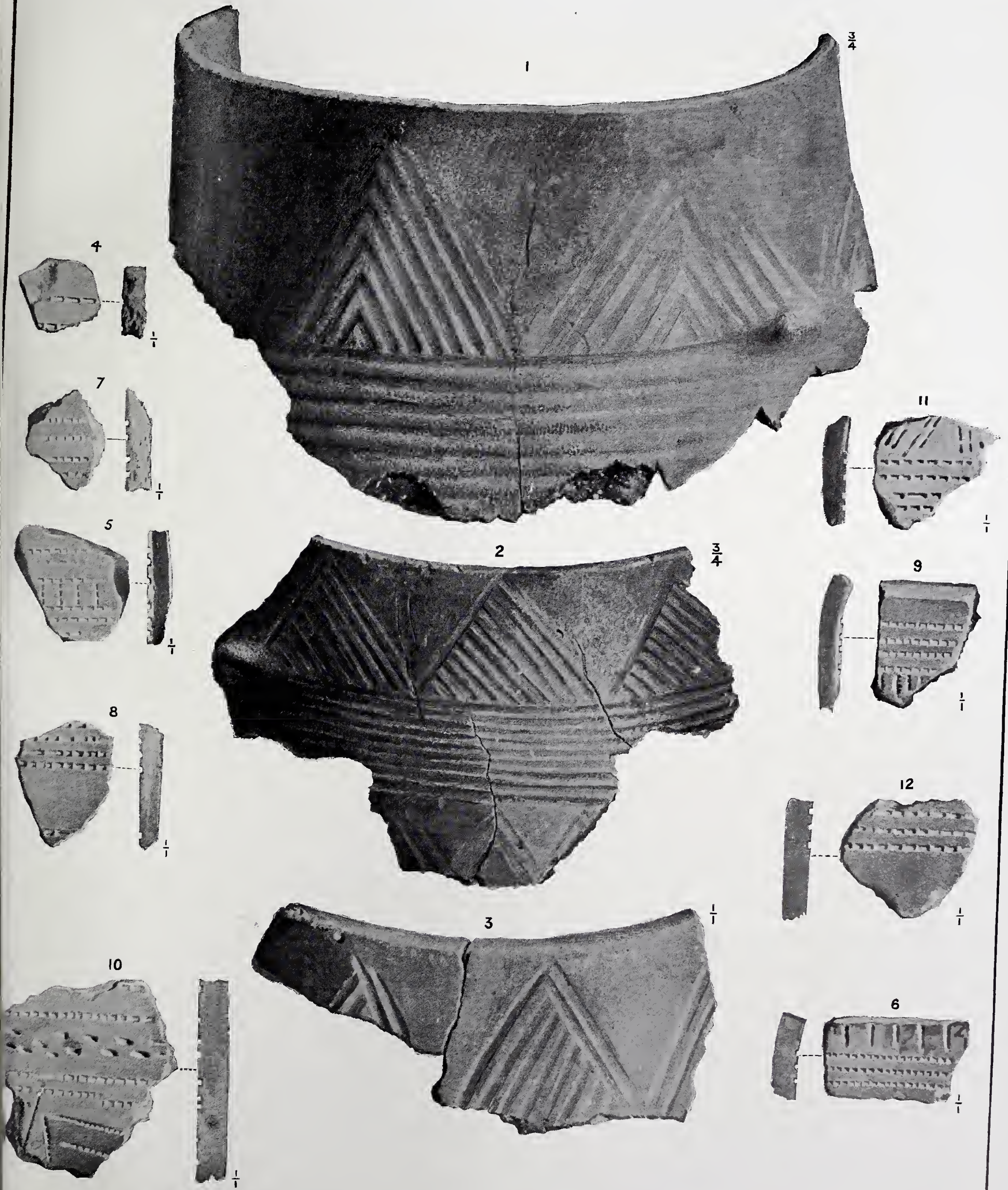
It will be seen from the above distribution that this pattern, so far as I have been able to trace it, is confined to the British Isles. Many of the so-called drinking vessels from England of this period are ornamented in a similar style with lines of dots, but I have confined myself to those illustrations in which the oblong is distinctly shown. Many of the figures in different works are on such a small scale, that the details cannot be spoken of with certainty. The restricted distribution of this pattern makes it all the more valuable for a comparison of the Camps and the Tumuli of this district.

From the above examples, taken from illustrations in my Archæological library, it will be seen that this form of ornament is confined, or nearly so, to vessels of the Bronze Age, and the finding of it in this district both in the Ditches of the Tumuli and the Ditches of the Camps is sufficient to prove both to belong to the same period. I have no doubt that the distribution might be extended by including some of those illustrations in which the lines are represented merely by dots, but as these, in all probability, are imperfectly drawn, I have thought it better to confine myself to those examples in which the oblong is clearly defined. The doubt in this case shows the importance of more detailed illustration where the figures are intended to be used for distribution purposes.

GENERAL CONCLUSIONS ON THE ORNAMENTAL PATTERNS SHOWN IN PLATE 316.

The above specimens of ornamentation are confined to illustrations taken from my ethnographical library. By further search the distribution might be extended, but enough is here given to bring out certain points in the study of these patterns. The straight line diaper pattern, No. 3, appears probably to be the earliest, and it is a more or less direct imitation of the binding of grass or fibre with which the earliest fragile vessels were bound to strengthen them. This pattern has been found on a fragment of bone of the period of La Madeleine, and on several urns and pottery of the Stone Age. This form of ornament gave rise to the chevrons filled with lines parallel to one face (No. 2 pattern) by the simple process of omitting alternate triangles, thereby producing an abbreviated, and at the same time, a more ornamental design. The chevron pattern thus produced (No. 2) is especially characteristic of the Bronze Age all over Europe. It can hardly be said with certainty to have been used in the Stone Age, and though it was in use in the Iron Age in some places, and especially in Italy, from which country numerous examples have been quoted, it is so characteristically Bronze Age, that when a fragment of pottery ornamented with it is found in an English earthwork, it may with little doubt be set down to that period. The presence of this pattern both in the camps excavated by me and in the tumuli, affords reliable evidence of both being of the Bronze Age, and that those deposits in which they occur may, without much doubt, be attributed to the same period or nearly so. The varieties of them and the straight line diaper pattern are only such as may be considered to follow the law of variation in the development of the motives of all ornamental designs, and they pass into other cognate patterns, which are not alluded to here. It has been supposed that these patterns were probably introduced independently in different parts of the world, and the prevalence of them in the arts of savages and oriental and American nations, favours this view very strongly, but when we consider how small the area of their distribution here given is, in comparison with what may possibly be brought to light hereafter by more extended research, and

PLATE 316.



ILLUSTRATIONS OF ORNAMENT ON FRAGMENTS OF POTTERY, FOR COMPARING THE ORNAMENTATION OF THE TUMULI WITH THAT OF THE CAMPS.

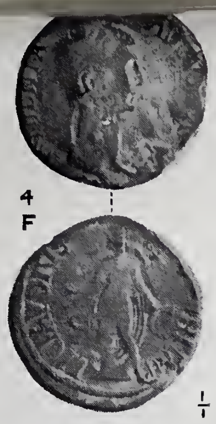
when we consider the persistency with which the same palæolithic forms of tools are found to prevail in the earliest works of man, going back to the age of many extinct animals, and extending from India, Syria, East Africa, Egypt, the whole of Europe and even to America, it would be a bold statement to assert, these, being amongst the earliest ornamental patterns known to us, that they could never be found to have spread from a common centre, during the slow-creeping, yet gradually accelerating development of ideas of the earliest stages of art. As in all such problems connected with the origin of things, we have only to suspend our judgment until a larger amount of evidence is produced. The limits of our present knowledge fall very short of what may be expected in the future, and now that close attention is beginning to be paid to the most minute details of form and ornament, we cannot with any certainty assume that because a thing is universally prevalent at the present time, there could never have been a time when it was confined to a few of the progenitors of our species.

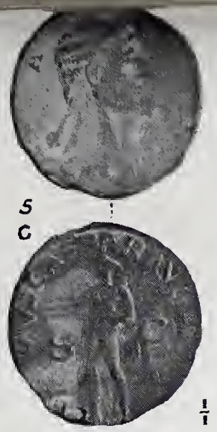
The ornament produced by lines of oblong punch-marks has been shown to have a very limited area of distribution, and seems almost to be confined to the British Isles, and if by further search it should be found to be limited to certain deposits of the Bronze Age, its use in identifying fragments of pottery of a given period will be further extended. More care in noting and recording the depth at which such fragments occur is required, and will no doubt be given to them in the excavations of the future. It is now beginning to be understood that a fragment of pottery, judged by quality as well as ornament, is as good as a coin, and when this is once established, it will be no more necessary to insist upon its value as evidence, than it is now to uphold the value of fossils as evidence in the study of geological formations.

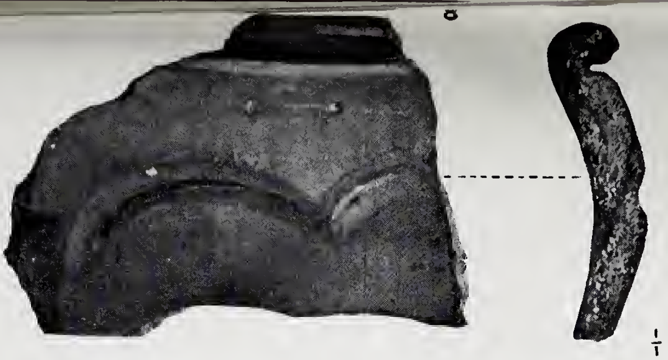
DESCRIPTION OF PLATE 317.

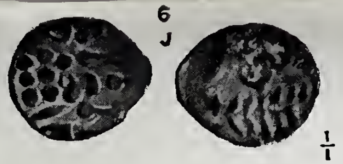
ROMANO-BRITISH TRENCH, FOUND IN MAKING THE NURSERY GARDENS, RUSHMORE PARK.

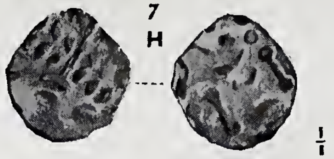
During the laying out of the Nursery Gardens, adjoining the Kitchen Garden, at Rushmore, the workmen discovered the Trench represented in this plate, the silting of which was carefully dug out under my superintendence. It was about 54 feet in length, 5 feet wide, and about 4·7 feet deep, having enlargements at both ends, the easternmost of which had a depth of 7 feet. Its use is uncertain. It may have been a latrine, but there were no signs of it, the silting consisting nearly entirely of clay mould, with but little chalk silting at the bottom. It was filled entirely with fragments of Romano-British pottery, as shown in the pottery table annexed, not a single fragment of undoubted British pottery having been discovered. 8 fragments are noted as resembling No. 4 British, but the distinction between this and the Romano-British is somewhat uncertain, as has been mentioned elsewhere. It therefore resembles, in this respect, the pottery obtained from the Ditches of Woodcuts and Rotherley, and the fact of its being of the Romano-British period cannot be doubted. It is situated nearly in a line between the Romano-British Village of Woodcuts and the Bronze Age Entrenchment of the South Lodge Camp, being 515 yards distant from the former, and 780 yards from the latter; marked "Little Cartway Coppice" on the Ordnance Map. It is close to an irregular circular entrenchment on Woodcuts Common, alluded to in Vol. I., "Excavations," p. 5, and represented in the Map, Plate V. The spot is marked on the Ordnance Map, "Dorset Sheet IX N.W. & S W.," as "*Intrenchment.*" The chief interest of this excavation consisted in the finding of two British copper uninscribed coins, Figs. 6 and 7, of the usual well known type. Of these, one, Fig. 7, and "H," Figs. 1, 2 and 3, were found in the silting at a depth of 4·8 feet from the surface, close to, and on the same level, as the two Roman coins of Claudius I., Figs. 4 and 5, and "F" and "G," Figs. 1, 2 and 3. The other, Fig. 6, was on the bottom of the pit at a depth of 6·8 feet, "J," Figs. 1, 2 and 3. This confirms in a remarkable manner the observation made by Sir John Evans in his "Ancient British Coins," p. 99, in which he says, "It is indeed probable that by far the greater











SECTION ON LINE A. B. OF PLAN.

FIG. 3.

PLAN OF PIT.

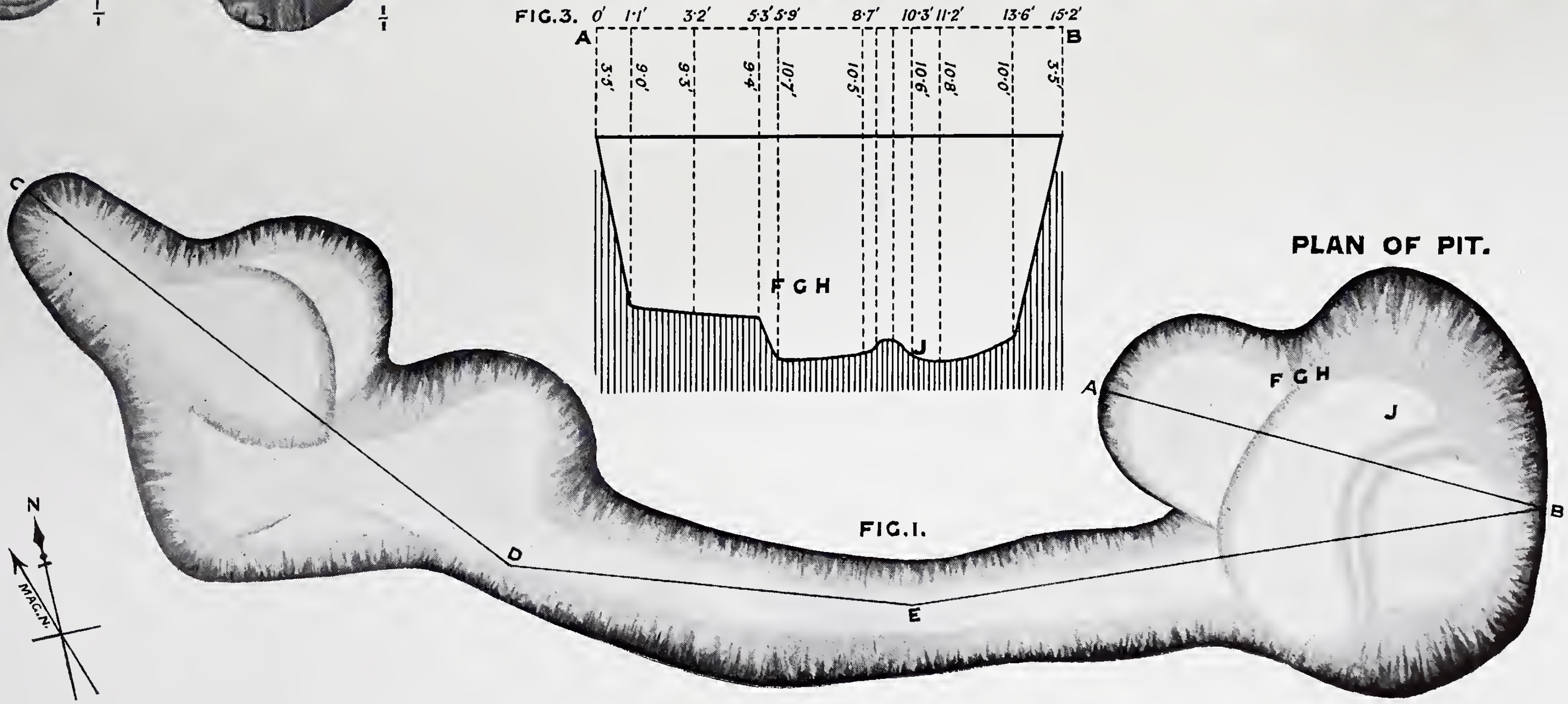
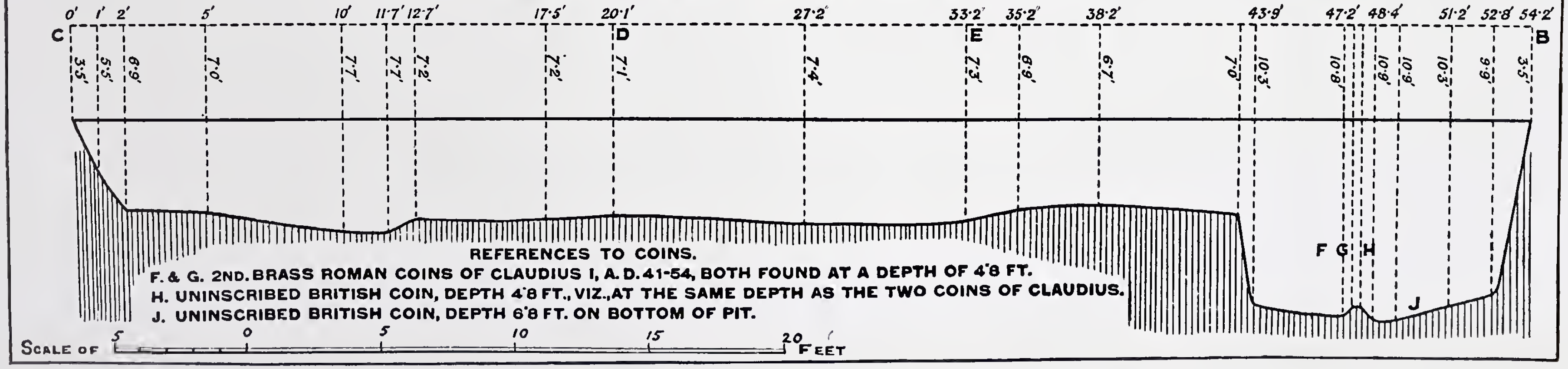


FIG. 1.

SECTION OF PIT ON LINE C. D. E. B. OF PLAN.

FIG. 2.



REFERENCES TO COINS.

F. & G. 2ND. BRASS ROMAN COINS OF CLAUDIUS I, A.D. 41-54, BOTH FOUND AT A DEPTH OF 4'8 FT.

H. UNINSCRIBED BRITISH COIN, DEPTH 4'8 FT., VIZ., AT THE SAME DEPTH AS THE TWO COINS OF CLAUDIUS.

J. UNINSCRIBED BRITISH COIN, DEPTH 6'8 FT. ON BOTTOM OF PIT.

ROMANO-BRITISH TRENCH, FOUND IN MAKING THE NURSERY GARDENS, RUSHMORE PARK.

part of these British coins belong to quite the latter stage of the British coinage, and that many of them are but little anterior to the date of the Invasion of Claudius." Assuming this pit to have silted up gradually, as we have reason to suppose was the case in all the other ancient ditches in this neighbourhood, the British coin "J" would have been dropped on the bottom of the pit when it was open to the air, and would have been quickly covered up by the disintegration of the sides of the pit. The Roman coins of Claudius, "F" and "G," and the British coin "H," 2 feet higher, must have been dropped together at a somewhat later date. Unfortunately the stratification of the deposits in which these coins were found was not noted at the time, but there can be little doubt that the lower one "J" was found in the chalk rubble. On the surface near the pits, were found two coins of Vespasian, and one of Tetricus II., which belonged to the later surface period. There was also found in this pit, a fragment of Romano-British pottery, Fig. 8, with semi-circular or continuous arch-shaped ornamentation, precisely similar to fragments found in Rotherley, Vol. II., Plate CXIV., Figs. 10 and 12, which shows this to have been a common pattern at this date. Amongst the débris from the pit, at a depth of 2 feet, was a large fragment of Romano-British pottery with bead rim, 105 of which were found in the pit, resembling others frequently found in Romano-British earthworks, the distribution of which is given in Vol. III., p. 53. It had six rivet-holes, in which the rivets of *iron* (three in number) were inserted and preserved. The use of these rivets is not apparent, as none of them included a crack. Nine portions of querns, including three upper-stones and two under-stones, were found on the surface in the vicinity of the pit. The animal remains consisted of a nearly entire horse, estimated at 12 hands high at the shoulder; bones of dog about the size of our retriever; the metatarsus of a small sheep, about the size and form of a St. Kilda ewe, only more slender, bored at one end with a clean-cut hole, 5 millimetres in diameter,* one use of which is suggested in Vol. II., p. 173, Fig. 8, and Plate CXVII., Figs. 7 and 8, Rotherley. A fragment of antler of a large red-deer was also found at a depth of 5·8 feet; and teeth and a fragment of lower jaw of small ox. (See annexed Tables.)

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* This specimen being bored at one end only, may be an unfinished bobbin.

TABLE OF MEASUREMENTS OF LIMB-BONES OF DOMESTICATED ANIMALS, FOUND IN THE ROMANO-BRITISH PIT IN THE NURSERY GARDENS, RUSHMORE PARK.

Animal.	Bone.		Length.	Least circumference.	Perimetral index.	Estimated height.	Remarks.
HORSE	Femur	R	364	128	351	Estimated as one animal, 12 hands.	As all these long bones gave nearly the same estimated height, and as the lower jaw, 13 vertebræ, fragments of pelvis, a fragment of scapula, 2 heads of ulnæ, 2 patellæ, 2 astragali, 4 os coronæ and 2 coffin-bones, were present, it is probable that these bones formed part of one animal. In size it comes midway between the New Forest pony and the Exmoor pony. For measurements of lower jaw, see "Table of Measurements of Lower Jaws," &c.
		L	w	w	w		
	Tibia	R	304	100	329		
		L	w	w	w		
	Humerus	R	270	w	w		
		L	270	111	411		
	Radius	R	304	96	316		
		L	w	w	w		
	Metacarpus	R	199	85	427		
		L	200	84	420		
	Metatarsus	R	240	85	354		
		L	237	84	354		
	Phalanx....	Ant.	79	88	....		
			80	86	....		
		Post.	78	85	....		
			78	85	....		
SHEEP	Metatarsus	L	118	28	237	ft. in. 1 10	About the size and form of a St. Kilda Ewe, only more slender. It is bored at one end with a clean cut hole, 5 mm. in diameter. See p. 241.
DOG	Femur	L	184	44	239	1 11½	About the size of a retriever dog.
	Tibia	R	192	41	214	2 0¾	

All the measurements are given in millimetres, except the estimated heights.
w signifies that the measurements were unable to be taken.

TABLE OF MEASUREMENTS OF LOWER JAWS OF DOMESTICATED ANIMALS, FOUND IN THE ROMANO-BRITISH PIT IN THE NURSERY GARDENS, RUSHMORE PARK.

Number of Measurement. See Vol. II., p. 210.	Lower Jaw of Horse.	I.	II.	III.	Remarks.
14–14	Least depth of inferior maxillary behind molars.	90	....	....	For measurements of long bones found with this lower jaw, see "Table of Measurements of Limb-Bones," &c.
16–16	Length occupied by molars and præmolars.	152			
	Estimated height ...	12 hands.			
Number of Measurement. See Vol. II., p. 214.	Lower Jaw of Dog.				
72–72	Least depth of inferior maxillary behind molars.	28	29	25	
74-74	Length occupied by molars and præmolars.	77	w	w	
	Estimated height ...	ft. in. 2 0	ft. in. 2 1¾	ft. in. 1 10	

All the measurements are given in millimetres, except the estimated heights.
w signifies that the measurements were unable to be taken.

NURSERY GARDENS, RUS

DATE.	LOCALITY.	DESCRIPTION.	POTTERY.								
				Romano-British.							
			Resembling No. 4 British pottery, but query.	Romano-British pottery; plain.	Ornamental pottery.	Fragments of Eyelets or loops for strings; similar to Figs. 1 and 2, Plate CXI., Vol. II.	Basin-shaped rims; similar to Figs. A to X, Plate CXVI., Vol. II.	Bead rims; similar to Figs. 7 and 8, Plate CVIII., Vol. II.	Other rims.	Fragments of Roman Handles.	Bottoms of Vessels.
1894. ebruary.	Nursery Gardens, Rushmore Park; 2 Pits, Trench and surface adjoining; about 515 yards to the S.W. of the Romano-British Village of Woodcuts and 780 yards to the N.E. of the South Lodge Camp.	This Romano-British Trench was about 54 feet in length, 5 feet wide, and about 4·7 feet deep; see Plan and Sections, Figs. 1, 2, and 3, Plate 317. It had enlargements at both ends, the easternmost of which was 7 feet in depth. The silting consisted nearly entirely of clay mould, with a little chalk silting at the bottom. (See description of Plate 317.)	8	1,949	46	20	3	105	234	2	95

RE PARK; RELIC TABLE.

B o ns sse i t les.	Sides of vessels with holes; similar to Fig. 2, Plate CVIII., Vol. II.	Coarse thick pottery.	Red pottery.	Thick grey pottery.	Thin grey pottery.	Imitation Samian.	Red Samian.	OTHER RELICS.	ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE REMAINS.	REMARKS.
16	12	19	94	5	29	3	10	*Coins.*—Two 2nd brass Roman coins of Claudius I., A.D. 41–54, found in the Pit, at a depth of 4·8 feet; and two uninscribed British coins, found also in the Pit, depths 4·8 feet and 6·8 feet respectively. See Plate 317, Figs. 4, 5, 6, and 7, and F, G, H, and J. Two 2nd brass Roman coins of Vespasian (?) A.D. 69–79, and one 3rd brass coin of Tetricus II., A.D. 267–273, found close to the surface; and one coin unidentified. 9 portions of querns, including 3 upper-stones and 2 understones, all found on the surface. 1 flint scraper. 33 burnt flints in the Pit. Several flints had bulbs of percussion on them, but none of them were perfect flakes. Several fragments of iron.	The animal remains were all found in the Pit. *HORSE.*—The following bones were found together, and were probably the remains of one animal; estimated height 12 hands, which is smaller than the New Forest Pony and larger than the Exmoor Pony. The bones were:—2 lower jaws, 1 femur and fragment of another, 1 tibia and portion of another, 2 humeri, 2 radii, 2 metacarpi, 2 metatarsi, 4 first phalanges, 13 vertebræ, fragments of pelvis, 1 fragment of scapula, 2 heads of ulnæ, 2 patellæ, 2 astragali, 4 os coronæ, and 2 coffin-bones. Other remains of horse found:—1 fragment of femur, and 1 fragment of humerus, both size of Exmoor Pony; 22 teeth. *OX.*—11 teeth; 1 fragment of lower jaw, small; 2 fragments of metacarpi of small ox. *RED-DEER.*—1 fragment of antler of large reed-der, found in the Pit, depth 5·8 feet. *SHEEP.*—1 metatarsus about the size and form of a St. Kilda Ewe only more slender, estimated height 1 foot 10 inches; bored with hole at one end, see p. 241. *DOG.*—3 lower jaws, 1 tibia and 1 femur, about size of a retriever dog; 1 fragment of femur; 2 fragments of humeri.	Two of the fragments of red Samian are ornamented. Included amongst the fragments of bead rim is a piece of pottery with 6 rivet holes, in which the rivets of iron were inserted and preserved. Found at a depth of 2 feet in the Pit. The fragments of ornamental Romano-British pottery included a piece of rim, Fig. 8, Plate 317, with semi-circular or continuous arch-shaped ornamentation, similar to fragments from Rotherley. See Vol. II., "Excavations," Plate CXIV., Figs. 10 and 12.

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